

1895

ANNOUNCEMENT

1896

OF THE

College of Physicians and Surgeons



(By Authority.)

OF ONTARIO

For the Academic Year, 1895-'96.

Nuclein Solution Improved [P. D. & CO.]

Is prepared according to the formula of Victor C. Vaughan, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Hygiene in the University of Michigan. It increases the number of white blood-corpuscles and stimulates the activity of those organs whose function it is to protect the body against infectious diseases. It has been used with benefit in *initial* cases of tuberculosis, in streptococcus diphtheria, typhoid fever, malaria, membranous tonsillitis, etc.

Contains one per cent. Nucleinic Acid from yeast; which Nucleinic Acid has a Phosphorus content of six per cent.

Beware of the so-called Nuclein Solutions, which are strongly alcoholic. True Nuclein is insoluble in Alcohol.

Clinical reports as to the value of Nuclein (P. D. & Co.) in tubercular diseases, diphtheria, typhoid fever, malaria, etc., together with reprints of papers by Prof. Victor C. Vaughan and Dr. Chas. T. McClintock, promptly mailed upon request.

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Walkerville, Ont.

Facts Fairly told !

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BEEF, IRON & WINE

SHOULD BE PARTICULARLY SPECIFIED WHEN PRESCRIBING

It is the original and only genuine Beef, Iron and Wine.

Its great reputation is due to this fact: "It contains what it claims."

It contains in each tablespoonful the essence of 1 oz Beef and 2 grs. Iron, in solution in Sherry Wine.

It is unexcelled as a Strength Renewer; is substantially a Universal Tonic.

It is a disappointment to both Physician and Patient in benefit expected when an imitation article is substituted for WYETH'S.

LEADING PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND WYETH'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE

To give strength after illness.—For many cases in which there is pallor, weakness, palpitation of the heart, with much nervous disturbance, as, for example, where there has been much loss of blood, or during the recovery from wasting fevers, this article will be found especially adapted. Its peculiar feature is that it combines Nutriment with Stimulus.

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Clergymen, teachers and members of other professions find **Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine** very effectual in restoring strength and tone to the system after the exhaustion produced by over mental exercise.

ANNOUNCEMENT

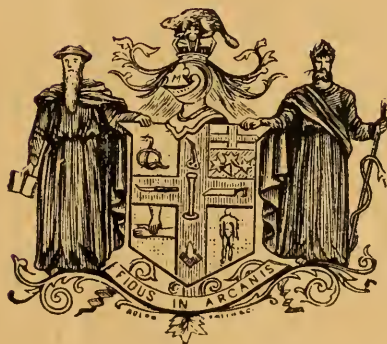
OF THE

College of Physicians and Surgeons

OF ONTARIO

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR

1895-96



BY AUTHORITY

REGISTRY OFFICE:

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

SOUTH-EAST CORNER BAY AND RICHMOND STREETS

TORONTO

JUNE, 1895

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THE COUNCIL

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

J. L. BRAY, M.D., Chatham, Ont.	No. 1	Division.
J. A. WILLIAMS, M.D., Ingersoll, Ont.	" 2	"
W. F. ROOME, M.D., London, Ont.	" 3	"
W. GRAHAM, M.D., Brussels, Ont.	" 4	"
L. BROCK, M.D., Guelph, Ont.	" 5	"
J. HENRY, M.D., Orangeville, Ont.	" 6	"
G. SHAW, M.D., Hamilton, Ont.	" 7	"
J. P. ARMOUR, M.D., St. Catharines, Ont.	" 8	"
J. HANLY, M.D., Waubashene, Ont.	" 9	"
E. J. BARRICK, M.D., Toronto, Ont.	" 10	"
H. T. MACHELL, M.D., Toronto, Ont.	" 11	"
J. H. SANGSTER, M.D., Port Perry, Ont.	" 12	"
J. W. McLAUGHLIN, M.D., Bowmanville, Ont.	" 13	"
T. H. THORNTON, M.D., Consecon, Ont.	" 14	"
W. W. DICKSON, M.D., Pembroke, Ont.	" 15	"
R. REDDICK, M.D., Winchester, Ont.	" 16	"
A. F. ROGERS, M.D., Ottawa, Ont.	" 17	"

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W. BRITTON, M.D., Toronto, Ont.	University of Toronto.
J. W. ROSEBRUGH, M.D., Hamilton, Ont.	" Victoria College.
V. H. MOORE, M.D., Brockville, Ont.	" Queen's College.
W. T. HARRIS, M.D., Brantford, Ont.	" Trinity College.
J. THORBURN, M.D., Toronto, Ont.	Toronto School of Medicine.
P. FOWLER, M.D., Kingston, Ont.	{ Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.
W. B. GEIKIE, M.D., Toronto, Ont.	Trinity Medical College.
W. H. MOORHOUSE, M.D., London, Ont.	Western University, London.

HOMŒOPATHIC REPRESENTATIVES.

GEORGE LOGAN, M.D., Ottawa, Ont.
 G. HENDERSON, M.D., Strathroy, Ont.
 C. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., London, Ont.
 L. LUTON, M.D., St. Thomas, Ont.
 W. J. H. EMORY, M.D., Toronto, Ont.

Medical Registration Office of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, south-east corner Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto.

OFFICE HOURS: 2 to 4 p.m.

ROBERT A. PYNE, M.D., M.C.P.S.O., Toronto, Ont., *Registrar.*

OFFICERS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

FOR 1895-96.

President W. T. HARRIS, M.D., Brantford, Ont.
Vice-President A. F. ROGERS, M.D., Ottawa, Ont.
Treasurer W. T. AIKINS, M.D., Toronto, Ont.
Registrar R. A. PYNE, M.D., Toronto, Ont.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR 1895-96.

DR. F. LEM. GRASETT, Toronto, Ont.....	<i>Anatomy, Descriptive.</i>
DR. R. W. GARRETT, Kingston, Ont.....	<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>
DR. H. HOWITT, Guelph, Ont.....	{ <i>Midwifery, Operative and other than Operative,</i> <i>and Puerperal and Infantile Diseases.</i>
DR. A. S. FRASER, Sarnia, Ont.....	<i>Physiology and Histology.</i>
DR. A. B. WELFORD, Woodstock, Ont....	<i>Surgery, Operative and other than Operative.</i>
DR. H. WILLIAMS, London, Ont.....	<i>Medical and Surgical Anatomy.</i>
DR. G. ACHESON, Galt, Ont.....	{ <i>Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical and Toxicology.</i>
DR. H. B. SMALL, Ottawa, Ont.....	<i>Materia Medica and Pharmacy.</i>
DR. C. V. EMORY, Hamilton, Ont.	<i>Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.</i>
DR. C. O'REILLY, Toronto, Ont.....	{ <i>Assistant Examiner to the Examiner on Surgery.</i>
DR. R. K. KILBORN, Kingston, Ont.....	{ <i>1st Assistant Examiner to the Examiner on Medicine.</i>
DR. GEO. PETERS, Toronto, Ont.....	{ <i>2nd Assistant to the Examiner on Medicine, Pathology and Therapeutics.</i>
DR. D. J. SINCLAIR, Woodstock, Ont....	<i>Homoeopathic Examiner.</i>

STANDING COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL
OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO
FOR 1895-96.

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

DR. ROSEBRUGH (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. BARRICK.	DR. ROOME.
DR. CAMPBELL.	DR. HANLY.	DR. SHAW.
DR. DICKSON.		

RULES AND REGULATIONS COMMITTEE.

DR. ROOME (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. HANLY.	DR. REDDICK.
DR. EMORY.	DR. LUTON.	

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

DR. THORBURN (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. BRAY.	DR. HENDERSON.
DR. ARMOUR.	DR. BROCK.	

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

DR. LUTON (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. HENRY.	DR. REDDICK.
DR. EMORY.	DR. MOORE.	

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

DR. BRITTON (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. GEIKIE.	DR. MOORHOUSE.
DR. FOWLER.	DR. LOGAN.	DR. SANGSTER.
DR. GRAHAM.	DR. MOORE.	DR. WILLIAMS.

PROPERTY COMMITTEE.

DR. THORBURN (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. HENDERSON.	DR. THORNTON.
DR. BARRICK.	DR. MACHELL.	

COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE.

DR. McLAUGHLIN (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. BRAY.	DR. MOORHOUSE.
DR. ARMOUR.	DR. HENRY.	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DR. HARRIS (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. ROGERS.	DR. CAMPBELL.
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DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE.

DR. BRAY (<i>Chairman</i>), Chatham, Ont.	DR. MOORE, Brockville, Ont.	DR. LOGAN, Ottawa, Ont.
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The PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT are *ex officio* members of all Committees, excepting the Discipline Committee, and the Chairman of any Committee is *ex officio* a member of any Sub-Committee thereof.

OFFICERS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

FROM 1866 TO 1895-96.

PRESIDENTS.*

1. JOHN R. DICKSON . . . From 1866 to 1867	16. W. ALLISON From 1880 to 1881
2. JOHN TURQUAND . . . " 1867 " 1868	17. D. BERGIN " 1881 " 1882
3. JAMES A. GRANT . . . " 1868 " 1869	18. J. L. BRAY " 1882 " 1883
4. WILLIAM CLARK . . . " 1869 " 1870	19. G. LOGAN " 1883 " 1884
5. WILLIAM H. BROUSE . " 1870 " 1871	20. H. W. DAY " 1884 " 1885
6. CHAS. W. COVERNTON	21. D. BERGIN " 1885 " 1886
June, 1871, to Dec., 1871	22. H. H. WRIGHT " 1886 " 1887
7. WILLIAM CLARK . . . Dec.,† 1871 to 1872	23. G. HENDERSON " 1887 " 1888
8. J. F. DEWAR From 1872 to 1873	24. J. H. BURNS " 1888 " 1889
9. WILLIAM CLARK . . . " 1873 " 1874	25. J. G. CRANSTON " 1889 " 1890
10. M. LAVELL " 1874 " 1875	26. V. H. MOORE " 1890 " 1891
11. E. G. EDWARDS " 1875 " 1876	27. J. A. WILLIAMS " 1891 " 1892
12. DANIEL CLARK " 1876 " 1877	28. F. FOWLER " 1892 " 1893
13. DANIEL CLARK " 1877 " 1878	29. C. T. CAMPBELL " 1893 " 1894
14. D. CAMPBELL " 1878 " 1879	30. D. L. PHILIP " 1894 " 1895
15. J. D. MACDONALD . . . " 1879 " 1880	31. W. T. HARRIS " 1895 " 1896

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. WM. H. BROUSE . . . From 1866 to 1870	15. H. W. DAY From 1883 to 1884
2. CHAS. W. COVERNTON " 1870 " 1871	16. E. W. SPRAGGE " 1884 " 1885
3. JAMES HAMILTON . . . " 1871 " 1872	17. R. DOUGLAS " 1885 " 1886
4. D. CAMPBELL " 1872 " 1873	18. G. HENDERSON " 1886 " 1887
5. JOHN MUIR " 1873 " 1874	19. J. H. BURNS " 1887 " 1888
6. E. G. EDWARDS " 1874 " 1875	20. J. G. CRANSTON " 1888 " 1889
7. E. M. HODDER " 1875 " 1876	21. V. H. MOORE " 1889 " 1890
8. D. CAMPBELL " 1876 " 1877	22. J. A. WILLIAMS " 1890 " 1891
9. D. CAMPBELL " 1877 " 1878	23. F. FOWLER " 1891 " 1892
10. W. ALLISON " 1878 " 1879	24. C. T. CAMPBELL " 1892 " 1893
11. G. LOGAN " 1879 " 1880	25. D. L. PHILIP " 1893 " 1894
12. D. BERGIN " 1880 " 1881	26. W. T. HARRIS " 1894 " 1895
13. J. L. BRAY " 1881 " 1882	27. A. F. ROGERS " 1895 " 1896
14. W. B. GEIKIE " 1882 " 1883	

TREASURER.

W. T. AIKINS From 1866

REGISTRARS AND SECRETARIES.

HENRY STRANGE From May 3rd, 1866, to September 2nd, 1872.

THOMAS PYNE From September 2nd, 1872, to July 15th, 1880.

ROBERT A. PYNE From July 15th, 1880—

*The President and Vice-President, Treasurer and Registrar of the College are elected at the Annual Meeting of the Council, and hold office until their successors are elected.

†Dr. William Clark was elected December 12th, 1871, at a special meeting of the Council, in consequence of the resignation of Dr. C. W. Covernton.



College of Physicians and Surgeons OF ONTARIO.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1895-96

“THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO” is the name adopted by the Medical Profession of the Province of Ontario in its corporate capacity. As every legally qualified medical practitioner in the Province is a member of this College, it is not an institution for the teaching of medicine.

The Medical Profession of Ontario was first incorporated under this name by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in 1866. This Act was subsequently repealed by the Legislature of Ontario in 1869, and now the affairs of the Profession in this Province are regulated by an Act passed in 1874 (37 Vic., cap. 30), commonly known as the “Ontario Medical Act,” and further amended in 1887, 1891, 1893 and 1895.

By this Act, the “COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO” is empowered and directed to enact by-laws for the regulation of all matters connected with medical education; for the admission and enrolment of students of medicine; for

determining from time to time the curriculum of the studies to be pursued by them, and to appoint a Board of Examiners before whom all must pass a satisfactory examination before they can be enrolled as members of the College, and thus be legally qualified to practise their profession in the Province of Ontario.

The Council, moreover, has power and authority conferred upon it by this Act to fix the terms upon which practitioners of medicine, duly qualified in other countries, may be admitted as members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, this being the only mode in which they can become legally entitled to practise their profession in this Province.

For the information and guidance of students of medicine, the Profession and the public generally, the Council, in conformity with the Ontario Medical Act, hereby promulgates for the year 1895-96 the REGULATIONS which herein follow, repealing all others heretofore in force.

REGULATIONS FOR 1895-96.

SECTION I.—MATRICULATION.

1. Everyone desirous of being registered as a matriculated medical student in the Register of this College, except as hereinafter provided, must on and after the 1st day of November, 1892, present to the Registrar of the College the official certificate of having passed the Junior Matriculation Examination as conducted by the Education Department of Ontario, and in addition physics and chemistry. This shall cease to be accepted on and after the 1st day of November, 1897, and the following will be required: Everyone desirous of being registered as a matriculated medical student in the Register of this College, except as hereinafter provided, must on and after the 1st day of November, 1897, present to the Registrar of the College the official certificate of having passed the Junior Matriculation Examination as conducted by the Education Department of Ontario, with not less than second class honors in each of the following subjects: English, physics, chemistry, botany and zoology; or in lieu thereof an official certificate of having passed the Junior Matriculation Examination as conducted by the Education Department of Ontario; and in addition thereto a certificate of having passed, not sooner than in the ensuing year, the arts examination held at the end of the first year of the university course by a recognized university; whereupon he or she shall be entitled to be so registered upon the payment of twenty dollars, and giving proof of identity.

2. Graduates in arts, in any university in Her Majesty's Dominions, are not required to pass this examination, but may register their names with the Registrar of the College upon giving satisfactory evidence of their identity and certificate of qualifications, and upon paying the fee of twenty dollars.

3. Every medical student after matriculating shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the Council, and this will be held to be the preliminary to his medical studies, which will not be considered to begin until after the date of such registration.

4. On and after the 1st day of November, 1897, everyone desirous of being registered as a matriculated medical student in the Register of this College, except as hereinafter provided, must present to the Registrar of the College the official certificate of having passed the Junior Matriculation Examination as conducted by the Education

Department of Ontario, with not less than second class honors in each of the following subjects: English, physics, chemistry, botany and zoology; or in lieu thereof an official certificate of having passed the Junior Matriculation Examination as conducted by the Education Department of Ontario; and in addition thereto a certificate of having passed, not sooner than in the ensuing year, the arts examination held at the end of the first year of the university course by a recognized university.

SECTION II.—MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

1. On and after the 1st day of July, 1892, every student must spend a period of five years in actual professional studies, except as hereinafter provided: and the prescribed period of studies shall include four winter sessions of six months each, and one summer session of ten weeks. The fifth year shall be devoted to clinical work, six months of which may be spent with a registered practitioner in Ontario, and six months at one or more public hospitals, dispensaries, or laboratories devoted to physiological or pathological research, Canadian, British or foreign, attended after being registered as a medical student in the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario—"But any change in the curriculum of studies fixed by the Council shall not come into effect until one year after such change is made."

Homœopathic students who attend four sessions at any medical college where nine-month sessions are taught, to be held equal to four winter sessions and one summer session of this College. This shall not in any way interfere with the practical and clinical work as prescribed by the Medical Council of Ontario for the fifth year.

2. Graduates in arts or science of any college or university recognized by the Council, who shall have spent a year in the study of physics, chemistry and biology, and have passed an examination in the subjects for degrees in arts or science, shall be held to have completed the first year of the five years of medical study, and will only be required to pass three years after graduating in attendance upon medical studies, and having spent one year thereafter in practical clinical work before being admitted to their final examination.

No tickets for lectures will henceforward be accepted by the Council unless it is endorsed thereon that the pupil has attended at least seventy-five per cent. of each course of said lectures, as shown by the teacher's own roll.

3. Application for every professional examination must be made to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario two weeks prior to examinations. No application will be received unless accompanied by the necessary tickets and certificates, and by the Treasurer's receipt showing the fees have been paid.

4. Each "six months' course" shall consist of not less than fifty lectures, and each "three months' course" of not less than twenty-five lectures.

5. Every student must attend the under-mentioned courses of lectures in a university, college or school of medicine approved of by the Council, viz. :

Two courses of not less than six months each (in the different years) upon—

Anatomy.

Practical Anatomy.

Physiology (including Histology).

Theoretical Chemistry.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

" " " " Surgery.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

Clinical Medicine.

" Surgery.

One course of not less than six months upon—

Medical Jurisprudence.

Medical, Surgical and Topographical Anatomy.

Two courses of not less than three months each (in different years) upon—

Diseases of Children.

Practical Chemistry (including Toxicology).

One course of not less than three months upon—

Sanitary Science.

Practical Pharmacy.

To be taken prior to candidate presenting himself for examination on materia medica and pharmacy.

One course of ten lectures upon—

Mental Diseases.

One course of fifty demonstrations upon—

Physiological Histology.

6. Every candidate will be required to prove that he has carefully dissected the adult human body.

7. The following are the text-books recommended by the Council in the various branches :

GENERAL TEXT-BOOKS.

Anatomy—Gray, Quain.

Physiology—Kirke, Foster, Yeo.

Chemistry—Roscoe, Attfield, Remsen and Jones.

Materia Medica—Ringer, Mitchell Bruce, Hare's Therapeutics, British Pharmacopœia.

Surgery—Bryant, Treves, Mansell Moulin, Walsham—fourth edition, Erichsen.

Medicine—Roberts, Hilton Fagge, Osler.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women—Skene, Mundé, Playfair, Galabin.

Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology—Taylor, Guy and Ferrier.

Pathology—Green, Woodhead, Coats.

Sanitary Science—Wilson, Louis C. Parke.

Diseases of Children—Eustace Smith, Ashby and Wright.

HOMŒOPATHIC TEXT-BOOKS.

Materia Medica—Hahnemann, Hering.

Medicine and Therapeutics—Baehr's, Arndt, Raue's Pathology and Diagnostics, Lilienthal.

Surgery—Franklin, Helmuth.

Midwifery—Guernsey, Ludlam.

8. Also must have attended the practice of a general hospital for twenty-four months during the first four years of study.

9. Also must have attended six cases of midwifery.

10. Also must, before being registered as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, have passed all the examinations herein prescribed; and attained the full age of twenty-one years.

11. Graduates in medicine from recognized colleges outside the Dominion of Canada, who desire to qualify themselves for registration, must pass the matriculation required by the Council; and must attend one or more full winter courses of lectures in one of the Ontario medical schools, and must complete fully the practical and clinical curriculum required by the Council after the fourth year, and shall pass before the examiners appointed by the Council all the examinations hereinafter prescribed, so as to complete fully the curriculum.

12. That British registered medical practitioners, on paying all fees and passing the intermediate and final examinations, be registered, provided they have been domiciled in Britain for five years after becoming so registered.

SECTION III.—EXAMINATIONS.

1. The professional examinations are divided into three parts: A "Primary," "Intermediate," and "Final."

2. The primary examination shall be undergone after the second winter session, and the intermediate after the third or fourth winter session, the final after the fifth year.

3. The following branches shall be embraced in the primary examination:

- a. Anatomy.
- b. Physiology and Histology.
- c. Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical).
- d. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

4. Every Candidate for the primary examination will be required to present, with his lecture tickets, a certificate of having undergone and passed an examination at the school he has attended at the close of his first winter session on primary branches. Also a certificate of ability to make and mount microscopic specimens.

5. Each candidate for final examination must present a certificate of attendance at six post mortem examinations, and a certificate of ability to draw up a report of a post mortem examination; and a certificate of having reported satisfactorily six cases of clinical medicine, and six cases of clinical surgery, and of having attended twenty-five pathological demonstrations, and of having passed his intermediate examination. The certificates to be signed by the teachers referred to upon these subjects, or the practitioner holding post mortem. At the spring examination, to be held in 1896 and thereafter, all candidates shall (except arts graduates) present a certificate of having passed at the close of their third session in the college or school they may have attended, an examination in such parts of medicine, surgery and midwifery as may be thought advisable by the faculties of the respective colleges or schools. This examination is not in any way to interfere with any of the examinations of the Council.

The following branches shall be embraced in the intermediate examination:

- a. Medical, Surgical and Topographical Anatomy.
- b. Principles and Practice of Medicine.
- c. General Pathology and Bacteriology.
- d. Surgery, other than Operative.
- e. Surgery, Operative.
- f. Midwifery, other than Operative.
- g. Midwifery, Operative.
- h. Medical Jurisprudence, including Toxicology and Mental Diseases.
- i. Sanitary Science.
- j. Diseases of Children.
- k. Diseases of Women.
- l. Therapeutics.

7. The primary and intermediate examinations shall be "written" and "oral." The final "oral" and "clinical."

8. The following branches will be embraced in the final examination:

- a. Clinical Medicine.
- b. Clinical Surgery (including Vaccination).
- c. Diseases of Women.
- d. Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.

9. Any candidate who makes sixty per cent. in three or more branches, but fails in the others, shall receive credit for the subjects so passed, and be compelled to pass in the other branches only at a subsequent examination.

10. Candidates who intend to be examined by the homœopathic examiner in special subjects, shall signify their intention to the Registrar at least two weeks previous to the commencement of the examination, in order that he may provide means of preventing their identification by the other students, or by the examiners.

11. In the event of any candidate signifying his intention to the Registrar to be examined and registered as a homœopathic practitioner, due notice of such must be submitted to the Registrar, so that the examinations may be conducted by the parties appointed for that purpose; prior to the acceptance of such notice from the candidate, the usual fees must be paid. In the event of any candidate presenting himself for such examination, due notice must be given by the Registrar to the special examiner.

12. A professional examination will be held in Toronto on the second Tuesday in September, 1895. Candidates who have failed in a former examination to pay a fee of twenty dollars for this examination. The next professional examinations will be held at Toronto and Kingston on the second Tuesday in April, 1896.

SECTION IV.—FEES.

1. The following scale of fees has been established by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

- a. Registration of matriculation... \$20 00
- b. Primary examination 20 00
- c. Final examination, including registration 30 00

These fees are to be paid to the Treasurer of the College before each examination.

- d. Registration of persons duly qualified before 23rd day of July, 1870..... 10 00
- e. Registration of persons duly qualified after 23rd day of July, 1870 25 00
- f. Registration of additional degrees or titles 2 00

This fee is only payable when the additional titles are registered at different times, but any number of such titles as are allowed to be registered, may be put on record at the first registration, for the registration fee.

- g. Diploma of membership of the College 5 00

This diploma is granted free of charge to all those members of the College who attain their membership by passing the examinations of the College. All other members may obtain it on application to the Registrar, and paying the above named fee.

- h.* Annual assessment due by members of the College for the year 1892, payable to the Registrar. 2 00
 1893 " " " 2 00
 1894 " " " 2 00
 1895 " " " 2 00

This fee is payable by every member of the College.

Fees after 1st July, 1889 :

- a.* Registration of matriculation... 20 00
b. Primary examination..... 30 00
c. Intermediate and final examination, including registration ... 50 00

This is not to affect any student who is registered as a matriculate prior to 1st July, 1889.

2. All fees must be paid in lawful money of Canada to the Treasurer of the College.

3. No candidate will be admitted to any examination until the fee for such examination is paid in full.

4. Candidates who have failed in any professional examination shall pay a fee of twenty dollars for each subsequent examination.

SECTION V.—EXAMINATIONS.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1. The Registrar or Deputy Registrar must be present at every examination.

2. At the end of each written examination upon any subject, the answers to the questions are to be handed to the Registrar, who will open the envelopes, in which they are hereinafter directed to be enclosed, and to each set of papers affix a number by which the author will be known to the examiners during the examination. The Registrar will then deliver the papers to the member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council to examine upon the subject.

3. The papers, when delivered to the member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council to examine upon the subject, are to be by him examined, and the relative value of answers marked by means of numbers in a schedule which will be furnished to him by the Registrar; ranging for the primary subjects as follows :

4. That the percentage in the primary branches be as follows, ranging from 0 to 100 on all subjects :

	Honors.	Pass.
Anatomy	75	50
Physiology and Histology	75	50
Chemistry — Theoretical and Practical	75	50
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	75	50

INTERMEDIATE.

Medical, Surgical and Topographical Anatomy.....	0 to 100
Principles and Practice of Medicine.....	0 to 100
General Pathology and Bacteriology	0 to 100
Surgery, other than Operative...	0 to 100
Surgery, Operative.....	0 to 100
Midwifery, other than Operative.	0 to 100
Midwifery, Operative.....	0 to 100
Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases....	0 to 100
Sanitary Science.....	0 to 100
Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.....	0 to 100
Diseases of Women.....	0 to 100
Therapeutics.....	0 to 100

Marks required for honors and pass :

Medical, Surgical and Topographical Anatomy.....	75	50
Principles and Practice of Medicine.....	75	50
General Pathology and Bacteriology	75	50
Surgery, other than Operative ..	75	50
Surgery, Operative.....	75	50
Midwifery, other than Operative.	75	50
Midwifery, Operative.....	75	50
Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases....	75	50
Sanitary Science.....	75	50
Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.....	75	50
Diseases of Women.....	75	50
Therapeutics	75	50

That the percentage in the final branches be as follows : 0 to 100 on all subjects. Honors 75, pass 50.

5. The values awarded by the individual examiners to the answers of candidates are not to be subject to revision, except by an appeal by the candidate to the Council, when special cases of hardship may seem to have occurred.

6. The examiners shall return the schedules to the Registrar, with values inserted, within seven days of notice to be sent by the Registrar. From these values a general schedule is to be prepared by the Registrar, and no change of value can be made after such schedules have been returned by the examiners to the Registrar. The general schedule so prepared is to be examined as to its correctness by the President, and the results announced by the President.

7. Papers on the homœopathic subjects are to be finally submitted to the examiner approved of for that purpose by the representatives of that system in the Council.

8. All oral examinations are henceforth to be as clinical, demonstrative and practical as possible, and the candidate shall be known to the examiners by number only.

9. That it be an instruction to the examiners, in the questions in their respective subjects, to confine themselves to the text-books in ordinary use (see page x of this Announcement), also that in referring to diseases or operations of any kind, the names of such diseases or operations most commonly in use should be employed.

The examiners are instructed to attach to each question a printed number as the value of a full and correct answer thereof—the whole of such numbers to amount to 100—also that in reading the paper they mark in colored chalk what they regard as the numerical value of the answer given.

10. That it be an instruction to the President that he shall in no case report a candidate as having passed an examination when on any subject he makes less than the minimum of marks set by the Council for a pass on that subject. But in any case where he thinks there are special reasons for granting a license to such candidate, he shall report the same to the Council for its action.

RULES FOR CANDIDATES WHEN IN THE EXAMINATION HALL.

11. Each candidate shall receive from the Registrar a programme containing a list of subjects upon which the candidate is to be examined, and it will admit him to the examination hall during the progress of the examinations upon such subject, but at no other time.

12. Candidates must write the answers to the questions given by the examiners legibly and neatly upon one side only of each page of a book, which will be furnished to each candidate, and the number given with each question is to put at the head of the answer to it, in such a manner as to have the first page facing outward to the view; they are then to be folded once and enclosed in an envelope, on the outside of which each candidate is to write his name. The packet is then to be handed to the Registrar, or some one deputed by him. Neither signature, number or sign, by which the writer could be recognized by the examiner, is to be written or marked upon any portion of the book to be enclosed in the envelope.

13. The questions of the examiners in the homœopathic subjects will be handed in writing, at the beginning of the general

examination on the same subject, by the Registrar, to such candidates as have given him notice in accordance with Section III., sub-secs. 8, 9. They shall write the answers to these questions in the same hall with the other candidates, and hand their papers, when finished, to the Registrar in the same manner as provided for other candidates, to be by him given for examination to the homœopathic member of the Board of Examiners appointed to examine on that subject.

14. If any abbreviations are used in answering the questions, candidates must be careful that they are such as are generally understood, or which cannot be mistaken.

15. No candidate will be allowed to leave the hall after the questions are given out, until his answers have been handed in.

16. No candidate will be allowed in the hall during the hours of examination, except those who are actually undergoing examination.

17. Any candidate who may have brought any book or reference paper to the hall, must deposit it with the Registrar before the examination begins.

18. Candidates must not communicate with each other while examinations are going on, either by writing, signs, words, or in any manner whatever.

19. Candidates must at all times bear themselves toward the Registrar and examiners with the utmost deference and respect; and they will not be permitted in any manner to manifest approbation or disapprobation of any member of the Board of Examiners during the progress of the examination.

20. Candidates must not only conduct themselves with decorum while any examination is going on, but they will be held strictly responsible for any impropriety of conduct during the whole progress, both of the written and of the oral examinations.

21. Any infraction of the above rules will lead to the exclusion of the candidate who is guilty of it from the remainder of the examination; and he will not receive credit for any examination papers which he may have handed to the Registrar previous to his being detected in such misconduct.

22. And be debarred from further privileges, at the discretion of the Council.

LIST OF STUDENTS OF MEDICINE

WHO HAVE PASSED THE

Matriculation Examination

BEFORE THE EXAMINERS APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL,
AND REGISTERED AS MATRICULATES WITH THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

Abbott, Clarence	Toronto	1883	Bayne, John G	Newbury	1891
Adamson, H. A	Ottawa	1889	Beamish, George	Port Hope	1876
Airth, H. W	Renfrew	1886	Beattie, D. A	Galt	1888
Aitchison, William	St. George	1870	Beatty, E. D	South March	1891
Alexander, D. B	Huntley	1882	Beatty, H. A	Toronto	1893
Alexander, G	Huntley	1884	Beatty, W. J	Glencairn	1894
Alexander, L. H	Owen Sound	1892	Beaudry, J. S	Montreal	1883
Alexander, W. E. ..	Hemmingford, Q.	1892	Beemer, W. C	Simcoe	1888
Alexander, N. B	London	1894	Belanger, R. U	Ottawa	1892
Alexander, W. J	Thornbury	1887	Belch, J. A	Kingston	1887
Alexander, W. W ..	Hemmingford, Q.	1892	Bellamy, A. W.	North Augusta	1888
Allen William G	Perth	1875	Bell, A. W	Toronto	1887
Allen, Thomas	Toronto	1888	Bell, Basil H	New Edinburgh	1886
Allingham, A. W	Warkworth	1884	Bell, B. C	St. George	1891
Alway, F. J	Vittoria	1891	Bell, J. C	Strathroy	1877
Alway, J. H	Grimsby	1890	Bell, John C	Nairn	1881
Anderson, J. J	Kingston	1883	Bell, A	Agincourt	1892
Anderson, A. F	Peterboro'	1894	Belton, W. J	Kingston	1885
Anderson, R	Hornby	1886	Bennett, Henry	Picton	1875
Ardiel, L. M	Thorndale	1887	Bennie, Robert	Sudbury	1892
Argue, John F	Leitrim	1891	Bentley, F. M	Newmarket	1887
Armstrong, Moore	Kingston	1873	Bensley, B. A	Toronto	1894
Arnold, H. T	Watford	1885	Bernie, Jessie	Collingwood	1894
Arnold, John R	Harriston	1880	Berry, George H	Oakleaf	1892
Ashton, E. C	Brantford	1894	Berry, R. P	Lindsay	1883
Atkinson, V. T	Nelson	1875	Berwick, G. A	Farnham	1888
Austin, G. H	Lansdowne	1891	Berwick, R. H	Cowansville	1887
Aylen, Walter W	Quebec	1885	Bethune, F. H	Seaforth	1892
Aylen, E. D	Montreal	1889	Bickstead, Morris	Morrisburg	1874
Aylesworth, A. C	Mount Forest	1884	Birge, A. H	Toronto	1891
Babbitt, W	Parrsboro', N.S.	1888	Birks, William R	Prescott	1891
Baily, Eli H	Mount Forest	1881	Birmingham, F. H	Kingston	1888
Baker, E	Springfield	1892	Blewett, W. J	Little Britain	1886
Baker, J. A	Hamilton	1894	Blewett, W. G	Lindsay	1892
Baker, M	Simcoe	1894	Block, B. F	Kingston	1891
Bain, W. L	Parkdale	1884	Blow, T. J	South Mountain	1892
Baldwin, H. F	Toronto	1877	Blunt, H. W	Knowlton, Que.	1888
Banting, W. T	London	1888	Boddy, James	Toronto	1889
Barber, Robert A	Berlin	1880	Boileau, F. X	Sturgeon Falls	1890
Barclay, Thomas	Hamilton	1871	Bolton, T. B	Toronto	1881
Barlee, H. J. W	Montreal	1888	Booth, John A	Brantford	1890
Baston, John	Kingston	1870	Bonter, G. S	Trenton	1869
Basken, J. T	Stittsville	1890	Bosanko, Arthur	Gravenhurst	1875
Bayne, C. W	Ottawa	1887	Bowan, Hector A	Albion	1873
			Bouillon, A	Montreal	1890

Bowles, G. H. Sandhill	1888	Clarke, J. T. Foxboro'	1893
Bourns, W. H. Kingston	1888	Clarke, E. A. Aylmer	1887
Bradley, T. Georgetown	1893	Clark, F. G. R. Collingwood	1871
Bradshaw, Kate Toronto	1892	Clark, J. A. M. Ridgetown	1891
Brennan, William H. Toronto	1875	Clark, J. L. Waterloo	1883
Brewster, William Toronto	1873	Clark, Wm. J. Toronto	1891
Bridgman, O. M. London	1882	Clarkson, Frederick A. Seaforth	1891
Britton, Fred Brantford	1892	Clayes, George. Brockville	1892
Broad, R. Cobocok	1892	Clemes, S. R. Collingwood	1892
Brown, Campbell Acton Vale	1870	Cleaver, John C. Kingston	1875
Brown, Harry London	1870	Cleaver, Wm. F. Kingston	1875
Brown, Charles Carleton Place	1892	Close, James A.	1869
Brown, J. A. Kingston	1882	Clindinin, S. L. Brighton	1892
Brown, C. O. Lawrenceville, Q.	1878	Cloutier, F. Kingston	1884
Brown, Kent A. St. Catharines	1881	Code, George. Smith's Falls	1892
Brown, E. Cobourg	1886	Coad, W. E. R. Toronto	1894
Brown, James E. Tyrone	1881	Coffee, R. H. Toronto	1883
Brown, F. W. Brockville	1888	Cole, J. A. Freelon	1880
Brown, J. Forester's Falls	1889	Coleman, H. Kay. Gananoque	1876
Bryce, W. Keene	1892	Coleman, Mary E. West Hill	1880
Buchan, D. Galt	1892	Coleman, T. Seaforth	1886
Buchanan, H. M. Kingston	1885	Collfas, W. F. Morriston	1892
Buck, Katie L. Peterboro'	1892	Collins, E. P. Princeton	1892
Buck, R. A. Avonbank	1888	Collison, G. W. Dixon's Corners	1892
Burden, F. L. Newbury	1885	Collville, J. Leskard	1894
Burnham, J. H. Peterboro'	1887	Conerby, M. Trenton	1886
Burns, T. B. Toronto	1875	Cooke, C. F. Gesto	1886
Butler, Charlton. Strathroy	1876	Cook, E. L. B. Toronto	1876
Butler, John A. Lindsay	1892	Cook, J. D. Paris	1875
Burd, W. S. Parry Sound	1892	Cooke, Sheldon R. Aultsville	1878
Burrows, Frederick N. Bath	1880	Cooper, E. G. Kingston	1894
Burk, John A. Amherstburg	1892	Cooper, J. J. Chatham	1887
Cahoun, F. Picton	1894	Cooper, M. A. Howick, Que.	1888
Caldwell, H. J. Toronto	1881	Coote, Frank. Montreal	1885
Callander, C. N. Kirkton	1888	Corson, Douglas. Woodstock	1881
Cameron, Alex. D. River Raisin	1878	Cosford, John B. Toronto	1876
Cameron, D. A. Wallacetown	1892	Cowan, J. J. Goderich	1880
Cameron, Duncan. Perth	1873	Cowley, Daniel K. Ottawa	1876
Cameron, Duncan, 85 Hayter St., Toronto	1870	Crane, W. St. Thomas	1894
Cameron, John D. L'Orignal	1892	Cranston, J. G. Arnprior	1891
Cameron, Duncan. Strathroy	1880	Crosby, Arthur. Uxbridge	1880
Cameron, J. B. Montague, Prince Edward Island	1872	Crosby, F. H. Uxbridge	1884
Campbell, A. L. Kingston	1883	Cron, William. Batteau	1890
Campbell, David	1879	Cruikshank, Jean Weston	1895
Campbell, G. G. Truro, N.S.	1888	Cumberland, Thomas. Mono Centre	1880
Campbell, James London	1873	Curzon, Edith M. Toronto	1890
Campbell, George J. Blyth	1893	Cuzner, Mark R. Aylmer, Que.	1878
Campbell, J. B. London	1894	Cunningham, J. D. Osborne	1892
Carbert, Joseph A. Orangeville	1870	Dady, Ralph. Toronto	1877
Carry, Chester. Florence	1870	Darling, Elsie L. Rosedale	1892
Case, J. H. Colborne	1872	Dargavel, J. Durham	1887
Carter, L. H. Picton	1884	Dancey, J. H. Aylmer	1892
Carroll, R. W. Stratford	1889	Davis, H. C. Dundas	1892
Carron, F. B. Brockville	1892	Davis, Murdock L. Norham	1872
Cawthorpe, F. J. Thamesford	1894	Davis, R. J. Smith's Falls	1871
Charlesworth, E. Hespeler	1894	Davis, T. B. Wakefield, Que.	1880
Chambers, W. J. Paisley	1881	Davis, W.	1872
Christie, Andrew. Bradford	1880	Davis, John. Kingston	1893
Christin, J. A. Montreal	1892	Davidson, A. E. Woodstock	1894
Chance, J. Broomley. Brantford	1876	Davies, P. H. Rosedale	1888
Chestnut, George.	1866	Deacon, J. D. Pembroke	1885
Church, F. W. H. Hull, Que.	1888	Dean, W. E. Toronto	1892
Church, A. H. Montreal	1892	DeCow, D. M. Dresden	1881
		Deeks, W. E. Montreal	1889
		Delaney, W. F. Peterboro'	1885

Delmage, F. W.	St. Mary's	1888	Ewers, A. W.	Toronto	1892
Denis, A.	Vaudreuil, Que.	1889	Edwards, E. A.	Sarnia	1892
Dewar, Alexander	Montreal	1887	Edmison, G. A.	Rothsay	1892
Dillabough, H. W.	Hamilton	1891	Ellis, George H.	Dundela	1892
Dickson, G. J.	Paisley	1887			
Dingham, H.	Picton	1871	Falls, Samuel K.	Carp	1871
Disney, H. C.	London	1880	Farley, James.	St. Thomas	1870
Dobbie, W. J.	Guelph	1893	Ferrier, William.	Bridgeport	1869
Doherty, Charles E.	Eglinton	1891	Fisher, John A.	Everett	1877
Doherty, George.	Markham	1875	Fitzpatrick, John.	Chippewa	1871
Donovan, Patrick.	Campbellford	1876	Ford, Herbert Douglas.	Kingston	1870
Donovan, E. J.	Kingston	1881	Fry, Chas. Albert B.	Mill Haven	1878
Donald, William.	Goderich	1881	Forbes, Elias John.	Brampton	1879
Dougherty, J. W.	Eden	1881	Filmore, Edwin A.		1879
Dorais, U. A.	Montreal	1884	Fitzgerald, F. J. C.	Welland	1893
Dougan, R. P.	Thorold	1886	Fahey, Thomas H.	Belleville	1880
Douglas, A. E.	Warwick	1889	Fraser, James M.	Riceville	1880
Douglas, James H.	Norham	1876	Foxton, Edward.	Kingston	1880
Dow, J. D.	Pembroke	1881	Freeborn, James S.	Galt	1881
Downes, C. H.	Toronto	1885	Fairfield, W. E.	Clarenceville	1883
Doyle, C. S.	Toronto	1885	Ferguson, E. J. J.	Manitowaning	1882
Doyle, J. M.	Caledonia	1884	Finlayson, John.	Campbellford	1884
Drain, J. F.	Campbellford	1891	Fothergill, J. B.	Burlington	1883
Drummond, P.	Almonte	1884	Forrester, E.	Kingston	1883
Drummond, S. J.	Almonte	1888	Frasier, J. V.	Toronto	1883
Duff, James.	Desboro'	1878	Freeman, A. E.	Kingston	1884
Dumble, Alex. J.	Pembroke	1876	Fulton, C.	Avonmore	1885
Duncan, John A.	Ottawa	1877	Fraser, A. D.	Hawkesbury	1886
Duggan, D. D.	Petrolea	1892	Franklin, J.	Newmarket	1886
Dunbar, Robt. Samuel.	Consecon	1878	Farrish, M. J.	Rockwood	1884
Dunlop, J. D.	Alpena	1884	Foster, G. B.	Toronto	1886
Dunsmore, J. M.	Stratford	1892	Fallows, J.	London	1886
Durham, James R.	Toronto	1890	Ferguson, A. G.	Dalhousie	1884
Dusty, James D.	St. Mary's	1879	Fawkes, J. T.	Kingston	1886
Dyer, A.	Montreal	1892	Fontaine, J. T. D.	Orleans	1885
			Finch, C. L.	Pilot Mound, Man.	1887
Earl, Richard.	Winchester	1875	Farrow, J.	Auburn	1888
Earl, R. H.		1875	Feek, Robert J.	Cornwall	1888
Earle, Wellington.	Renton	1877	Fraser, E. A.	Hamilton	1889
East, Caleb.	Napier	1874	Fowler, Ed.	Perth	1890
Easton, J. L.	Thornton	1894	Fox, Charles H.	Chatham	1891
Ebcole, Henry A.	Morpeth	1873	Fleming, Hugh P.	Ottawa	1891
Edmunds, Henry.	Hollen	1871	Fleming, Edgar.	Mornington	1892
Egerton, David Clapp.	Picton	1872	Fyfe, John.	Hollin	1892
Eggleston, John P.	Ancaster	1872	Ferguson, J. A.	Easton's Corners	1892
Ellis, Matthew.	Port Hope	1872	Ford, A. B.	Kingston	1892
Elliott, H. H.	Frankville	1894	Findlay, C.	Montreal	1892
Elliott, William.	Thessalon	1894	Fallis, M. P.	Kendall	1892
Elliott, G.	London	1894	Findlay, W. A.	Toronto	1892
Encody, C. V.	Wellington Square	1876	Fitzgerald, G. D.	Peterboro'	1892
Evans, H. A.	Kingston	1876	Field, W. H.	Smith's Falls	1893
Errat, Alfred J.	Merrickville	1881	Field, G.	Pickering	1894
Erskine, Herbert R.	Ottawa	1881	Foote, S. A.	Virginia	1895
Edsall, J. M.	Stevensville	1882			
Ellis, W. E.	St. Catharines	1883	Gage, Wm. J.	Brampton	1870
England, F. R.	Montreal	1882	Galbraith, F. H.	Hamilton	1874
Ennis, T.	Ottawa	1883	Garner, E. L.	Toronto	1894
Evans, D. T.	Toronto	1885	Geddes, W. J.	Deseronto	1894
Evans, J.	Warton	1881	Gillies, B. W. D.	Teeswater	1894
Elliot, C. E.	Quebec	1886	Gillen, E.	Kingston	1891
Earl, W. M.	Kingston	1885	Gourlay, Thomas A.	Eganville	1891
Elliott, F. B.	Mayfair	1888	Gow, J.	Windsor	1895
Elliott, William.	Logan	1889	Graham, J.	Whitby	1894
Edgar, Albert E.	Toronto	1888	Grange, T. A.	Newburgh	1895
Edmison, John H.	Rothsay	1891	Grant, J.	Beaverton	1893
Edwards, A. F.	Thurso, Que.	1892	Greenway, Minerva.	Tottenham	1894

Grieve, D. W.	Port Hope	1892	Hodge Samuel A.	Kendall	1878
Gray, Caroline M.	Toronto	1892	Henning, Thos.	Lefroy	1878
Gilmore, R. T. S.	Toronto	1892	Hawley, Wm. A.	Campbellford	1879
Gandier, G. G.	Brampton	1892	Harriston, Henry J.		1879
Gesnar, G. B.	Ridgetown	1892	Holmes, Edward S.	Holmesville	1880
Gray, A.	Niagara Falls	1892	Hardy, A. D.	London	1880
Grant, A. J.	Pembroke	1892	Hart, Robert D.	Wilfrid	1881
Gerin, John.	Kingston	1869	Harrison, Geo. M.	Dunnville	1881
Gerrie, Alex.	Winterbourne	1870	Hall, W.	Walkerton	1882
Graham, Peter A.	Bothwell	1874	Hall, W. J.	Elizabethtown	1884
Gray, James.	Bucefield	1877	Hamer, A. L.	Bradford	1883
Green, John R.	Kingston	1877	Hamilton, J. M.	Mansewood	1883
Gale, Hugh.	Salem	1878	Hamilton, W. M.	Brantford	1882
Galbraith, W. L.	Dunnville	1880	Harper, J. G.	Toronto	1884
Grange, Thomas W.		1881	Harris, N. M.	Cowansville	1886
Gash, Norman B.	Dunnville	1881	Hawley, C.	Brantford	1883
Graham, Harris.	Watford	1881	Hewetson, J.	Grimsby	1885
Garner, R. H.	Thorndale	1883	Hillier, R.	Cotton	1883
Gilpin, J.	Holly	1883	Holmes, A. D.	Chatham	1883
Gladman, G.	Lindsay	1882	Hooper, L. I.	Exeter	1881
Graham, W. M.	Bell's Corners	1883	Howey, A. L.	Eden	1881
Grant, C. C.	St. Thomas	1883	Harris, J. S.	Hespeler	1885
Gray, R.	Blyth	1884	Hill, R. C.	Owen Sound	1886
Green, T. J.	Appleton	1883	Hayes, A.	London	1883
Gartley, A. C.	Newmarket	1895	Hord, I.	Hamilton	1883
Guthrie, J. B.	Guelph	1887	Hall, W. G.	Aurora	1887
Gilray, E. J.	Grimsby	1887	Herald W.	Kingston	1886
Graham, H. C. W.	Kingston	1885	Harvie, W. D.	Kingston	1885
Gibson, S. G.	London	1885	Henry, W. C.	Thornton	1887
Gregory, E. A.	Norwich	1889	Hewitt, James.	Montreal	1887
Gardner, A. E.	Belleville	1890	Henderson, E. L.	Strathroy	1887
Guelph, H.	Toronto	1890	Hinman, C.	Toronto	1887
Graham, Robert.	Strathroy	1890	Hall, Frank.	Warkworth	1887
Griffin, W. T.	Hamilton	1890	Henderson, Mabel.	Brockville	1888
Gleason, J. H.	Montreal	1891	Henderson, J.	Warkworth	1887
			Halliday, J.	Chesley	1888
Hackney, W.	Stratford	1893	Hill, H. W.	Toronto	1889
Hall, Wm. W.	Guelph	1875	Hamilton, W. F.	Peterboro'	1890
Hazel, Joseph.	Ingersoll	1875	Hewetson, S. W.	Georgetown	1890
Hales, George.	Port Hope	1877	Hicks, J. S.	Colborne	1890
Harris, Robert W.	Elm	1876	Hamilton, G.	Bright	1890
Hartman, Jacob.	Toronto	1877	Heydon, C. M.	Toronto Junction	1890
Hassard, G. A.	Toronto	1894	Howard, F. E.	Colborne	1890
Henderson, W.	Point Edward	1895	Henderson, W.	Russell	1890
Henderson, James.	Kingston	1875	Harvey, Basil C. H.	Watford	1890
Henderson, John C.	Harriston	1876	Hunt, Gertrude.	Norwich	1891
Hickey, Benjamin.	Morrisburg	1873	Holmes, W. L.	Port Elgin	1891
Hill, George, <i>alias</i> Shyjoewam.			Hamilton, R. S.	Toronto	1891
	Belleville	1871	Henderson, N. R.	Kingston	1891
Holmes, Fred S.	Farmersville	1873	Hardy, P. H.	Brantford	1891
Hogg, J. S.	Seaforth	1894	Howell, W. B.	Montreal	1892
Holland, R. G.	Aurora	1894	Hargraft, W. H.	Cobourg	1892
Holmes, G. W.	Chatham	1894	Hanna, W. J.	Petrolea	1892
Hossack, J. G.	Walsingham	1894	Hotham, A. W.	Staffa	1892
Hooper, Henry M.		1872	Hotson, A. E.	London	1892
Hope, G. F.	Belleville	1873	Hamilton, J. R.	Collingwood	1892
Hopkirk, Harry G.	Ottawa	1870	Hodgson, Clara L.	Peterboro'	1892
Howard, Thomas W.	Orangeville	1870	Harper, W. S.	Madoc	1893
Hobbs, H. A. McD.	Dundonald	1875	Heyden, E. W.	Cobourg	1893
Hunter, J. B.	Toronto	1877	Hudson, H. P.	Chelsea	1893
Hunter, G. L.	Toronto	1895	Hume, C.	Toronto	1893
Hurlburt, R. V.	Mitchell	1870			
Hutchinson, John A.	Galt	1873	Ilett, A. E.	Kingston	1894
Hyatt, David B.	Harwichville	1875	Ingles, George.	Toronto	1874
Hill, William H.	Toronto	1877	Ives, H.	Cobourg	1877
Henry, William G., Upper			Irvine, Wm. M.	Kingston	1877
Canada College.	Toronto	1878	Ireland, W. M.	Kingston	1886

Irving, L. E. W.	Toronto	1886	Loucy, George A.		1879
Insley, S. N.	Colborne	1891	Lander, T. H.	London	1880
Jamieson, C. J.	Ottawa	1874	Lundy, Frederick G.	Newmarket	1880
Jardine, W. J.	Saltfleet	1870	Leitch, A. L.	Bowood	1880
Johnston, James.	Whitby	1880	Lawton, Thomas M.	Warwick	1880
Jones, G. C.	Galt	1881	Lannin, John N.	Toronto	1881
Jamieson, T. A.	Maxwell	1882	Latimer, W.	Marshville	1882
Johnston, G. B.	Waterdown	1885	Law, D.	Palmerston	1885
Judd, D. H.	St. Charles, Que.	1886	Leary, E.	Britannia	1882
Jacks, Robert B.	Lefroy	1887	Lindsay, James.	Limehouse	1881
Johnston, N. A.	Stratford	1887	Livingston, Mary.	Kingston	1882
Jack, J. M.	Montreal	1885	Longeway, A. F.	Montreal	1882
Johnston, Mrs. A.	Strathroy	1889	Luke, E.	Manilla	1883
Jakes, R. W.	Ottawa	1889	Lesperance, J.	Montreal	1883
Johnston, James.	Belgrave	1889	Livingston, J. S.	Belleville	1886
Jack, Hector M.	Kingston	1889	Lawson, Alice.	Toronto	1887
Jones, Albert H.	St. Catharines	1890	Leitch, A. E.	Dutton	1889
Jones, Charles A.	Mount Forest	1890	Locke, John A.	Kingston	1889
Joynar, N. P.	Kingston	1891	Laycock, R. G.	Embro	1889
Jennings, A.	Villa Nova	1891	Lane, M. S.	Toronto	1889
Jackson, G. H.	Exeter	1893	Lochead, J.	Montreal	1890
Johnston, E. A.	Smith's Falls	1893	Langford, W.	Brampton	1890
Keam, Paul.	Wardville	1876	Libby, W.	Toronto	1894
Keillear, Titus D.	Strathroy	1875	Lindsay, J. C.	Clinton	1894
Kennedy, Bruce.	Smithville	1869	Lundy, J. E.	Preston	1893
Kennedy, J. M.	Penetanguishene	1871	Large, R. W.	Queensville	1892
Knowles, W. R.	Newbury	1872	Lander, S. E.	Durham	1892
Knox, H.	Wakefield	1878	Lynch, D. P.	Montreal	1892
Kellow, William J.	Tara	1878	Luton, L. L.	St. Thomas	1893
Keele, F. S.	Carleton Place P.O.	1879	Letellier, A.	Peterboro'	1894
Klotz, J. E.	Ottawa	1893	Lineham, D. M.	Newry	1890
Kilgour, Peter T.	Guelph	1880	Livingstone, H.	Alliston	1880
Kennedy, William.	Toronto	1880	LeRossignol, W. J.	Toronto	1891
Kelly, Richard J.	St. Thomas	1880	Lee, F. J.	Bethany	1891
Keegan, E. G.	Belleville	1880	Lyle, W. D.	Morrisburg	1892
Kilgour, John H.	Mount Forest	1880	Lane, G. A.	Toronto	1892
Kippax, Alfred J.	Brantford	1881	Louergan, W. J.	Rutherford	1892
Kee, D. N.		1884	MacLean, J. N.	Sarnia	1894
Kellock, D.	Kingston	1885	Malone, H. V.	Garden Island	1894
Kennedy, James H.	Lindsay	1883	Markle, V. Alfred.	Millgrove	1874
Knight, A. P.	Kingston	1883	Martin, M.	Toronto	1876
Kyle, J. M.	North Winchester	1887	Masson, J.	Cobourg	1871
Kenney, J. J.	Lockton	1888	May, William B.	Toronto	1877
Krick, P. H.	Elcho	1889	Maw, H.	Omagh	1893
Kayler, W. B.	Morven	1889	Moore, J. M.	Belleville	1887
Kyle, R. J. L.	Winchester	1892	Mackenzie, A. J. L.	London	1887
Kerr, J. J.	Cobourg	1892	Martin, S. H.	Waterloo	1887
Kemp, H. G.	Brighton	1891	Murphy, R.	London	1887
Kelly, J. K.	Almonte	1892	McLennan, D. N.	Kingston	1888
Kirby, T. W.	Toronto	1892	Munro, L. W.	Caledonia	1888
Knight, C. E.	Napanee	1892	Macdonald, M. S.	Montreal	1886
Keenan, C. B.	Ottawa	1893	MacKay, Thomas E.	Kingston	1887
Lang, C. A.	Granton	1895	Murray, W. O. S.	London	1887
Lawrence, T. H.	London	1894	Murray, Allie G.	Strathroy	1889
Law, Robt.	Ottawa	1895	Mahan, John W.	Brampton	1890
Lang, Abner J.	King	1876	Myers, Ambrose R.	Kingston	1890
Livingstone, Joseph.	Carlisle	1871	Massey, Hamish.	Toronto	1890
Lusk, C. W.	Gorrie	1877	Morrison, L. T.	Windsor	1891
Luton, Albert.	Mapleton	1871	Martin, C. E.	Toronto	1891
Luton, Robert.	Mapleton	1870	Mallock, N.	Marvelville	1891
Lewis, Thomas W.	Iroquois	1877	Martin, J. E.	East Saginaw, Mich.	1892
Loring, Jonathan B.	Sherbrooke	1877	Moles, E. B.	Arnprior	1892
Loughead, —.	Belleville	1878	Moffatt, Wm.	Carleton Place	1892
			Murray, H. G.	Owen Sound	1892
			Morris, James S.	Oshawa	1892

MacCallum, W. G.	Dunnville	1892	McBride, John.	Toronto	1877
MacMillan, Margaret L.	Toronto	1892	McNulty, M.	Dixon's Corners	1877
Matheson, John.	Martintown	1892	McDuffy, John W.	Stanstead	1887
Menzies, R. D.	Kingston	1892	McPherson, Graham A.	Toronto	1878
Mooney, T.	Kingston	1892	McLean, John Douglas.	Ottawa	1887
Milburn, J. A.	Peterboro'	1892	McVicar, John.	Brantford	1873
Membery, G. G.	Toronto	1892	McCammon, C. Gordon.		1876
Moore, R.	Laskay	1892	McMichael, James.	Gorrie	1880
Monteith, J. D.	Stratford	1892	McCulloch, James.	Norval	1880
Moxwell, G. B.	St. Thomas	1892	McGhie, George S., Elgin P.O., Co. Leeds		1880
Meldrum, P. Gordon.	Ashburn	1872	McCullough, George.	Georgetown	1880
Murray, S. S.	Nelson, Co. Halton	1873	McKerroll, John.	Harriston	1880
Miller, Alexander.	Goderich	1877	McKillop, Alex.	Crosley	1881
Miller, —.	Toronto	1874	McKay, Kenneth W.	St. Thomas	1881
Mills, R. G.	Newbury	1874	McIntyre, W.	Toronto	1894
Mitchell, John C.	Newtonville	1872	McIntyre, C. J.	Port Hope	1881
Morden, James G.	Carlisle	1874	McDonald, George.	Ingersoll	1881
Moore, John T.	Yorkville	1876	McAndrew, G. C.	Renfrew	1885
Moore, William.	Owen Sound	1877	McCollum, E. P.	Duart	1883
Morrison, James J.	Sarnia	1875	McDonald, G.	Tilsonburg	1883
Morrow, Charles.		1869	McFarlane, M.	Ottawa	1883
Morton, John A. McD.	Kingston	1873	McLean, John.	Florence	1882
Morton, W. C.	Waterdown	1871	McKenzie, R.	Toronto	1893
Munn, William Albert.	Lynn	1873	McLeary, J. A.	Watford	1882
Munro, Duncan E.	Wardsville	1877	McLurg, J. A.	Falkirk	1883
Munro, L. S.	Fergus	1875	McNeece, J.	Brampton	1884
Murphy, E. N.	Penetanguishene	1871	McEwan, F.	St. Thomas	1885
Musgrove, W. J.	St. Catharines	1877	McGregor, J.	Longwoods	1884
Murgatroyd, R. G.	Smithville	1877	McColl, D.	Merritton	1885
Mather, Charles L.	Warkworth	1878	McArthur, F. T.	London	1886
Matherell, S. L.	Little Britain	1879	McDonald, J. N.	Moose Jaw	1884
Martin, J. Francis, Charlottetown, P. E. I.		1880	McKechnie, J.	Claude	1886
Moore, Thomas A.	Kingston	1880	McCullough, E. F.	Port Severn	1886
Mitchell, J. P.	Toronto	1894	McArthur, E. L.	Thorold	1887
Midgley, James E.	St. Thomas	1881	McFarlane, W.	Dunnville	1888
Macdonald, John.	Guelph	1881	McCuen, J. A.	Guelph	1887
Morris, Samuel.	Strathburn	1881	McLaren, A. P.	Port Elgin	1887
Murray, W. H.	Galt	1881	McPherson, W. A.	Esquesing	1887
MacLean D. W.	Kingston	1885	McIntyre, H.	St. Thomas	1887
Macpherson, W. A.	Fingal	1883	McCuaig, J. A.	Kingston	1887
Malcolm, H.	Harrisburg	1883	McIntosh, J. F., North Grosvenordale, Conn., U.S.		1889
Marshall, Alice A.	Brockville	1885	McCarthy, D. S.	Orangeville	1889
Metcalf, W. F.	Bayside	1884	McKenzie, R. T.	Montreal	1889
Moore, F.	Heathcote	1894	McKechnie, R. E.	Montreal	1890
Morgan, V. H.	Aultsville	1882	McColgan, R.	Elora	1890
Morrow, C. N.	Russell	1884	McEvay, Thomas.	Montreal	1891
Mustard, J. W.	Uxbridge	1883	McDonnell, J.	Belleville	1891
Morgan, L. E.	Kerrwood	1886	McEwen, A.	Kingston	1891
Marr, A. W.	Westmeath	1886	McCormack, F.	Toronto	1891
Mabee, C. O.	Odessa	1883	McDermid, A.	Coldwater	1891
Mundie, J.	Toronto	1885	McGannon, A. V.	Brockville	1891
Masales, M. L.	Erin	1884	McKeown, H. A.	Kingston	1892
Morphy, A. G.	London	1886	McPherson, C. F. S.	Prescott	1892
Metcalf, A. A.	Almonte	1892	McMurrich, J. B.	Toronto	1892
Mickleborough, E. H.	St. Thomas	1893	McDougall, T. A.	Ailsa Craig	1892
McDonald, A. J.	Caledonia	1893	McKenty, J. E.	Montreal	1892
McDonald, R. G.	Sarnia	1894	McKee, T. H.	North Glanford	1892
McDonald, T. B.	Ripley	1894	McCash, E. A.	Lucan	1892
McIlvaine, Samuel.	Orillia	1875	McEwen, D.	St. Elmo	1892
McKibbon, Arch.	Rollin's Mills	1876	McDermott, J. W.	Eganville	1892
McKinnon, John A.	Toronto	1876	McRossie, T. D.	Napanee	1892
McLean, Arch. M.	Portsmouth	1872	McCormick, A. H.	Brantford	1892
McLeod, Duncan.	Keepen	1871	McLennan, John.	Port Hope	1892
McRae, John C.	Port Colborne	1875	McLean, A. M.	Bradford	1892
McTavish, P. F.	Toronto	1873			

McLennan, R.	Kingston	1892	Powell, H. B.	Whitby	1886
McLaren, A.	Kingston	1892	Phelan, A. A.	Montreal	1883
McLaren, G. H.	Hamilton	1895	Pearson, A. T.	Merivale	1885
McLaren, P. F.	Guelph	1894	Patton, H. M.	Ottawa	1888
McLeay, C. W.	London	1895	Prevost, A.	Montreal	1887
McLean, J. R.	Arnprior	1894	Porter, F. R.	Bradford	1888
McLaren, R. W.	Kingston	1892	Patterson, H.	Port Elgin	1888
McQuarrie, J. K.	Orangeville	1892	Purvis, J. W. F.	Montreal	1888
McRobbie, D. G.	Shelburne	1892	Poole, Peter A.	Ingersoll	1890
McConnell, J. H.	Toronto	1892	Powers, M.	Ottawa	1894
McNulty, A. L.	Bowmanville	1894	Prodrick, W.	Ottawa	1891
McNaught, H. P.	Manilla	1893	Pirie, H. H.	Dundas	1891
McArthur, J. H.	Kingston	1893	Peart, George W.	London	1891
McCormick, T. A.	Harrow	1893	Poussette, W. C.	Peterboro'	1891
McKinnon, F.	Vankleek Hill	1893	Piersal, W. H.	Toronto	1892
McLean, H. N.	Ridgetown	1893	Pearce, T. H.	Norwood	1892
McNichol, W. J.	Westover	1892	Pierce, S. A.	Smith's Falls	1894
McRae, J. R.	Lochalsh	1893	Primmer, T.	Dakota, U.S.	1893
McRae, J.	Guelph	1893			
McWilliam, V. H.	Peterboro'	1894	Quirk, John.	Fergus	1879
			Quay, F. A. W.	Port Hope	1887
Nellis, J. Meloux.	Brantford	1871	Quay, D. D.	Port Hope	1892
Nealon, Edward A.		1879			
Ney, George S.		1879	Ramsay, G. H.	Toronto	1894
Nelles, C.	Brantford	1883	Randall, J. S. N.	Co. York	1872
Norman, J. O.	Toronto	1884	Rea, Robert.	Speedside	1871
Nichol, T. S.	Montreal	1884	Reynolds, Arthur R.	Toronto	1875
Nixon, J. R.	Ashgrove	1894	Reynolds, H. S.	Toronto	1873
Nelles, A. B.	Ingersoll	1887	Richardson, J. D.	Toronto	1875
Nelles, W. J.	Caledonia	1888	Robertson, Donald.	Strathroy	1875
North, E.	Pringer	1885	Robinson, Stephen J.		1872
Newberry, W. F. H.	London, Eng.	1889	Rogers, E. J.	Peterboro'	1877
Northcott, W. S.	Belleville	1891	Ruttan, A. M.	Napanee	1877
			Reid, Herbert Yates.	Pembroke	1877
O'Brien, J. R.	Ottawa	1895	Rutledge, A. J.,		
O'Connor, C.	Kingston	1894	Toronto School of Medicine		1879
O'Connor, W. J.	Toronto	1895	Ross, Lewis D.	Montreal	1879
Oliver, A. J.	Cowansville	1886	Roche, William.		1879
O'Reilly, J. J.	Vestor	1883	Rundle, Frederick W.	Manilla	1880
Orme, J. W.	London	1894	Robinson, Ed. B.	Paris	1881
Orr, J. E.	Mount Elgin	1883	Rosconi, C. E.	Priceville	1883
Ogden, W. E.	Niagara Falls	1888	Redmond, R. C.	Lansdowne	1895
Outwater, S. W.	Montreal	1888	Reid, H.	Sandhill	1884
O'Connor, W.	Toronto	1886	Renner, W. S.	Montreal	1881
Oronhyatekha, W. A.	Deseronto	1888	Rice, A. T.	Currie's Crossing	1881
			Richardson, J. C.	Burlington	1883
Paulin, S.	Chesley	1894	Ritchie, R. F.	Montreal	1883
Peters, J. H.	Toronto	1895	Robertson, A. M.	Brockville	1881
Purcell, Alexander.	Wardsville	1877	Robertson, C.	Hamilton	1882
Purdy, A. M.	Kingston	1869	Roberts, J. A.	Jarvis	1894
Patterson, Richard L.	Morpeth	1887	Royat, W. M.	Manotick	1884
Phippen, S. S. C.	Parkhill	1878	Reid, W.	Norwood	1886
Petit, Emneron B.	Windham	1879	Robertson, A. G.	Iroquois	1886
Porter, Thomas.	Jarvis	1880	Robertson, T. F.	Brockville	1887
Powell, Frederick H.	Ottawa	1881	Reid, J. D.	Cardinal	1887
Parent, C. E.	Montreal	1882	Roseburg, F. A.	Hamilton	1887
Patrick, D.	Toronto	1883	Ranstead, W.	Ottawa	1884
Pepper, W. C.	Lynden	1883	Robinson, A.	Kingston	1886
Peters, F. C.	Cowansville	1886	Riddel, G. I.	Toronto	1888
Pickel, F. H.	Cowansville	1884	Ritchie, O. G.	Montreal	1881
Phillips, H. C.	Hampton	1883	Richer, A. J.	Montreal	1888
Platt, A. T.	Picton	1881	Rodger, D. A.	Genoa, Que.	1889
Potter, J. A.	Montreal	1883	Ruthven, G. D.	Dutton	1889
Potts, J. McC.	Belleville	1883	Robinson, R. R.	Consecon	1889
Pratt, W.	Toledo	1882	Roach, J. J.	Toronto	1889
Prime, M. F.	Knowlton, Que.	1880	Richardson, A.	South March	1890

Reazin, H. L.	Toronto	1890	Scott, Walter H.	Caledonia	1890
Robinson, Benj.	Kingston	1890	Storey, F. G.	Norwood	1890
Ryan, Clara	Kingston	1890	Shirra, Jennie S.	Caledonia	1890
Rutherford, N.	Beaverton	1891	Sutherland, G. A.	Lakeside	1890
Robertson, J. E.	Morrisburg	1891	Smith, S. R. B.	Brighton	1890
Rogers, W.	Montreal	1891	Sneath, T. S.	Midhurst	1890
Rutherford, R. F.	Stratford	1891	Smuck, W. J.	Renforth	1890
Robertson, S. E.	Toronto	1892	Smith, R. H.	St. Catharines	1890
Revell, D. G.	Tyrconnell	1892	Shaver, H. E.	Stratford	1891
Robinson, A.	Kingston	1892	Shepard, C. A.	Toronto	1891
Richardson, W. W.	Kingston	1892	Slack, T. J.	Quebec	1891
Rogers, F. E.	Brighton	1892	Stevens, O. H.	St. Felix de Valois, Que.	1891
Robertson, A. C.	Madoc	1892	Sutherland, J. A.	Hamilton	1891
Robertson, D. M.	Hawkesbury	1892	Stanbury, R. B. J.	Bayfield	1891
Reid, J. B.	St. George	1892	Sharp, W. D.	London	1891
Ritchie, W. J.	Whitby	1892	Shaw, M. A.	Overton	1891
Robertson, C. G.	Hawkesbury	1894	St. Pierre, A. D.	Montreal	1892
Ross, A. E.	Cobden	1892	Scott, W. A.	Ottawa	1892
Shepard, A. E.	Toronto	1894	St. Charles, W. P.	Belleville	1892
Strange, John Henry	Kingston	1877	Schmidt, G. A.	Tavistock	1892
Shannon, Lewis W.	Kingston	1877	Stewart, A. D.	Toronto	1894
Smellie, Kinian C.	Montreal	1887	Stewart, C. M.	Parkhill	1894
Smith, T. M.	Strathroy	1894	Stewart, George	Springfield	1892
Stark, John	Bolton	1878	Stands, W. W.	Sudbury	1892
Scott, George Hope	Ottawa	1878	Smith, C. H.	Bradford	1892
Sheridan, Samuel	Columbus	1878	Snider, R. O.	Toronto	1891
Scott, John Milan	Carleton Place	1878	Smith, D. K.	Toronto	1892
Shaver, Wm. Henry	Wales	1878	Segsworth, John	Streetsville	1892
Stuart, Andrew E.	Sandwich	1881	Smith, R. A.	Durham	1892
Shepherd, Byron E.	London	1881	Scott, Frank N.	Toronto	1892
Saunders, J. B.	Montreal	1881	Silcox, W. L.	Toronto	1892
Sinclair, C. M.	West Lorne	1883	Steele, W. H.	Arnprior	1892
Spence, H. W.	Toronto	1894	Somers, R. H.	Toronto	1892
Spencer, E. M.	Tavistock, Eng.	1882	Snyder, T.	Preston	1892
Staples, L. E.	Kingston	1883	Stuart, W. A.	Clarenceville, Que.	1892
Stevens, F. M.	Montreal	1883	Short, J. M.	Elora	1893
Sullivan, A. J. F.	Toronto	1885	Taber, R. W. H.	London	1874
Sutherland, A. R.	Woodstock	1882	Teller, R. F.	Montreal	1876
Stevenson, E. V.	London	1885	Thompson, G. W.	Hamilton	1877
Speers, A. A.	Toronto	1886	Thompson, S. F.	Toronto	1875
Strathy, H. E.	Toronto	1886	Thompson, J. M.	Clarke	1871
Scott, A. P.	Montreal	1886	Titchworth, Ira	Hartford	1874
Smiley, W. N.	St. Lambert, Que.	1886	Teows, Peter	Toronto	1875
Sangster, J. A.	Port Perry	1887	Travers, Wm. R.		1865
Smith, W. D.	Plantagenet	1886	Trumpour, John R.	Peterboro'	1875
Spencer, A. M.	Harriston	1886	Tudhope, James	Orillia	1875
Sanson, R. D. B.	Toronto	1885	Taylor, Walter Mume	Chatham	1879
Smith, H. S.	Toronto	1885	Taylor, Wm.	Box 795, Toronto	1879
Springle, J. A.	Montreal	1884	Thompson, J. A.	Manilla	1880
Skimin, Nellie	Kingston	1887	Thompson, J. F.	Binbrook	1881
Sandison, E.	Cannington	1887	Thompson, C. E.	St. Thomas	1882
Smale, W. M. B.	Wroxeter	1888	Thompson, D.	Deans	1883
Skey, W. R.	Aylmer	1888	Trigge, A.	Hamilton	1883
Sicard, J. D.	Angers, Que.	1884	Tyndall, Mary E.	Montreal	1885
Sinclair, Jennie	Madoc	1886	Taylor, Frederick	Kingston	1884
Stackhouse, A.	Kingston	1887	Thomas, H. B.	Barrie	1884
Stephens, W.	Trafalgar	1894	Telfer, W. J.	Burgoyne	1886
Stevenson, W. E.	Mount Forest	1888	Taylor, T. H.	Grand Valley	1887
Senkler, W. J.	St. Catharines	1888	Taylor, T. T.	Chatham	1887
Seymour, W. H.	Toronto	1889	Teeter, R. G.	Teeterville	1888
Smith, R. J.	Toronto	1889	Taplin, M. M.	Addison	1888
Scane, J. W.	Chatham	1889	Tuffard, W. H. P.	Northfield Centre	1888
Shaw, G. F.	Montreal	1889	Thomson, W. A.	Caintown	1889
Spotswood, W. A. J.	Plantagenet	1889	Temple, H. P. R.	Toronto	1889
Sproatt, Alan	Toronto	1889	Tremblay, E. C.	Wauregan	1889

Towner, George H.....	Toronto	1890	Walker, C. W.....	Petrolea	1894
Thomas, C. H.....	Toronto	1890	Whyte, J. J.....	Lancaster	1885
Tremayne, F. G.....	Sutton West	1890	Ward, W. L.....	Acton	1884
Tonkin, E. W.....	Oshawa	1892	Wideman, H. B.....	Ringwood	1887
Thomson, F. L.....	Mitchell	1891	Whitely, R.....	Goderich	1887
Tetreau, T.....	Ottawa	1892	Wilson, A.....	Kingston	1887
Thomson, C. G.....	Hiawatha	1892	Woods, C. R.....	Brockville	1887
Taylor, W.....	Dunnville	1894	Willoughby, G. A. F.,		
Thomson, J. W.....	Toronto	1892		Saskatoon, N.W.T.	1886
Thompson, J. A.....	Kinnear's Mills	1892	Wickman, L. G.....	Toronto	1885
Tullman, W. J.....	London	1894	White, James G.....	Thessalon	1884
Turnbull, T.....	Stratford	1895	Watson, N. M.....	Williamstown	1887
			Walker, W. G.....	Stratford	1888
Vanstone, William T.....	Dorchester	1877	Wheeler, J. W.....	Kingston	1888
Vale, Frank.....	9 Pembroke St., Toronto	1878	Watson, R.....	Newmarket	1888
Van Velsor, Wallace.....	Rondeau	1880	Williamson, T.....	Picton	1888
Vidal, E. C.....	St. John's, Que.	1885	Watson, N. M.....	Williamstown	1888
Vail, Hattie B.....	Sarnia	1889	Wilson, J. T.....	London	1889
Vivian, R. P.....	Toronto	1895	Webb, C. W.....	Melbourne	1889
			Wilson, Thomas.....	Toronto	1890
Walker, Peter B.....	Perth	1875	Ward, Marjory.....	Kingston	1890
Walsh, G.....	Mayville, Tuscola, Mich.	1875	Wilson, George B.....	Toronto	1890
Weir, Charles.....	Thorold	1874	Wilson, W. T.....	Dundas	1890
Whitehead, Alexander.....	Toronto	1870	Weir, Janet M.....	Kingston	1888
Willoughby, George.....	Colborne	1879	Williams, J. A.....	Carleton Place	1891
Wilson, Henry H.....	Kingston	1872	Wood, D. M.....	Kenmore	1892
Wyatt, W. C.....	Custom's Corners	1874	Weisbrod, S. L.....	Aylmer	1892
Wood, James S.....	Kingston	1878	Webster, J. D.....	Toronto	1894
Whiting, John.....	Brantford	1878	Welch, G.....	Toronto	1893
Williams, Joseph.....	London	1878	White, W. C.....	Woodstock	1892
Wilson, Charles James.....		1879	Whiteley, A. G.....	Goderich	1892
Warren, Edward.....		1879	White, R. W. K.....	Hamilton	1892
Whetham, James.....	Toronto	1880	Whilton, D. A.....	Ottawa	1894
Wright, Henry.....	Toronto	1883	Williams, E. J.....	Montreal	1894
Wait, G. N.....	Harriston	1881	Williamson, A. R.....	Kingston	1895
Watson, John C.....	Belleville	1885	Walker, H.....	Belleville	1892
Watson, W. R.....	Waterdown	1883	Weaver, W. J.....	Toronto	1892
Weld, O.....	London	1882	White, R. B.....	Pembroke	1892
Williams, E. P.....	Ottawa	1883	White, W. R.....	Toronto	1893
Williamson, W. P.....	Buckhorn	1884			
Willmott, W. E.....	Toronto	1885	York, F. E.....	Aurora	1883
Wilson, C. W.....	Cumberland	1881	Yeomans, P. H.....	Mount Forest	1888
Wonder, W. M.....	St. Catharines	1883	Yates, H. B.....	Brantford	1888
Woodruff, T. A.....	St. Catharines	1883	Yourex, Ed. L.....	Belleville	1886
Woolway, E. W.....	St. Mary's	1884	Young, F. A.....	Toronto	1894
Wright, H. A.....	Guelph	1882	Young, T. A.....	Brougham	1891
Wright, W.....	Kingston	1882	York, H. E.....	Montreal	1892
Welsh, H. A.....	Quebec	1886	Yeo, W. T.....	Little Britain	1892
Williamson, H. M.....	Guelph	1886	Young, W. Y.....	Toronto	1892
Watson, G. C.....	Hawkesbury	1885			
Wagner, C. J.....	Toronto	1895	Zimmerman, Solomon.....	Toronto	1876
			Zangg, A. A. C.....	Montreal	1883

FIRST YEAR'S EXAMINATION.

Bosanko, S. A.....	1877	Cotton, Robert.....	1878
Neilson, A.....	1877	Cooper, R. E.....	1878
Shaw, Frank.....	1877	Dupuis, James.....	1877
Shepherd, O. B.....	1877	Haken, George W.....	1878
Steffins, John.....	1877	Holcomb, S. D.....	1878
Atkinson, H. H.....	1878	Houston, D. W.....	1878
Baker, George W.....	1878	Island, Robert.....	1878
Campbell, James.....	1878	Keam, A. P.....	1878

Lang, W. A.....	1878	Burton, R. J. F.....	1879
Mewburn, F. H.....	1878	Carson, S. H.....	1879
Milne, G. L.....	1878	Fairbairn, F. W.....	1879
Munro, Lawrence.....	1878	Harvie, John C.....	1879
Mickle, Herbert.....	1878	Higginson, Henry.....	1879
McConnell, B. J.....	1878	Kerr, Henry.....	1879
McCauley, John.....	1878	Mordy, A. A.....	1879
McDonald, Walter.....	1878	McLachlan, D. A.....	1879
Poole, W. H.....	1878	O'Keefe, Henry.....	1879
Reid, W. D.....	1878	Shaw, Alexander.....	1879
Serviss, T. W.....	1878	Smith, Edwin A.....	1879
Sullivan, Thomas.....	1878	Wilson, Herbert C.....	1879
Watson, M. J.....	1879		

SECOND YEAR'S EXAMINATION.

Aikins, William Heber.....	1878	Empey, C. T.....	1879
Black, James.....	1878	Ferguson, J.....	1879
Christie, J.....	1878	Hatton, E. T.....	1879
Donovan, J. C.....	1878	Meikle, Hamilton.....	1879
Eccles, R. M.....	1878	McCracken, C. L.....	1879
Hunter, J. B.....	1878	Ross, J. W.....	1879
Lindsay, Ninian.....	1878	Smith, H. W.....	1879
Marsh, Edward.....	1878	Thompson, G. B.....	1879
Montgomery, W. A. D.....	1878	Wilson, Robert.....	1879
Sutherland, W. R.....	1878	Witherspoon, W.....	1879
Van Norman, H. C.....	1878	Harris, A. B.....	1881
Beatty, Wm.....	1879		

THIRD YEAR'S EXAMINATION.

Cross, W. J.....	1879	Montgomery, D. W.....	1881
Howitt, F. W.....	1880	Nicholson, M. A.....	1879

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Bell, James.....	1876	Ogden, H. V.....	1880
Betts, Alfred H.....	1876	Panton, A. C.....	1880
Burton, W. H.....	1874	Denike, G. H.....	1881
Cameron, D. H.....	1876	Johnston, Joseph ..	1881
Cameron, L. D.....	1877	Snider, S. H.....	1881
Cannon, Gilbert.....	1876	Graham, George.....	1882
Cluxton, Frederick C.....	1870	Menzies, John.....	1882
Cormon, John W.....	1874	Thompson, A. S.....	1882
Dunsmore, John.....	1876	Walmsley, P. C.....	1882
Glasgow, James H.....	1876	Brown, W. M.....	1883
Gray, J. W.....	1872	Logan, J. R.....	1883
Greer, Thomas E.....	1875	Murray, T. W.....	1883
Henderson, Kenneth.....	1876	Phillips, J. R.....	1883
Howey, William.....	1877	Wattam, G. S.....	1883
Lewis, Ford.....	1877	Wilson, A. B.....	1883
McArthur, J.....	1877	Charlesworth, W. H.....	1884
McCrimmon, John.....	1877	Simenton, G.....	1884
McIlmoyl, Henry Allen.....	1875	Smith, C. J.....	1884
McKinley, J. H.....	1877	Wilson, W. A.....	1884
Rae, George W.....	1874	Green, W. D.....	1885
Stevenson, Charles S.....	1875	Gardiner, A. W.....	1885
Stevenson, Sabin.....	1875	Hotson, A.....	1885
Ferguson, A. H.....	1880	Thompson, A. B.....	1885
Ferrier, James.....	1880	Woodhull, F.....	1885
Herrington, A. W.....	1880	Dowson, W. H.....	1886
McCarthy, W. T.....	1880	James, Charles.....	1886

Stockton, G. S	1886	Mathew, W. E	1890
Berry, R. P	1887	MacLennan, D. N	1890
Brown, J. F	1887	Meecham, G. P	1890
Cross, J. A	1887	McConnell, H. B	1890
Campbell, J. F	1887	McPherson, D. A	1890
Cooke, W. H	1887	McLean, E. H. S	1890
Edgar, A. E	1887	Northrup, W	1890
Ferguson F. F	1887	Shaw, R. W	1890
Hotson, J. M	1887	Armstrong, F. K	1890
Johnston, T. H	1887	Gibson, R. J	1891
Kennedy, J. D	1887	Lambert, E. M	1891
Mason, H	1887	Morrow, W. S	1890
Mitchell, D	1887	MacPherson, W. A	1891
Millman, M. G	1887	Malloy, J. A	1891
McKellar, A	1887	McGill, H. G	1891
McBride, J	1887	Paterson, Eliza	1891
McCammon, S. H	1887	Rodger, Nancy	1891
Ogden, J. P	1887	Tuttle, H. E	1891
Potts, J. M	1887	Whitelock, F. C	1891
Patterson, A. G	1887	Black, B. F	1892
Patrick, T. A	1887	Connell, W. T	1892
Quarry, H. D	1887	Craft, R. A	1892
Rice, P. J	1887	Dewar, A	1892
Salter, F. G	1887	Guelph, H. C	1892
Tyrell, J	1887	Gardiner, A. E	1892
Westlake, H. W	1887	Grant, H. A	1892
Wilson, M	1887	McCallum, Annie	1892
Watson, L	1887	Ryan, Eva	1892
Walker, S. R	1887	Richardson, A	1892
Allingham, L. W	1888	Shirra, Jennie S	1892
Cram, G. D	1888	Sparling, A. J	1892
Dougan, R. P	1888	Thomas, C. H	1892
Ferguson, M	1888	Downing, A	1893
Hett, R	1888	Elliott, George A	1893
Ironsides, A. S	1888	Ford, J. N	1893
Jones, W. A	1888	Fleming, Maggie A	1893
Owen, C. B	1888	Hunter, H. A	1893
Paterson, J. A	1888	Hurdon, Elizabeth	1893
Preiss, F	1888	Leith, J. D	1893
Reid, A. L	1888	McLachlan, A. R	1893
Starr, F. H	1888	Orr, C. A	1893
Turnbull, W. J	1888	Parker, W. M	1893
Hardie, R. A	1888	Rutledge, C. N	1892
McEdwards, T	1888	Roles, J. A	1893
Stafford, E. H	1888	Smith, M. B	1893
Cook, W. A	1889	Shaw, C	1893
Irwin, W. T	1889	Thom, W	1893
Lockridge, J	1889	White, E. A	1893
Porter, H. W	1889	Arkell, E. H	1894
Philp, W. S	1889	Buchanan, D	1894
Stewart, A	1889	Burt, G. S	1894
Schlenker, T. W	1889	Boyle, J. F	1894
Todd, S. G	1889	Bier, T. H	1894
Wilson, A. C	1889	Bedell, T. C	1894
Williams, A. A	1889	Brown, G. W	1894
Wall, J. R	1889	Beatty, W. J	1894
Campbell, J. S	1889	Barber, G. W	1894
Dean, L. W	1889	Alway, W. R	1895
Shirton, G. K	1889	Addy, A. H	1895
Brown, A. M	1890	Allin, J. H	1895
Brown, W. E	1890	Bell, T. H	1895
Brown, W. F	1890	Boyd, H. O	1895
Chambers, W	1890	Brown, A. I	1895
Hershey, J. A	1890	Brereton, C. H	1895
Herald, D	1890	Bell, J. H	1895
Kennedy, J. T	1890	Cockburn, Hattie	1895
Lloyd, H. M	1890	Campbell, P. M	1895

Churchill, B. P	1894	McPherson, D. W	1894
Copp, C. J.	1895	McKee, C. S.	1894
Campbell, A. M.	1895	Noble, R. T.	1894
Campbell, Geo. I.	1895	Nichol, W. H.	1894
Cummings, I. A.	1895	Oliver, J. H.	1894
Cairnes, Geo.	1895	Partridge, A. W.	1894
Campbell, C. A.	1895	Pickard, H. G.	1894
Crosskerry, E. A.	1895	Parlow, A. B.	1894
Dales, F. A.	1895	Pritchard, J.	1894
Dyde, C. B.	1895	Roberts, E. L.	1894
Downing, J. J.	1895	Ross, H. H.	1894
Davis, James.	1895	Robinson, E. L.	1894
Byers, W. G. N.	1894	Routledge, J. W.	1894
Connolly, B. G.	1894	Rannie, J. A.	1894
Cook, G. E.	1894	Rivers, J. H.	1894
Crawford, D. T.	1894	Rupert, A.	1894
Clare, H.	1894	Russell, J. P.	1894
Drennan, Jennie.	1894	Reeves, J.	1894
Elliott, J. J.	1894	Skinner, Emma	1894
Gwyn, N. B.	1894	Smith, I. G.	1894
Goldie, W.	1894	Sneath, C. R.	1894
Goodfellow, J. S.	1894	Sinclair, Christina	1894
Graef, C.	1894	Shaw R. W.	1894
Hodgins, F. W.	1894	Stevenson, W. J.	1894
Hogg, L.	1894	Smith, F. W.	1894
Harcourt, G. V.	1894	Thorne, J. S.	1894
Hicks, E. S.	1894	Tyndall, J. E.	1894
Henderson, W. J.	1894	Teetzell, W. M.	1894
Jones, W. W.	1894	Turner, Adelaide.	1894
Lawrason, L.	1894	Verth, Annie.	1894
Morris, J. S.	1894	White, E. B.	1894
McLean, J. D.	1894	Westman, S. H.	1894
Murray, H. G. S.	1894	Weir, W. H.	1894
Moore, R.	1894	Weekes, E. C.	1894
Musson, G.	1894	Webster, B. E.	1894
MacCallum, Maggie.	1894	Muelin, J. H.	1895
Macklin, A. H.	1894	Macdonald, J. M.	1895
More, Geo.	1894	Morton, J. P.	1895
Millichamp, G. E.	1894	Mills, G. B.	1895
Malloch, W. J.	1894	Mylks, G. W.	1895
Miller, H. W.	1894	McEachern, J. S.	1895
McCaig, A. S.	1894	McNulty, F. P.	1895
McRae, J. R.	1894	McGillivray, D.	1895
McIntosh, W. A.	1894	McCallum, E. C. D.	1895
McLaren, P. S.	1894	McKenzie, D. C.	1895
McInnes, N. W.	1894	McNamara, A. T.	1895
McCarter, J. M.	1894	McGregor, M.	1895
Embury, A. F.	1895	Nicholl, R.	1895
Elliott, J. H.	1895	Pallister, W. T.	1895
Forster, F. J. F.	1895	Perry, R. M.	1895
Gillies, J. M. H.	1895	Quesnel, E. G.	1895
Graham, W. L.	1895	Reynar, A. F.	1895
Gibson, J. C.	1895	Radcliffe, S. W.	1895
Goldsmith, P. G.	1894	Royce, G.	1895
Gibbs, Jos.	1894	Sills, C. H.	1895
Hodgins, A. G.	1895	Shultis, J.	1895
Hoist, E. A.	1895	Steele, F. C.	1895
Hooper, E. M.	1895	Scott, F. A.	1895
Jamieson, D.	1894	Tait, N. J.	1895
Lennox, Eleanore	1894	Taylor, W. H.	1894
Laurie, C. N.	1894	Thompson, J. B.	1895
Ludwig, A.	1895	Wesley, W. J.	1895
Lee, J. P.	1895	Wilson, F. W. E.	1895
Laidlaw, W. C.	1895	Willson, Jennie M.	1895
Marquis, J. A.	1894	Wade, G. H.	1895
Moore, S.	1895	Webb, A.	1895
Maybury, W. F.	1895	Yeomans, L. W.	1895
Morgan, J. A.	1895		

MEMBERS

OF THE

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario

WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR
MEMBERSHIP BY PASSING THE

FINAL EXAMINATION

Before the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council of the College.

Adams, S. A. J.	Kinmount	1887	Ardagh, A. P.	Barrie	1890
Adams, W. A.	Lakefield	1876	Arnall, H. T.	Barrie	1890
Alexander, R. A.	Stony Creek	1871	Auld, J. C.	Forest	1890
Alguire, D. O.	Lunenburg	1873	Abraham, C. F. P.	Hamilton	1891
Alt, A.	Toronto	1877	Almas, J. S.	Hagersville	1891
Anderson, J. B.	Watford	1875	Amyot, J. A.	St. Thomas	1891
Armstrong, F. R.	Stouffville	1874	Arthur, J. L.	Shanty Bay	1891
Arnott, H.	Brampton	1870	Ashbaugh, J. A.	Aylmer	1891
Armour, J.	Hastings	1877	Anderson, H. B.	Apsley	1891
Atkinson, J. S.	Hamilton	1875	Awde, A. E.	Toronto	1892
Adair, J.	Oshawa	1878	Armstrong, M. A. V.	Bayfield	1892
Algie, J.	Ayr	1879	Archer, Robt.	Milton, Dakota	1892
Ashby, T. H.	Woodbridge	1878	Austin, J. H.	Brampton	1893
Abbott, R. H.	Stony Point	1879	Alway, R. D.	Grimsby	1893
Anderson, J. D.	Port Perry	1879	Anderson, N.	Toronto	1893
Armstrong, G. S.	McKellar	1879	Armstrong, J. M.	Walton	1893
Ames, F. H. S.	Martintown	1880	Arnott, W. J.	Toronto	1893
Anderson, J.	Hamilton	1880	Armstrong, J. J. P.	Moore	1893
Allen, W. L.	Ridgeway	1880	Alger, H. H.	Port Colborne	1893
Aikens, H. W.	Toronto	1881	Agnew, T.	Belgrave	1894
Alexander, F. R.	Ottawa	1881	Alexander, W. H.	Bolton	1894
Anglin, W. G.	Kingston	1883	Allen, J. R.	Napanee	1894
Addison, J. L.	St. George	1884	Anderson, W. J.	Shanly	1894
Anderson, J. E. W.	Boston	1884	Armour, D. J.	Cobourg	1894
Acheson, G.	Toronto	1887	Armstrong, H. E.	Orono	1894
Aikins, N.	Caistorville	1887	Arrell, Wm.	Caledonia	1894
Applebe, J.	Belle Ewart	1887	Addison, W. L. T.	Toronto	1895
Armstrong, W.	Zephyr	1887	Aiken, A. W.	Orangeville	1895
Avison, O. R.	Toronto	1887	Allen, Mary E.	Fordwich	1895
Allen, A. G.	Deseronto	1887	Amyot, N. J.	St. Thomas	1895
Anglin, J. V.	Kingston	1887			
Amos, T. A.	West McGillivray	1887	Backhouse, John B.	Simcoe	1870
Arthur, E. C.	Brighton	1888	Bain, Hugh Urquhart	Angus	1875
Ardagh, A. E.	Barrie	1888	Baird, J. G.	Montreal	1872
Anderson, C. N.	Comber	1888	Ball, Jerrold	Meaford	1874
Auld, L.	Toronto	1888	Balmer, J. S.	Oakville	1874
Almas, W. E.	Hagersville	1889	Barkwell, R. H.	Port Hope	1874
Anderson, R. K.	Hornby	1889	Bates, S. L.	Bowmanville	1871
Armstrong, W. J.	Bayfield	1889	Beeman, Milton J.	Selby	1873
Armstrong, H. W.	Bailieboro'	1889	Beemer, N. H.	Brantford	1874
Adams, E. H.	Toronto	1890	Bell, Forest F.	Amherstburg	1870
Agar, J. S.	Chatham	1890	Bell, Robert	Carleton Place	1870
Agar, Mary L.	Chatham	1890	Bell, Samuel.	Alliston	1874
Aldrich, A. G.	Port Hope	1890	Bennett, J. H.	Toronto	1875
Archer, D.	Burketon	1890	Bently, R. J.	Kettleby	1877

Birdsall, S. E.	Canboro'	1876	Brock, L.	Guelph	1886
Bonner, H. A.	Albion	1877	Brodie, G. M.	Markdale	1886
Black, Wm. S.	Barrie	1871	Bateman, R. M.	Port Perry	1886
Bowen, G. H.	Kingston	1877	Brennan, F. H.	Peterboro'	1886
Bowerman, A. C.	Toronto	1876	Bromley, E.	Pembroke	1886
Boyle, W. S.	Bowmanville	1872	Birkitt, H. S.	Hamilton	1886
Brattan, J. R.	London	1875	Beaman, W. C.	Ventnor	1886
Bray, Alfred	Angus	1874	Burdett, H. E.	St. Paul, Minn.	1887
Brent, H.	Port Hope	1874	Brown, J. J.	Owen Sound	1887
Brereton, W. J.	Bradford	1871	Barnett, A. D.	Fergus	1887
Brete, R. G.	Arkona	1874	Barton, S. G. T.	Toronto	1887
Brewster, N.	Ridgeway	1873	Bradford, A.	Vachell	1887
Bridgland, S.	Bracebridge	1870	Begg, J. W.	Kingston	1887
Brien, James	Essex Centre	1870	Bell, J.	Caledon	1887
Britton, Wm.	Brantford	1875	Balfour, J. D.	Russelldale	1887
Brock, Wm.	Jarvis	1875	Bolby, G. H.	Berlin	1888
Brown, Miles	Winchester	1871	Bell, G.	Owen Sound	1888
Buchanan, Geo.	Rodgerville	1871	Bishop, E. R.	Brantford	1888
Burgess, T. J.	Toronto	1870	Bechard, D.	Stony Point	1888
Burnham, G. H.	Peterboro'	1875	Bradley, W. J.	Ottawa	1888
Burns, W. J.	Streetsville	1876	Bibby, F. T.	Brighton	1888
Buchart, J. L.	Ingersoll	1877	Barber, W. C.	Toronto	1888
Burt, W.	St. George	1870	Bell, S. T.	Alliston	1888
Byam, J. W.	Campbellford	1875	Baptie, G.	Ottawa	1888
Baines, A. M.	Toronto	1878	Burns, R. A. E.	Toronto	1888
Bennett, Henry	Peterboro'	1878	Bradd, F. J.	Campbellford	1889
Bentley, W. H.	Newmarket	1878	Brown, J.	Campbellford	1889
Bonnar, J. D.	Kingston	1878	Bateman, W. E.	Cresswell	1889
Burt, Franklin	Paris	1878	Birdsall, W. W.	Delhi	1889
Black, Fergus	Uxbridge	1879	Bolton, A. E.	Portland	1889
Beenan, Thomas	Centreville	1879	Broad, J. J.	Cobocconk	1889
Bremner, W. W.	Minesing	1879	Bowman, J. E.	Dundas	1889
Baldwin, J. B.	Toronto	1879	Becker, H.	Crieff	1889
Butler, Billa F.	Stirling	1879	Beeman, T. A.	Bancroft	1889
Brown, J. L.	Chesterville	1879	Bull, E.	Weston	1889
Bowlby, D. A.	Simcoe	1879	Bowman, G. M.	Hamilton	1889
Brooke, D. E.	Chatham	1879	Brown, P.	Oshawa	1889
Boileau, Jules M.	Crysler	1880	Berden, O. L.	Strathroy	1889
Bowman, Geo.	Penetanguishene	1880	Bateman, F. J.	Christina	1889
Boyce, W. W.	Warkworth	1880	Baldwin, W. W.	Toronto	1890
Brownlee, Milne	Millbrook	1880	Bayly, B.	London	1890
Buchner, D. C.	Delhi	1880	Bowes, E. J.	Ottawa	1890
Berry, F. R. R.	Simcoe	1881	Brown, Minnie	Strathroy	1890
Bingham, Geo. S.	Waterloo	1881	Berry, J. D.	Warkworth	1890
Baugh, Jas.	Hamilton	1881	Bigelow, G. T.	Port Perry	1890
Beck, G. S.	Orillia	1882	Bray, R. V.	Chatham	1890
Bedard, E.	Pembroke	1882	Boyes, E. T.	Binbrook	1890
Bell, J. F.	Toronto	1882	Bryans, W. F.	Toronto	1890
Bentley, F.	Toronto	1882	Boyle, Susanna P.	Toronto	1890
Bentley, L.	Toronto	1882	Bond, W. L.	Newmarket	1890
Book, E. H.	Drummondville	1882	Baker, W. A.	Stouffville	1890
Bonnar, Wm.	Albion	1882	Black, M. C.	Glamis	1890
Brereton, T. G.	Bethany	1882	Burger, J. H.	Toronto	1890
Brett, W. M.	Arkona	1882	Barker, L. F.	Ingersoll	1890
Burt, J. C.	Bolton	1882	Boyes, E. J.	Toronto	1890
Bray, J.	Enfield	1883	Bell, J. H.	Colborne	1890
Bates, F. D.	Hamilton	1883	Baker, T. C.	Chatham	1890
Belt, R. W.	Brussels	1883	Beatty, A. C.	Elizabethville	1890
Bell, W. D. M.	Bear Brook	1883	Bedard, J. A.	St. Eugene	1890
Bingham, G. A.	Manilla	1884	Bell, J. C.	Strathroy	1890
Beatty, Elizabeth R.	Lansdowne	1884	Bowie, E. F.	Toronto	1890
Burgess, J. A.	Toronto	1885	Bueglass, A. S.	Bright	1890
Baumann, A. F.	Waterloo	1885	Barnhart, W. N.	Mitchell Square	1891
Britton, C. H.	Brantford	1885	Beath, T.	Columbus	1891
Barber, J.	Nassagaweya	1885	Bennett, T. E.	Toronto	1889
Beemer, F.	New Durham	1886	Bolster, L. E.	Orillia	1891

Bowie, R. A.	Brockville	1891	Crozier, J. B.	London, Eng.	1872
Boyd, G.	Toronto	1891	Cameron, J. D.	Glengarry	1878
Brown, W. A.	Chesterville	1891	Campbell, A. D.	Toronto	1878
Burritt, C. H.	Lyndhurst	1891	Clarke, C. K.	Toronto	1878
Boulton, A.	Toronto	1892	Clinton, George	Prince Edward	1878
Bowles, G. H.	Sandhill	1892	Cornell, S. A.	London	1878
Bissonette, J. D.	Napanee	1892	Cornell, Wagner	Arkona	1878
Boyce, B. F.	Norham	1892	Craig, H. A.	North Gower	1878
Bruce, H. A.	Port Perry	1892	Comfort, William	Ridgeville	1878
Beattie, D. A.	Galt	1892	Chisholm, Thomas	Fergus	1879
Blain, E. B.	Hamilton	1892	Clapp, R. E.	Lochiel	1879
Bensley, R. R.	Hamilton	1892	Caughlin, J. W.	St. Thomas	1879
Barber, H. D.	Cobourg	1892	Chappell, W. F.	Thorold	1879
Brown, J. N. E.	Medina	1892	Cattanach, A. J.	Fergus	1879
Bownes, T. C.	Addison	1892	Chisholm, Alexander	Lochiel	1879
Balfe, T. H.	Smith's Falls	1892	Campbell, A. W.	Toronto	1880
Burkholder, J. F.	London	1892	Chown, H. H.	Emerson, Manitoba	1880
Bourns, W. H.	Frankville	1892	Clark, W. S.	Toronto	1880
Burrows, J. G.	Napanee	1892	Clemens, G. H.	Blair	1880
Brown, P. M.	Cambridge	1892	Clements, L. B.	Breslau	1880
Bentley, D. B.	Forest	1892	Colquhoun, George	Iroquois	1880
Ball, F. J.	Rugby	1893	Cotton, Jas. M.	Burnhamthorpe	1880
Brown, W. F.	Medina	1893	Cameron, Paul	Lancaster	1881
Burrows, F. J.	Lambeth	1893	Clarke, J. G.	Meaford	1881
Bowie, I.	Embro	1893	Cameron, Alexander	Vachel	1882
Brodie, R.	Claremont	1893	Charlton, W. J.	Weston	1882
Bird, C. H.	Barrie	1893	Cleland, G. S.	Niagara	1882
Brander, Minnie M.	Priceville	1893	Clendenan, G. W.	Jordan	1882
Blanchard, F.	Sutton	1893	Cornell, A. P.	Kingston	1882
Bruce, R. F.	New Lathrop, Mich.	1893	Coulter, R. M.	Richmond Hill	1882
Barker, A. N.	Seeley's Bay	1893	Clarke, H. S.	Toronto	1883
Brown, W. E.	Rush, N. Y.	1893	Cuthbertson, William	Toronto	1883
Baker, M.	Springfield	1894	Collver, M. K.	Wellandport	1883
Boyd, W. B.	Uxbridge	1894	Casgrain, H. R.	Windsor	1883
Bradley, J. L.	Airlie	1894	Chaffee, C. W.	Toronto	1883
Bull, J. H.	Weston	1894	Carleton, W. H.	Hamilton	1883
Ball, W. A.	Toronto	1894	Case, T. E.	Exeter	1883
Burt, Ellen A. A.	Toronto	1894	Cryan, John	North Williamsburg	1883
Badgerow, G. W.	Eglinton	1895	Canfield, F. D.	Ingersoll	1884
Bean, S. B.	Bright	1895	Carveth, G. H.	Orono	1884
Becket, Jas.	Thamesville	1895	Clerk, J. W.	Kinsale	1884
Brien, J. W.	Essex Centre	1895	Campbell, D.	Ontario, N. Y.	1884
Brown, Geo. W.	Aylmer	1895	Cochrane, J. M.	Toronto	1884
			Cook, E. M.	Belleville	1884
Caldwell, William	Brantford	1875	Coughlan, Richard	Hastings	1884
Cameron, I. H.	Toronto	1874	Courtney, J. D.	Hamilton	1885
Campbell, A. L.	Brooklyn	1874	Cowan, T. C.	Iona	1884
Carmichael, Duncan	Ottawa	1877	Corlis, M. A.	St. Thomas	1885
Carscallen, A. B.	Petworth	1875	Cane, F. W.	Newmarket	1885
Carthew, C. E.	Guelph	1877	Cunningham, H. C.	Kingston	1885
Case, G. X.	London	1875	Couch, J. A.	Queensboro'	1885
Case, W. H.	Hamilton	1870	Campbell, Frank	Warton	1885
Cash, Edward	Markham	1871	Conerty, J. M.	North Augusta	1886
Cassells, J. McN.	Quebec	1875	Caven, W. P.	Toronto	1886
Clarke, R. A.	Oakville	1872	Cruikshank, G. R.	Weston	1886
Clarke, John	Peterboro'	1872	Clemison, J. McD.	Wellington	1886
Claxton, William	Verona	1876	Casselman, J. P.	N. Williamsburg	1886
Clement, John	Streetsville	1871	Collins, Cornelius	Peterboro'	1886
Cole, H. J.	Brantford	1871	Carruthers, J. B.	Barrie	1886
Cook, A. B.	Welland	1875	Cullen, L. F.	Woodstock	1886
Copeland, W. L.	St. Catharines	1875	Cassidy, J. I.	Goldstone	1886
Cornell, C. M. B.	Toledo	1872	Cassidy, G. A.	Moorefield	1886
Cotton, J. H.	Garafraxa	1875	Campbell, T. F.	Newbury	1886
Coverton, T. S.	Toronto	1875	Cale, W. F.	Mitchell	1886
Cowan, G. H.	Princetown	1871	Cuthbertson, C. R.	Toronto	1886
Crawford, Allen	Yorkville	1870	Campbell, J. F.	Toronto	1886

Creggan, J. G.	Kingston	1886	Crawford, W.	Galt	1892
Cornell, S. S.	Farmersville	1886	Clark, A. M.	Wellandport	1892
Charteris, C. R.	Chatham	1887	Chambers, Annie.	Port Elgin	1892
Collins, A. E.	St. Catharines	1887	Chalmers, A. P.	Poole	1892
Cameron, Daniel.	Perth	1887	Crichton, A.	Toronto	1892
Cameron, J. M.	Galt	1887	Closson, J. H.	Toronto	1892
Campbell, Edwin.	Port Perry	1887	Clark, D. A.	Agincourt	1892
Caron, G. G.	Aylmer	1887	Chevrier, G. R.	Ottawa	1892
Clouse, Elias.	Simcoe	1887	Cooke, G. H.	Chesley	1892
Clarke, W. H.	Meaford	1887	Clingan, G.	Toronto	1892
Campbell, A. W.	Montreal	1887	Chambers, W.	Toronto	1893
Cline, L. F.	Springfield	1888	Campbell L. H.	Bradford	1893
Campbell, D. M.	St. Thomas	1888	Campbell, N.	Cookstown	1893
Carson, Miss Susie.	Strathroy	1888	Carlaw, T. W.	Warkworth	1893
Chamberlain, W. P.	Morrisburg	1888	Calder, R. M.	Grimsby	1893
Cummings, S.	Hamilton	1888	Countryman, J. E.	Tweed	1893
Connell, J. C.	Kingston	1888	Creighton, J. K.	Millstown	1893
Cowan, F. P.	Toronto	1888	Carter, C.	Toronto	1893
Craine, Miss Agnes.	Smith's Falls	1888	Carveth, Annie E.	Toronto	1893
Conroy, C. P.	Martintown	1888	Corbett, R. T.	Toronto	1893
Campeau, W. J.	Amherstburg	1888	Campbell, B.	Parkhill	1894
Campbell, D. W.	Petrolia	1888	Coleman, F.	Hamilton	1894
Clutton, W. H.	Dunlop	1888	Crain, W. E.	Brockville	1894
Castleman, A. L.	Williamsburg	1888	Crawford, J.	Toronto	1894
Crosthwaite, G. K.	Bartonville	1889	Curtis, J. D.	St. Thomas	1894
Campbell, J.	Mapleton	1889	Cuthbertson, H. A.	Chicago, U.S.A.	1894
Collins, J. H.	Whitby	1889	Coulthard, W. L.	Toronto	1894
Campbell, J. T.	Whitby	1889	Caven, James G.	Toronto	1895
Carruthers, John.	Cayuga	1889	Chapin, C. D.	Brantford	1895
Chambers, G.	Woodstock	1889	Chapman, W. J.	Toronto	1895
Clark, C. P.	St. Mary's	1889	Cormack, J. H.	Kingston	1895
Chapple, H.	Newcastle	1889	Cowper, J. A.	Welland	1895
Crawford, J.	Glencoe	1889	Craft, R. A.	Chisholm	1895
Clapp, W. H.	Toronto	1889	Currie, M.	Picton	1895
Carson, Jennie S.	Strathroy	1889			
Creasor, J. A.	Owen Sound	1889	David, A.	Port Lambton	1874
Channonhouse, R. C.	Eganville	1888	Davinson, Alex.	Berlin	1877
Cooper, R. M.	London	1889	Day, Jonathan.	Port Hope	1877
Cline, C. A.	Belmont	1889	Day, W. D. P. W.	Harrowsmith	1874
Carbert, G. B.	Orangeville	1889	DeCow, A.	Thamesville	1870
Coutlee, H. N.	Sharbot Lake	1889	Dee, J. M.	Stamford	1872
Cornu, F.	Montreal	1889	De La Mater, R. H.	Fonthill	1871
Clerihew, E. M.	Kingston	1889	Deynard, A. B.	Picton	1875
Chisholm, W. P.	Hamilton	1889	Dingham, W. E.	Milford	1875
Comfort, F. S.	Campden	1890	Dingwall, A. M.	Mount Hope	1875
Coleman, A. H.	Belleville	1890	Donaldson, John.	Singhampton	1872
Cullen, T. S.	Sarnia	1890	Dorland, James.	Adolphustown	1872
Chrystal, R. J.	Avonton	1890	Douglas, Alex.	Avon	1876
Clarke, F. R.	Colborne	1890	Douglas, W. J.	Norman	1876
Coughlin, C. B.	Hastings	1890	Dowsley, D. H.	Owen Sound	1870
Carveth, C. B.	Port Hope	1890	Dumble, T. H.	Gananoque	1877
Copeland, E. M.	Ealing	1890	Dumble, W. C.	Owen Sound	1870
Cunningham, D.	Kingston	1890	Dunsmore, J. McA.	Mitchell	1870
Clendenan, C. W.	Toronto	1890	Dafoe, Wm.	Toronto	1878
Coon, D. A.	Elgin	1890	De Lom, H. A.	London	1878
Cunningham, F. W.	Hespeler	1890	Duggan, F. J.	Lloydtown	1878
Cameron, W. A.	Smith's Falls	1891	Dunfield, J.	Peterboro'	1878
Campbell, J. W.	Kingston	1891	Davies, R. A.	Easton's Corners	1879
Carmichael, A.	Spencerville	1891	Dryden, J. R.	Eramosa	1879
Chown, A. P.	Kingston	1891	Dowling, J. F.	Eganville	1879
Clemesha, J. C.	Port Hope	1891	Duck, W. B.	Morpeth	1879
Clendenan, A. E.	Cambray	1891	Des Rosiers, dit Lafreniets, Alex. N.	Clarence Creek	1880
Clune, P. J.	Wooler	1891	Dickson, J. F.	Goderich	1880
Crawford, R. J.	Owen Sound	1891	Duncan, J. H.	Bayfield	1881
Campbell, W. A.	Whitby	1892	Davidson, J. G.	Lynden	1882
Chabot, J. L.	Ottawa	1892			

Dickson, C. R.	Wolfe Island	1882	Edwards, J. S.	London	1879
Dowsley, G. C.	Wingham	1882	Ellis, Judson	St. George	1880
Duncan, J. T.	Toronto	1882	Emory, C. Van N.	Galt	1881
Drake, F. P.	Kingsmill	1883	Eastwood, W. F.	Whitby	1882
Dickson, W. F.	Ingersoll	1883	Emory, W. J. H.	Burlington	1883
Derby, W. J.	Rockland	1883	Elliott, J. E.	Toronto	1884
Davis, W. N.	Aylmer	1884	Ewing, William	Hawkesbury	1885
Duff, H. R.	Kingston	1884	Ellis, D. D.	Tilbury Centre	1885
Doolittle, P. E.	Toronto	1885	Eberts, D. W.	Chatham	1885
Dales, J. R.	Dunbarton	1885	Eadie, A. B., jun.	Toronto	1886
Dewar, P. A.	Essex Centre	1885	Eadie, A. B., sen.	Toronto	1886
Dwyer, A. W.	Elgin	1885	Edmison, A. H.	Roseneath	1886
Drummond, H. E.	Pontypool	1886	English, W. M.	London	1886
Dunton, Daniel	Britannia	1886	Earl, E. H.	Port Hope	1886
Dickison, G. J.	Mildmay	1886	Ego, Angus	Sutton West	1886
Dow, W. G.	Fergus	1886	Eastwood, J. H.	Whitby	1887
Dow, Wm.	Barnett	1886	Erritt, A. I.	Merrickville	1887
Dixon, M. L.	Frankville	1886	Easton, C. L.	Smith's Falls	1887
Dame, A. A.	Jordan	1886	Evans, E.	Seaforth	1887
Dobie, D. A.	Strathburne	1887	Eaton, J. M.	Lakeview	1888
Dryden, G. F.	Rockwood	1887	Embury, Miss E.	Napanee	1888
Durand, C. F.	Toronto	1887	Earley, W. J.	Owen Sound	1889
Dickson, Miss Annie	Brockville	1887	Emery, G. F.	Gananoque	1889
Downing, W. H.	Kingston	1888	Elliott, A. R.	Belleville	1889
Dawson, F. J.	Toronto	1888	Egbert, W.	Dunnville	1889
Dewar, C. P.	Ottawa	1888	Emmerson, A. T.	Peterboro'	1889
Dewar, M. C.	Weston	1889	Elliott, H. C. S.	Toronto	1889
David, W. C.	Kingston	1889	Ellis, T. H.	Pembroke	1890
Dixon, W. A.	Toronto	1889	Ellis, A. D.	Norwich	1890
Dickinson, G. A.	Zion	1889	Echlin, E. B.	Copetown	1891
Duff, John	Inverary	1889	Edgar, J. W.	Hamilton	1891
Davis, Lelia A.	King	1889	Empey, W. A.	Winchester	1891
Dela, H. J.	Moorefield	1888	Ewing, F. J.	Seaforth	1891
Douglas, S.	Marshville	1890	Evans, J. A. C.	Bradford	1892
Drake, F. A.	South Cayuga	1890	Earl, W. M.	Bishop's Mills	1892
Dinwoody, J. A.	Clover Hill	1890	Elliott, W.	Mitchell	1893
Dolan, J. F.	Belleville	1890	Elliott, George	Toronto	1895
Danby, J. J.	Ottawa	1890	Elliott, A. S.	Scotch Block	1895
Day, S. D.	St. Thomas	1891			
Dow, J.	Fergus	1891	Farewell, Adolphus	Oshawa	1874
Dunning, M.	Orangeville	1891	Farewell, G. W.	Stouffville	1874
Day, A. R. A.	Guelph	1892	Farley, John J.	Belleville	1877
Davis, S. N.	York	1892	Faulkner, George W.	Belleville	1871
Dwyer, R. J.	Toronto	1892	Fenwick, Kenneth N.	Kingston	1874
Dymond, Bertha	Toronto	1892	Field, Byron	Toronto	1877
Duncan, J. H.	Emery	1893	Fisher, David M.	Toronto	1877
Darling, R. E.	Goodwood	1893	Forest, William	Mount Albert	1871
Douglas, W.	Harrison	1893	Francks, William	Port Elgin	1877
Doan, W.	New Sarum	1893	Fraser, Alex. C.	Wallaceburg	1877
Dunn, D. J.	Rosemont	1893	Fraser, Donald B.	Shakespeare	1874
Danard, A. L.	Allenford	1894	Fraser, Duncan	Shakespeare	1874
Devitt, T. G.	Bobcaygeon	1894	Fraser, John	Strabane	1871
Drysdale, W. F.	Perth	1894	Freel, Eugene I.	Markham	1875
Delahaye, F. C.	Pembroke	1895	Freeman, Wm. Clarkson	Scotland	1877
Douglas, W.	Chatham	1895	Fulton, James	Fingal	1876
Dow, Jeamie I.	Fergus	1895	Faulkner, D. W.	Holloway	1878
Downey, R. A.	Toronto	1895	Forbes, John M.	Caledonia	1878
Drummond, C. A.	Meaford	1895	Fraser, John R.	Hawkesbury	1878
			Fraser, Henry Donald	Pembroke	1881
Eakins, J. E.	Newbury	1875	Fisher, Richard M.	Toronto	1882
East, C.	Moray	1873	Freel, Ira Albert	Markham	1882
Edwards, O. C.	Clarence	1873	Fairchild, Rich. Melvin	Brantford	1883
Ellison, S. B.	St. Thomas	1873	Frost, Robt. Samuel	Kinmount	1883
Esmond, J. J.	Belleville	1877	Freeman, Wm. Francis	Milton	1883
Evans, H. E.	Pembroke	1878	Fierheller, G.	Parry Sound	1886
Emerick, F.	Simcoe	1878	Foster, Chas. Manley	Toronto	1884

Fraser, Robert Nelson....	Westmeath	1884	Gaviller, Edwin A.....	Bond Head	1873
Ferguson, James.....	Cumberland	1884	Geikie, Walter W.....	Toronto	1875
Fielde, Ed. Cazalet.....	Prescott	1884	Gibson, A. M.....	Newburgh	1874
Ferguson, John.....	Berlin	1885	Gilbert, Thomas M.....	Bowmanville	1875
Ford, Henry Bernice....	Bouck's Hill	1885	Gillies, Neil.....	Chesley	1874
Fox, Wm. Henry.....	Mono Road	1886	Golden, John.....	Blenheim	1873
Fraser, John Wilson.....	London	1886	Gordon, George.....	Bluevale	1877
Foley, Declan Ed.....	Westport	1886	Gracey, Wm. John.....	Blyth	1877
Forster, James Moffatt....	Oakville	1886	Graham, Peter L.....	Lobo	1877
Forin, Alexander.....	Belleville	1886	Graham, Wm. Henry.....	Gilford	1871
Freeman, Albert Ed.....	Invermay	1887	Grasett, F. LeM.....	Toronto	1877
Free, Ed. John.....	Campbellford	1887	Grant, Andrew.....	Woodville	1877
Funnell, Ada Alferetta....	Trenton	1887	Gray, John S.....	Bailieboro'	1886
Fraser, Jas. Mitchell....	Hawkesbury	1887	Gray, Wesley.....	Cartwright	1874
Fish, William Am.....	Newton Brook	1887	Griffin, Herbert Spohn....	Hamilton	1877
Foster, Alonzo Barton....	Waterford	1887	Griffin, Walter Scott....	Peterboro'	1870
Féré, G. A.....	Toronto	1888	Griffiths, John Auckland ..	Guelph	1874
Fisher, J. H. C. F.....	Bailieboro'	1888	Groves, A.....	Fergus	1871
Fisher, A. J.....	Warton	1888	Gunn, John.....	Beaverton	1874
Francy, C. H.....	Gormley	1888	Glasgow, Sinclair H....	Drummondville	1878
Ferguson, J. G.....	Cookstown	1888	Grant, Wm. F. H.....	Tullamore	1878
Ferguson, T. A.....	Toronto	1888	Gilmour, John F.....	Port Hope	1878
Fraser, J. B.....	Brockville	1888	Gardner, John H.....	Farquhar	1878
Fitzgerald, T. A.....	Millbrook	1889	Gardner, James W.....	Pakenham	1878
Fraser, S. M.....	London	1889	Gravelly, Edward J.....	Cornwall	1878
Ferguson, W. S.....	Avonbank	1890	Greenwood, F. J.....	St. Catharines	1878
Ferguson, R.....	London	1890	Graham, Kenneth.....	Ottawa	1878
Forfar, J. E.....	Toronto	1890	Gould, David.....	Stroud	1878
Fletcher, W. J.....	Toronto	1890	Groves, George Hodgins....	Carp	1879
Flatt, C. E.....	Millgrove	1890	Geikie, Arch. James.....	Toronto	1879
Fairfield, C. A. D.....	St. Catharines	1890	Galbraith, John E.....	Bowmanville	1880
Freeland, A.....	Ottawa	1890	Glendinning, J. I.....	Streetsville	1880
Funnell, Roselle V.....	Kingston	1890	Gordon, John.....	Luther	1880
Ferguson, W. D. T.....	Rocklands	1890	Greer, T. N.....	Millbrook	1880
Fairchild, C. C.....	Brantford	1891	Gray, William L.....	Pembroke	1881
Farmer, G. D.....	Ancaster	1891	Gibson, William J.....	Kingston	1882
Field, A. B.....	Blackstock	1891	Garrett, R. W.....	Kingston	1882
Fotheringham, J. T.....	Toronto	1891	Gaviller, A. C.....	Beeton	1882
Forrest, J.....	Mount Albert	1892	Gilpin, William.....	Brechin	1882
Forrest, R. F.....	Mount Albert	1892	Gullen, J. B.....	Toronto	1883
Fowler, R. V.....	Colborne	1892	Gordon, C. M.....	Ottawa	1883
Fenton, F.....	Toronto	1892	Graham, Angus.....	Glencoe	1885
Ferguson, M.....	Harriston	1892	Gunn, W. J.....	Portage la Prairie	1885
Foster, Mattie I.....	Welland	1892	Gordon, D. McD.....	St. Helen's	1886
Fraleigh, A. E.....	Arva	1892	Galligan, T. D.....	Arnprior	1886
Foley, J. G.....	Westport	1892	Grant, J. H. Y.....	Ottawa	1886
Futcher, T. B.....	St. Thomas	1893	Gibson, Robert.....	Watford	1886
Ferguson, J. B.....	Toronto	1893	Giles, William.....	Haliburton	1886
Farley, F. J.....	Smithfield	1894	Graham, A. D.....	Lobo	1887
Farncomb, T. S.....	Newcastle	1894	Galloway, James.....	Beaverton	1887
Ferguscn, A. K.....	Kirkton	1894	Guinane, Joachin.....	Toronto	1887
Field, C. C.....	Cobourg	1894	Galloway, H. P. H.....	Toronto	1887
Field, G. H.....	Cobourg	1894	Gillespie, W. R.....	Cannington	1887
Fletcher, A. G. A.....	Toronto	1894	Glassford, W. J.....	Toronto	1887
Ford, J. W.....	Woodham	1894	Glass, M. J.....	Poplar Hill	1887
Frank, H. R.....	Brantford	1894	Graham, W. F.....	Ottawa	1887
Ferris, G. M.....	Campbellford	1894	Gallagher, Morton.....	Portland	1887
Farrell, T. H.....	Kingston	1895	Grasett, J. C. C.....	Simcoe	1888
Feader, W. A.....	Iroquois	1895	Gunne, N. D.....	Seaforth	1888
Featherstone, H. M.....	Nelson	1895	Garratt, A. H.....	Toronto	1888
Ferguson, J. H.....	Toronto	1895	Groves, O.....	Fergus	1888
Flaherty, T. F.....	Thorndale	1895	Grant, John.....	Beaverton	1888
Fleming, S. E.....	Millbank	1895	Gamble, J. B.....	Jarvis	1889
Gaboury, Ulric.....	Belle River	1875	Godfrey, F. E.....	Belgrave	1889
Gahan, Beresford T.....	Toronto	1870	Gilchrist, W. C.....	Barrie	1889
			Greenlaw, J. A.....	Palmerston	1889

Gillrie, M. E.	St. Mary's	1889	Hill, Alfred H.	Woodstock	1877
Grundy, H.	Toronto	1889	Hobley, Thomas	Toronto	1875
Garrow, A. E.	Ottawa	1889	Hockridge, T. G.	Newmarket	1874
Gordon, G.	Toronto	1889	Hodge, George.	Orono	1870
Gindier, A.	Kingston	1889	Holmes, F. L.	Farmersville	1877
Gemmill, E. W.	Almonte	1889	Holmes, T. G.	Holmesville	1875
Groves, W. H.	Burnhamthorpe	1889	Honeywell, Wm.	Toronto	1877
Gorrell, A. S.	Brockville	1890	Hopkins, E. L.	Stony Creek	1875
Ghent, J. A.	Toronto	1890	Hourigan, A. B.	Peterboro'	1877
Gimby, J. H.	Owen Sound	1890	Howitt, Henry.	Guelph	1874
Goold, A. J.	Mount Pleasant	1890	Hudson, Samuel.	Roslin	1871
Gibson, J. A.	London	1890	Hunter, John.	St. George	1875
Gordon, A. R.	Toronto	1890	Hartman, Jacob.	Hamilton	1878
Greene, E. H.	Toronto	1890	Howe, F. M.	Cartwright	1878
Gray, W. A.	Perth	1890	Hutchinson, T. S.	Exeter	1878
Gee, J. J.	Toronto	1890	Hamilton, C. J.	Goderich	1879
Gimby, W. E.	Goodwood	1890	Horton, R. N.	New Dublin	1879
Gordon, E. P.	Rosedale	1890	Hossie, T. R.	Cataraqui	1879
Guest, Frederick.	London	1890	Hanna, Frank.	Lansdowne	1876
Gardiner, R. J.	Seeley's Bay	1891	Hunt, Henry.	Williamstown	1879
Gibeault, A. A.	Alfred	1891	Hyde, J. G.	Stratford	1879
Gibson, R. J.	Clinton	1891	Hamil, W. E.	Aurora	1880
Gifford, Mary A.	Meaford	1891	Hoig, D. S.	Oshawa	1880
Gillespie, P. A.	Cannington	1891	Howie, W. H.	Courtland	1880
Graham, Lucinda.	Toronto	1891	Hart, G. C.	Osnabruck Centre	1880
Griffith, R. C.	Picton	1891	Heyd, H. E.	Brantford	1881
Gould, G. W.	Colborne	1892	Hall, J. B.	Toronto	1881
Gowland, R. H.	Hamilton	1892	Hanbridge, Wm.	Dunblane	1882
Grant, H. A.	Pembroke	1892	Henwood, A. J.	Brantford	1882
Gray, Eliza R.	Toronto	1892	Hansler, J. E.	Fonthill	1883
Gray, Jennie.	Toronto	1892	Hislop, Robert.	Detroit	1883
Greene, S. D.	Arnprior	1892	Hearn, Richard.	Toronto	1883
Green, F. T.	Stony Creek	1892	Hickey, D. C.	Kingston	1883
Green, R. H.	Sheffield	1892	Hall, W. R.	Chatham	1884
Groves, W.	Quyon, Que.	1892	Hixon, E. F.	Priceville	1884
Graham, W. C. R.	Prescott	1892	Hamilton, W. H.	Stratford	1884
Gowan, T. J.	Creemore	1892	Hunt, C. W.	Listowel	1884
Gear, H.	Marshville	1892	Herald, John.	Kingston	1884
Gibson, J. C.	Milverton	1892	Hall, E. A.	Hornby	1884
Gordon, J. K. M.	St. Helen's	1893	Harrison, W. S.	Milton	1885
Glaister, W.	Cross Hill	1893	Hamilton, H. J.	Brampton	1885
Gibson, J. L.	Cherry Valley	1893	Harvie, A. R.	Orillia	1885
Glasco, G. S.	Hamilton	1893	Howell, J. H.	Fonthill	1885
Goode, E. W.	Toronto	1893	Hawley, H. H.	Trenton	1885
Grant, F. E.	Richmond Hill	1893	Hanks, A. R.	Florence	1885
Galloway, A.	Beaverton	1894	Harkin, F. McD.	Vankleek Hill	1885
Graham, E. D.	Sutton West	1894	Hunter, J. W.	Buffalo	1886
Gray, G. B.	Elora	1894	Hillier, Reil.	Cottam	1886
Gibson, A.	Orton	1895	Heggie, W. C.	Brampton	1886
Gibson, J. F.	Kingston	1895	Hunt, George.	Rosemont	1886
Gorrell, C. W. F.	Brockville	1895	Hart, J. W.	Fleetwood	1886
			Hay, W. W.	Watford	1886
Hagel, S. D.	Toronto	1873	Hopkins, W. B.	Marshville	1886
Hamilton, Alexander.	Onondaga	1871	Hamilton, J. H.	Hillsburg	1886
Hamilton, J. R.	Stratford	1872	Harvie, J. A.	Coldwater	1886
Hamilton, Robert.	Athlone	1874	Hamilton, J. A.	Woodhill	1886
Hanover, Wm.	Almonte	1876	Heath, F. C.	Brantford	1886
Harris, W. T.	Onondaga	1874	Hanna, J. E.	North Gower	1886
Hart, J. M.	Wilford	1871	Hughes, P. H.	Leamington	1886
Harvey, W. A.	Harriston	1875	Hoover, J. H.	Aylmer	1887
Heally, L. D.	Springfield	1874	Hopkins, R. R.	Harrison	1887
Henderson, A. A.	Ottawa	1871	Halstead, T. H.	Mount Forest	1887
Henning, N. P.	Tyrell	1871	Hawke, Benjamin.	Hawkesville	1887
Hickey, S. A.	Aultsville	1876	Hart, M. W.	Prescott	1887
Higgins, E. M.	Ottawa	1877	Hay, H. R.	Listowel	1887
Higginbotham, Wm.	Bridgewater	1871	Hall, Wm.	Lloydtown	1887

Hunter, A. J.	Rochester, Mich.	1888	Hackett, W. A.	Belfast	1894
Hotson, A. N.	Innerkip	1888	Harris, N. M.	Toronto	1894
Hart, J. F.	Prescott	1888	Hastings, R. J.	Guelph	1894
Harris, W. H.	Canton	1888	Hodgson, T. C.	Beaverton	1894
Hæntschell, C. W.	Pembroke	1888	Hogg, D. H.	London	1894
Horsey, E. H.	Ruthven	1888	Hughes, F. W.	Thorndale	1894
Hanvey, C. B. H.	St. Thomas	1888	Hulet, Gertrude	Norwich	1894
Hyttenranch, L. J.	London	1888	Hagar, F. C.	Kingston	1895
Hutton, John	Priceville	1888	Hall, G. W.	Little Britain	1895
Hotson, Alex	London	1888	Harris, F. C.	Tuscarora	1895
Hoare, C. W.	Walkerville	1888	Hewson, T. B.	Port Hope	1895
Howitt, J. A.	Gourock	1888	Hill, Jennie	Bond Head	1895
Henderson, D.	Bradford	1889	Hird, W.	Uxbridge	1895
Halliday, A. H.	Bellwood	1889	Hunter, A. J.	Toronto	1895
Hart, J. S.	Toronto	1889	Hutchison, J. C.	Fordwich	1895
Harding, W. E.	Brockville	1889	Hutchison, —.	Richmond Hill	1895
Hickson, L. J.	Lasalle, N.Y., U.S.	1889	Irving, W.	Toronto	1874
Honner, R. H.	London	1889	Inksetter, D. G.	Copetown	1880
Holderoft, J.	Tweed	1889	Ivey, J. A.	Jarvis	1889
Harkness, F. B.	Kingston	1889	Irwin, T. W.	Pembroke	1889
Hamilton, C. H.	Oakville	1889	Inksetter, W. E.	Copetown	1890
Henwood, J. M.	Toronto	1889	Irwin, H.	Pembroke	1890
Hamilton, W.	Beaverton	1889	Irwin, A. F.	Chatham	1890
Herriman, W. C.	Lindsay	1890	Irvine, Emily J.	Brampton	1890
Hutchison, D. H.	Ingersoll	1890	Irwin, E. E.	Newmarket	1890
Hayes, A. N.	Parkhill	1890	Irwin, T. C.	Cloverhill	1890
Hobbs, A. T.	London	1890	Jackés, G. W.	Unionville	1875
Hilliary, R. M.	Aurora	1890	Jackson, F. W.	Brockville	1873
Harrison, G.	Toronto	1890	Jackson, N. M.	Port Lambton	1876
Hutton, Mary	Forest	1890	Jakeway, C. E.	Holland Landing	1871
Hodgetts, C. A.	Toronto	1890	James, W.	Mount Albert	1872
Hill, R.	Aylmer	1890	Jessop, E.	Port Perry	1876
Howell, R. G.	Jarvis	1890	Johnson, A. J.	Yorkville	1873
Holderoft, W. T.	Tweed	1890	Johnson, W. H.	Fergus	1875
Hanley, J. F.	Waubashene	1890	Johnston, J. S.	Mount Charles	1873
Harrington, A. J.	Toronto	1890	Johnston, T. G.	Sarnia	1878
Harrison, E. D.	Picton	1891	Jones, J. R.	Toronto	1878
Hay, R. F.	Watford	1891	Jamieson, D.	Mount Forest	1878
Heaslip, A. W.	Niagara Falls	1891	Judson, G. W.	Westport	1880
Henry, T. H.	Orangeville	1891	Jamieson, J.	Kars	1881
Herriman, W. D. D.	Lindsay	1891	Jones, A. C.	Cumminsville	1881
Hett, J. E.	Berlin	1891	Josephs, G. E.	Pembroke	1881
Hilliard, W. L.	Waterloo	1891	Jarvis, C. E.	London	1882
Hunter, A. C.	Newcastle	1891	Johnston, W. H.	Toronto	1882
Hunter, W. R.	Clarksburg	1891	Johnston, D. A.	Bridgewater	1882
Hutt, W. G.	Aurora	1891	Johnston, J. M.	Kincardine	1882
Hagerman, F. H.	Parkhill	1892	Jacques, W.	Jarvis	1883
Haig, A.	Menie	1892	Jackson, J. M.	Arva	1882
Halliday, V. S.	Peterboro'	1892	Johnston, G. L.	Winthrop	1883
Heggie, D. L.	Brampton	1892	Johnston, F. H.	Brantford	1884
Henderson, E. M.	Brockville	1892	Jones, J. A.	Kemptville	1884
Henderson, J.	Warkworth	1892	Jones, D. O. R.	Toronto	1885
Henry, A. E.	Mono Centre	1892	Johnston, D. R.	Ancaster	1886
Hough, A. H.	St. Catharines	1892	Johnson, D.	Buck's Hill	1887
Hughes, T. A. M.	Ilderton	1892	James, M.	Centreville	1887
Heming, F. H.	Toronto	1892	Jones, S. J.	Stony Creek	1887
Harper, J. J.	Rosemont	1892	Jones, G. F.	Lucan	1887
Holmes, W. L.	Walkerton	1892	Johnson, J. W.	Farmersville	1887
Hershey, J. A.	Garrison Road	1892	Jeffs, W. H.	Hoard's	1888
Harvey, E. E.	Newry	1893	Jamieson, D.	Kars	1888
Hopkins, J. R.	Stony Creek	1893	Jamieson, T. J.	Kars	1888
Harvie, J. N.	Orillia	1893	Jento, C. P.	Brockville	1890
Hyndman, H. K.	Exeter	1893	Johnson, D.	Underwood	1891
Henderson, J. A.	Orangeville	1893	Johnston, W. J.	Carleton Place	1891
Haight, M.	New Durham	1893			
Hubbard, J. P.	Thamesford	1893			

Jamieson, Alison.....	Wicklow	1892	Leitch, D.....	St. Thomas	1870
Johnston, Albert.....	Ottawa	1892	Leslie, R. B.....	Toronto	1874
Jones, W. A.....	Clandeboyne	1892	Lett, Stephen.....	Toronto	1870
James, H. J.....	Clayton	1893	Lindsay, N. J.....	Alvinston	1874
Johnston, H. A.....	Toronto	1894	Locke, C. F. A.....	Barrie	1871
Jardine, J.....	Sunderland	1894	Lovekin, J. P.....	Newcastle	1871
Jary, J. M.....	Norwood	1894	Lovett, Wm.....	Ayr	1870
James, J. F.....	Strathroy	1895	Lowey, W. H.....	Guelph	1874
Johnston, C. G.....	Athens	1895	Lumley, W. G.....	Delaware	1870
Kains, Robert.....	St. Thomas	1871	Lynd, Adam.....	Bond Head	1875
Kennedy, Alex.....	Bath	1876	Lackner, H. G.....	Hawkesville	1876
Kennedy, J. B.....	Welland	1872	Lowe, J. H.....	Haliburton	1878
Kennedy, William.....	Sandhill	1875	Langstaff, J. E.....	Richmond Hill	1878
Kidd, Edward.....	Manotick	1872	Langlois, Onesine.....	Windsor	1878
King, J. S.....	Toronto	1876	Lewis, F. W.....	Toronto	1878
Kitchen, Ed.....	St. George	1877	Lehman, Wm.....	Ringwood	1878
Kittson, Ed. G.....	Hamilton	1883	Lynch, D. P.....	Kingston	1878
Kennedy, G. A.....	Dundas	1878	Lowry, David.....	Cavanville	1878
Kennedy, W. B.....	Pembroke	1878	Lloyd, David.....	Strathroy	1879
Kidd, P. E.....	Kingston	1877	Lefevre, J. M.....	Brockville	1879
Kirk, G. W.....	Pembroke	1878	Leonard, R. A.....	West Brook	1879
Kilborn, R. K.....	Frankville	1879	Lundy, F. B.....	Galt	1880
Kidd, T. A.....	Carp	1886	Lavell, W. A.....	Newburg	1881
Kippax, J. R.....	Toronto	1880	Lennox, L. J.....	Thornton	1881
Kidd, J. F.....	Kingston	1883	Lesslie, J. W.....	Toronto	1881
Kent, F. D.....	Bracebridge	1884	Lafferty, Jas.....	Hamilton	1882
Knight, J. H.....	Wallaceburg	1885	Lepper, W. J.....	Toronto	1883
Kinsley, A. B.....	Port Colborne	1885	Langstaff, L. G.....	Thornhill	1884
Krick, C. A.....	Elcho	1885	Lake, A. D.....	Drumbo	1884
Kyle, W. A.....	North Winchester	1885	Lockhart, R. J.....	Hespeler	1886
Kester, D. W.....	Princeton	1886	Lynch, W. V.....	Lindsay	1885
Keane, M. J.....	Toronto	1887	Little, A. T.....	Allandale	1885
Kennedy, R. A.....	Rockland	1887	Lucy, Robt.....	Glen Allan	1885
Kelly, J. A. A.....	Woodbridge	1887	Leitch, H. D.....	Flesherton	1885
Karn, C. J. W.....	Woodstock	1888	Lundy, F. G.....	Sheffield	1885
Kidd, D. A.....	French River	1888	Lapp, T. C.....	Grafton	1886
Kennedy, J. H.....	Lindsay	1888	Logie, W. J.....	London	1886
Kerr, W.....	Toronto	1889	Logie, Wm.....	Sarnia	1886
Kilborn, O. L.....	Kingston	1889	Lawson, Alex.....	Greensville	1887
Kalbfleisch, F. H.....	Paisley	1890	Lackner, A. E.....	Hawkesville	1887
Kaiser, T. E.....	Edgeley	1890	Loucks, W. F.....	Stirling	1887
Kennedy, J. P.....	London	1891	Lawrence, F.....	St. Thomas	1887
Kidd, W. E.....	Kingston	1891	Livingstone, Miss M.....	Kingston	1887
Knechtel, R.....	Brussels	1891	Langford, C. B.....	Kent Bridge	1888
Kilbourne, B.....	Parkhill	1892	Lammiman, B.....	Solina	1888
Kirk, F. J.....	Kingston	1892	Little, T. H.....	Owen Sound	1888
Koyle, F. H.....	Brockville	1893	Lawyer, Miss Annie.....	Ottawa	1888
King, Jas.....	St. Thomas	1893	Lane, I. J.....	North Williamsburg	1888
King, J. E.....	Elder's Mills	1893	Lang, C. M.....	Owen Sound	1888
King, R.....	Elder's Mills	1893	Lanfear, H. O.....	Lakefield	1889
Kingston, C. M.....	Stirling	1894	Little, W. C.....	Barrie	1889
Kerr, Thomas.....	Toronto	1894	Lynd, Ida E.....	Bond Head	1890
Keith, W. D.....	Toronto	1895	Lockhart, G. D.....	Mount Brydges	1890
Kellam, E. T.....	Seaforth	1895	Liddell, G. L.....	Cornwall	1890
Kelly, C. J.....	West Flamboro'	1895	Lambert, E. M.....	Ottawa	1891
Klotz, M. O.....	Ottawa	1895	Langrill, W. F.....	Ohswegen	1891
Lafferty, James.....	Perth	1875	Langstaff, R. L.....	Richmond Hill	1891
Lane, Joseph....	North Williamsburg	1871	Lundy, P.....	Toronto	1891
Lang, Hugh.....	Granton	1873	Leininger, J. W.....	Gladwin, Mich.	1892
Lang, Wm.....	Keene	1871	Lucas, M. F.....	Grimsby	1892
Langstaff, G. A.....	Thornhill	1878	Lambert, W. H.....	Arnprior	1893
Lawrence, Robert.....	Honeywood	1871	Lehman, J. E.....	Orillia	1893
Lean, Thomas.....	Cobourg	1872	Laird, C. J.....	Guelph	1893
Leitch, Arch.....	St. Catharines	1875	Locke, J. A.....	Brinston's Corners	1893
			Lockhart, A.....	Sydenham	1893
			Lapp, L.....	Toronto	1893

Large, S. H.	King City	1893	Mundell, D. E.	Kingston	1886
Lawson, J. A.	Brampton	1894	Mellow, S. J.	Bath	1886
Leith, J. D.	Dromore	1894	Mitchell, Daniel.	Coldstream	1887
Lipsey, R. M.	St. Thomas	1894	Mullock, M. J.	Bearbrook	1887
Livingstone, H. D.	Georgetown	1894	MacMahon, J. A.	Toronto	1887
Laidlaw, W. C.	Toronto	1895	Moore, C. F.	Toronto	1887
Lambert, A. C.	Toronto	1895	Maybee, M.	Odessa	1887
Lamont, J. G.	Ripley	1895	Maybee, J. E.	Odessa	1887
Lancaster, J. B.	Culloden	1895	Moore, T. A.	Kingston	1887
Langrill, A. S.	Ohsweken	1895	Mundell, J.	Kingston	1887
MacColl, D. S.	Eagle	1871	Myers, A.	Barrie	1888
Macdonald, A. A.	Guelph	1872	Merritt, W. H.	St. Catharines	1888
Machell, H. T.	King, Co. York	1873	Meyers, D. C.	Toronto	1888
Mackie, J. McD.	Clifford	1876	Mallory, C. N.	Escott	1888
Macklin, M.	Markham	1877	Marling, J. H. O.	Toronto	1888
Marlatt, C. W.	Yarmouth Centre	1871	MacNaughton, P.	Norwood	1888
Marlatt, G. A.	Yarmouth	1877	MacCallum, A. B.	Toronto	1888
Mathieson, J. H.	Embro	1871	Moffatt, R. D.	Toronto	1888
Mattice, R. I.	Moulinette	1875	Morrow, C.	Vernon	1888
Meldrum, N. W.	Harrington	1873	MacDonnell, A. J.	Morrisburg	1888
Metcalf, W. G.	Uxbridge	1872	MacDougall, D. S.	Russell	1888
Millar, A. H.	St. Thomas	1877	MacDonald, O. F.	Toronto	1888
Miller, L. F.	Kingston	1877	Manes, J. T.	Sheffield	1888
Miller, T. M.	Keene	1877	Minchin, H. A.	Brantford	1888
Minaker, Wm.	Milford	1875	Montgomery, R. G.	Wroxeter	1888
Minshall, H.	Thamesville	1875	Meiklejohn, H. J.	Stirling	1889
Mitchell, Fred.	London	1874	Milne, W. J.	Blyth	1888
Mitchell, J. C.	Clarke	1878	MacAulay, A. J.	Frankford	1889
Moore, C. S.	London	1874	Maxwell, W. J.	Bishop's Mills	1889
Moore, C. G.	Brampton	1871	Meek, E.	Alton	1889
Moore, J. T.	Woodstock	1874	Moher, T. J.	South Douro	1889
Moore, V. H.	Merrickville	1870	Muirhead, D. A.	Carleton Place	1889
Moore, L. M.	Duntroon	1872	Mulcahy, M. V.	Orillia	1889
Moorehouse, H.	Toronto	1871	Mulligan, W. H.	Toronto	1889
Moorehouse, W. H.	London	1875	Milner, B. Z.	Toronto	1889
Moran, J. B.	Frankfort	1872	MacArthur, R. A.	Toronto	1889
Munro, J. T.	Notfield	1876	Murray, M. W.	Beechwood	1890
Munro, W. A.	Chesterfield	1877	Macdonald, J. A.	Toronto	1890
Murphy, J. B.	Norwood	1876	Mitchell, A. V.	Toronto	1890
Murray, C. S.	Toronto	1876	MacFarlane, M. T.	Ridgetown	1890
Murray, Robt.	Innerkip	1877	Morrison, W. C.	Elmwood	1890
Murray, S. S.	Thorndale	1875	Morton, E. R.	Barrie	1890
Mylius, G. R.	Berlin	1878	Macdonald, J. R.	Wingham	1890
MacArthur, Jas.	Ailsa Craig	1878	Murray, W. C. B.	Harrington, W.	1890
Meek, Harry.	Port Stanley	1878	Macklin, E.	London	1890
Merrison, J. E.	Sarnia	1878	Mavety, A. C.	Odessa	1890
Millman, T.	Toronto	1878	Mason, R. H.	Barrie	1890
Mills, T. W.	Hamilton	1878	MacCartney, G. P.	Thorold	1891
Mills, R. P.	Iona	1879	MacKay, C.	Seaforth	1891
Macklin, W. E.	Poplar Hill	1880	Mark, G. K.	Keene	1891
Mackid, H. G.	Goderich	1880	Martyn, J. B.	Alvinston	1891
Machell, A. G.	Aurora	1881	Mead, Letitia	Nassagaweya	1891
Mearns, W. A.	Tara	1881	Montgomery, W.	Perrytown	1891
Mennie, J. G.	Fergus	1882	Moore, J. J.	Shirley	1891
Milroy, T. M.	Galt	1882	Mowat, M. M.	Williamstown	1891
Meldrum, J. A.	Morrison	1883	MacGregor, J. A.	London	1891
Meikle, T. D.	Argenteuil, Que.	1883	Maybury, A. W.	Toronto	1892
Martin, H. S.	Craigholme	1884	Middlebro', T. H.	Owen Sound	1892
Mott, T. H.	Mount Vernon	1884	Millard, H. P.	Newmarket	1892
Minchin, D. J.	Shakespeare	1885	Mitchell, R. M.	Shrigley	1892
Mothersill, L. J.	Tuscarora	1885	Morgan, E. M.	Perth	1892
Marty, J.	Mitchell	1885	Murray, A. J.	Embro	1892
Mitchell, W. J.	London	1885	Murphy, A. L.	Rosemont	1892
Mather, W. M.	Plainfield	1886	Mair, A. W.	Portage du Fort, Que.	1892
Moffatt, J. C.	Smith's Falls	1886	Moss, F. H.	Toronto	1892
			Martin, F.	Erin	1893

MacDonald, R. E	Stratford	1893	McKelvey, Alex	Seaforth	1878
Mulligan, F. A	Millbrook	1893	McLennan, J. H	London	1878
Macmillan, J. A	Strathroy	1893	McNamara, G. W	Gorrie	1878
Maloney, P. J	Ennismore	1893	McDiarmid, Andrew	Fingal	1878
MacDonald, W. S	London	1893	McCullough, Geo	St. Mary's	1878
Machendrick, H. F	Galt	1893	McArthur, J. A	North Bruce	1879
Minnes, R. S	Kingston	1893	McIlhargy, J. J	Lucan	1879
Murphy, J. E	Newboro'	1893	McFadden, J. J	Stratford	1879
Mackenzie, J. R	Toronto	1893	McLean, Peter	Jarratt's Corners	1879
Meikle, W. F	Cowansville, Que.	1893	McCammon, Jas	North Augusta	1879
Marr, D	Ridgetown	1893	McCarroll, John	Barrie	1880
Moore, John	Bath, Mich., U.S.A.	1893	McGuigan, Wm	Point Edward	1880
Mackay, R. B	Toronto	1893	McKenzie, B. E	Aurora	1880
Mitchell, J. A	Caistorville	1893	McKinnon, R. J	York	1880
MacCarthy, G. S	Ottawa	1894	McWilliam, Robert	Hespeler	1880
Mencke, J. R	Toronto	1894	McLain, George	Nanticoke	1881
Millen, W. H	Cottam	1894	McGannon, E. A	Prescott	1881
Morden, F. W	Picton	1894	McCausland, H. P	Aylmer	1882
Murphy, S. H	Renfrew	1894	McGill, H. R	Janetville	1882
Mackechnie, W. G	Brighton	1895	McMahon, T. F	Fergus	1882
Macklin, Daisy	Stratford	1895	McPhaden, Murdock	Brussels	1882
Mackay, A	Creemore	1895	McConochie, S. W	Bowmanville	1883
Marseles, E. H	Bouck's Hill	1895	McMurchy, Archibald	Strange	1883
Merritt, A. K	Scotland	1895	McGillivray, Mrs. Alice	Kingston	1884
Milligan, A. A	Toronto	1895	McLaren, D. C	Galt	1885
Monteith, J. D	Stratford	1895	McGannon, M. C	Prescott	1885
McAlpine, John	Appin	1875	McCormack, Norman	Pembroke	1885
McArton, Stewart	Carleton Place	1876	McKenzie, A. F	Belgrave	1886
McBain, John	Martintown	1876	McAllister, J. C	Wendigo	1886
McCallum, J. S	Dunnville	1872	McEwan, Thomas	Hagersville	1886
McConkey, T. C	Barrie	1874	McCallum, H. A	London	1886
McCurdy, Archibald	Otterville	1876	McEdwards, Duncan	Thedford	1886
McDermid, Wm	Athol	1877	McLaughlin, Edward	Harrowsmith	1886
McDermitt, James	Bond Head	1870	McCabe, J. C	Phelpton	1886
McDiarmid, Duncan	Malvern	1875	McKenzie, John	Poplar Hill	1886
McDiarmid, J. C	Prospect	1875	McKague, W. H	Cobourg	1886
McDonald, D. F	Ardock	1877	McVety, A. F	Kingston	1886
McDonald, Peter	Brucefield	1872	McGannon, T. G	Prescott	1886
McDonnell, Alex	Alexandria	1875	McPhail, D. P	Iona Station	1887
McEwan, Findlay	Toronto	1871	McCasey, J. H	Wingham	1887
McFayden, Duncan	Nobleton	1877	McKenzie, Thomas	Toronto	1887
McGregor, J. O	Lowville	1875	McDonald, C. D	Rodney	1887
McKay, Andrew	Woodstock	1871	McLurg, James	Woodstock	1887
McKay, Angus	Ingersoll	1871	McLean, C. H	Barrie	1887
McKeough, G. T	Chatham	1877	McKenzie, Dugald	Dromore	1887
McKinnon, A. H	Norval	1877	McFaul, A. McN	Caledon	1887
McKinnon, A	Ospringe	1871	McCullough, H. R	Georgetown	1887
McLaren, Alex	Delaware	1874	McEwan, Ewan	Franktown	1887
McLaren, A. L	Sarnia	1874	McDonald, A. L	Glen Donald	1887
McLarty, Colin	St. Thomas	1875	McCordick, A. W	North Gower	1888
McLay, P. W. McM	Toronto	1870	McClinton, J. B. H	Black Bank	1888
McLean, John	Barrie	1876	McLaughlin, P	Dundela	1888
McLean, J. C	Centre Augusta	1874	McKay, Miss M. B	Stellarton, N.B.	1888
McLean, Peter	Morrison	1874	McGrath, E	Campbellford	1888
McLellan, Chas	Walton	1872	McLaughlin, Miss A	Toronto	1888
McClure, Wm	Thorold	1875	McFarlane, M. A	Arnprior	1888
McNicholl, Eugene	Norwood	1877	McDonald, J. A	Kintall	1888
McPhedran, Alex	Toronto	1875	McKibbon, L. G	Teeswater	1888
McRae, George	Toronto	1876	McGillawee, J	Shakespeare	1888
McWilliam, James	Galt	1876	McLennan, D	Renfrew	1888
McCort, T. J	Tormore	1878	McMartin, D. R	Toronto	1888
McCrimmon, Wilton	Ancaster	1878	McCarthy, J. G	Sorel, Que.	1888
McDonagh, G. R	Carlow	1878	McDonald, D. D	North Lancaster	1888
McGrath, John	Lucan	1878	McFaul, J. H., sen	Toronto	1888
McKay, Wm	St. Thomas	1878	McCullough, T. P	Alliston	1888
			McNally, T. J	Walkerton	1889

McKay, D.	Bradford	1889	McIntosh, J. W.	Gore Bay	1894
McCabe, J. R.	Adelaide	1889	McIntosh, L. Y.	Strathmore	1894
McLachlin, J. Y.	London	1889	McMaster, J.	Toronto	1894
McFarlane, J. M.	Toronto	1889	McIlwraith, K. C.	Hamilton	1894
McLachlan, C.	Toronto	1889	McArthur, W. T.	Moorefield	1895
McIntosh, D. H.	Carleton Place	1889	McBroom, J. A.	Washburn	1895
McEwan, Hugh	Carleton Place	1889	McCallum, Annie B.	Gananoque	1895
McDonald, George	Renfrew	1889	McCrae, T.	Guelph	1895
McRitchie, T. L.	Harwich	1889	McDonald, H. S.	Kingston	1895
McKeown, P. W. H.	Toronto	1889	McDonald, A.	Guelph	1895
McKercher, H.	Camlachie	1889	McKay, T. W. G.	Toronto	1895
McKillop, J. T.	Beachburg	1889	McKechnie, W. B.	Aberdour	1895
McConville, Isabel	Kingston	1889	McLennan, F.	Lockalsh	1895
McNamara, C. J.	Walkerton	1889	McNiven, J. A.	Dorchester	1895
McGillivray, C. J.	Hamilton	1889	McPhail, M.	Sonya	1895
McEwen, J. A.	London	1890			
McColl, H. A.	Georgetown	1890	Newell, J.	Springfield	1877
McGillivray, W.	Whitby	1890	Nichol, A.	Stratford	1873
McNaughton, J. D. Worth.	Keppel	1890	Nichol, Wm.	Brantford	1876
McFaul, J. H.	Seaforth	1890	Norton, T.	Horning's Mills	1875
McCarty, O. C.	Belleville	1890	Nunan, D.	Guelph	1875
McGillivray, C. F.	Whitby	1890	Nevitt, R. B.	Toronto	1878
McLeod, D.	Cannington	1890	Neilson, W. J.	Perth	1878
McQueen, D. K.	Ripley	1890	Newlands, George.		1879
McGregor, J. A.	Longwood	1890	Nelles, D. A.	Waterford	1879
McCullough, J. W. S.	Dundalk	1890	Noecker, C. F.	Waterford	1886
McPherson, W. A. A.	Prescott	1890	Nicholls, W. R.	Plattsville	1886
McDonald A.	Vankleek Hill	1890	Newell, W.	Strathroy	1887
McKellar, Maggie	Ingersoll	1890	Niemeier, O. G.	Ayton	1887
McKenty, James.	Kingston	1890	Nairn, J. M.	Port Dover	1887
McGee, Robt.	Collingwood	1890	Nimmo, J. H.	Kingston	1887
McClelland, M.	Bensfort	1891	Norman, T. J.	Schomberg	1887
McColl, A. E.	Campbellford	1891	Neff, J. A.	Springfield	1888
McCrimmon, F.	London	1891	Nesbitt, W. B.	Toronto	1888
McCuen, J. A.	Guelph	1891	Nasmyth, W. W.	Toronto	1889
McCulloch, J. S.	Toronto	1891	Northmore, H. S.	Cataraqui	1889
McCulloch, O.	Everton	1891	Niddrie, R. J.	Hampton	1890
McGorman, G.	St. Mary's	1891	Noble, John.	Arthur	1890
McKensie, G.	Wingham	1891	Noble, C. T.	Sutton West	1890
McLaughlin, T. P.	Fish Creek	1891	Nixon, A. W.	Esquensing	1891
McLean, D.	Elmgrove	1891	Nichol, A. H.	Listowel	1893
McNeill, D. G.	London	1891	New, C. F.	London	1894
McQueen, J.	Sheffield	1891	Northwood, A. E.	Chatham	1895
McAsh, J.	Varna	1892			
McCammon, F. J.	Kingston	1892	Oakley, W. D.	Plattsville	1887
McCormick, H.	Walkerton	1892	Ogilvie, R. C.	Toronto	1878
McCoy, S. H.	Brantford	1892	O'Neil, E.	Belleville	1875
McCullough, H. A.	Georgetown	1892	Orr, R. B.	Toronto	1877
McDonald, H. F.	Rodney	1892	Ogg, A. S.	Dundas	1878
McDonald, P. A.	Alexandria	1892	O'Gorman, C.	Hastings	1879
McDonald, P. J.	Barrie	1892	O'Reilly, G.	Hamilton	1879
McEachern, D.	Harriston	1892	O'Brien, D.	Renfrew	1879
McEwen, W. H.	Paris	1892	Odium, J.	Lucknow	1879
McCullough, E. F.	Everton	1892	O'Shea, J. F.	Norwood	1881
McPherson, D. A.	Toronto	1892	O'Keefe, J. F.	Henderson	1882
McConaghy, F.	Richmond Hill	1892	O'Reilly, E. B.	Hamilton	1883
McGinnis, John.	Arva	1892	Orr, J. O.	Toronto	1884
McKenzie, W. J.	Warwick	1893	Ovens, Thos.	Ailsa Craig	1884
McGarry, J. H.	Niagara Falls	1893	Olmstead, Ingersol.	Ancaster	1886
McGrath, G.	Campbellford	1893	Osborne, A. B.	Hamilton	1886
McLennan, K.	Dunvegan	1893	Orton, T. H.	Hamilton	1886
McNaughton, J. A.	Cornwall	1893	Ochs, A.	Hespeler	1887
McClenahan, D. A.	Tansley	1894	O'Neill, T.	Belleville	1888
McCollum, W. J.	Toronto	1894	Oliver, C. B.	Motherwell	1890
McCrimmon, A. A.	St. Thomas	1894	Old, F. J. T.	Caledonia	1891
McKee, J. F.	Aurora	1894	Oldright, H. H.	Toronto	1891

Orton, R. H.	Guelph	1891	Philp, W. H.	Waldemar	1890
Oldham, J. H.	Marlbank	1892	Patterson, C. J.	Ottawa	1890
Olmstead, W. E.	Ancaster	1893	Pape, T.	Concord	1891
O'Connor, E. J.	Ottawa	1895	Penhall, F. W.	Port Perry	1891
Park, Hugh.	Caistorville	1875	Potts, R. B.	Toronto	1891
Parke, W. T.	Seneca	1877	Parkyn, H. A.	Toronto	1892
Parker, James.	Frankville	1871	Parson, H. C.	Toronto	1892
Parker, Wm.	Ashton	1871	Peters, J. B.	Toronto	1893
Parsons, J. H.	Yorkville	1871	Pease, H. D.	Toronto	1893
Paterson, C. A.	Streetsville	1873	Pirritte, F. W.	Toronto	1893
Paterson, H.	Berlin	1872	Park, W. F.	Chatham	1893
Pettigrew, G. A.	Norwood	1876	Pearson, F. G. E.	Weston	1893
Phelan, D.	Ottawa	1877	Parfitt, C. D.	London	1894
Phelan, J. B.	Toronto	1877	Park, J.	Bruce Mines	1894
Phillip, T. W.	Port Perry	1870	Parlow, A. B.	Iroquois	1894
Philip, Wm.	Port Perry	1874	Porter, G. D.	Brantford	1894
Pringle, A. R.	Unionville	1876	Pritchard, J.	North Wakefield	1894
Potter, S.	Manotick	1875	Procter, E. C.	Toronto	1894
Potter, T.	Hazeldean	1875	Parker, F.	Stratford	1895
Powell, N. A.	Cobourg	1875	Paterson, H. M.	Rodney	1895
Powell, R. H.	Ottawa	1876	Pickard, H. G.	Glammis	1895
Preston, R.	Newburg	1878	Pratt, J. I.	Heathcote	1895
Pringle, H. H.	Port Perry	1877	Pringle, Rose.	Fergus	1895
Prosser, Wm. O.	Newington	1877	Quance, S. H.	Elfrid	1887
Pomeroy, J. R.	Newburg	1878	Quackenbush, Allen.	Morpeth	1889
Pyne, R. A.	Toronto	1878	Quackenbush, A.	Mountain View	1892
Prouse, E.	Little Britain	1879	Rattray, C. J.	Cornwall	1871
Park, T. J.	Amherstburg	1879	Read, William.	London	1874
Patterson, R.	Ilderton	1880	Reeve, J. E.	Toronto	1878
Piper, J. M.	London	1880	Renwick, J. W.	Scotland	1871
Peters, W. F.	Michipicoten Island	1882	Reynolds, T. N.	Meaford	1870
Prevost, L. C.	Ottawa	1882	Richards, N. D.	Castleton	1877
Park, John.	Saintfield	1883	Richardson, G. T.	Wyoming	1880
Patterson, J. W.	Harrowsmith	1884	Richardson, Jos.	Toronto	1875
Pringle, A. F.	Mount Albert	1884	Richardson, Samuel.	Toronto	1871
Peters, G. A.	Toronto	1885	Robertson, Hugh.	St. Catharines	1871
Paul, J. J.	Sebringville	1885	Robertson, J. A.	Shakespeare	1871
Parry, W. T.	Dunnville	1885	Robinson, R. H.	Toronto	1874
Pickard, J. E.	Thamesville	1885	Robinson, Wesley.	Markham	1874
Palmer, G. F.	London	1885	Rodgers, Amos.	Ottawa	1876
Peaker, J. W.	Burnhamthorpe	1886	Rolston, H. J.	Toronto	1874
Pattee, R. P.	Plantagenet	1886	Ross, Hugh.	Brucefield	1872
Philp, T. S.	Colborne	1887	Ross, W. D.	Ottawa	1875
Palmer, J. A.	Richmond Hill	1887	Ross, R. A.	Barrie	1877
Pirie, A. F.	Dundas	1887	Routledge, G. A.	Lambeth	1877
Pyne, A. R.	Toronto	1887	Rowan, P. J.	Toronto	1870
Piper, D. H.	London	1887	Rutherford, James.	Orono	1870
Phillips, J. A.	Guelph	1887	Rutherford, S. G.	Shakespeare	1871
Perfect, A. H.	Orangeville	1887	Ryerson, G. A. S.	Toronto	1878
Pare, L. T.	Sandwich	1887	Rankin, J. P.	Tavistock	1878
Palling, J. F.	Allandale	1888	Riddell, George.	Cold Springs	1888
Patton, J. C.	Toronto	1888	Ross, J. F. W.	Toronto	1887
Pickering, Mrs. Annie L.	Toronto	1888	Robson, W. T.	Toronto	1878
Proudfoot, J. A.	London	1888	Robinson, Alexander.	Beaverton	1878
Park, P. C.	Durham	1888	Reddick, Robt.	West Winchester	1878
Paterson, J. A.	Port Elgin	1889	Rowe, G. G.	Georgetown	1879
Palmer, R. H.	Danforth	1889	Radford, J. H.	Perth	1880
Patterson, T. C.	Grafton	1889	Robinson, Jonathan.	Uxbridge	1881
Philp, W. S.	Brampton	1889	Reynolds, T. W.	Brockville	1881
Pomeroy, L. E. M.	Tweed	1889	Rogers, D. H.	Gananoque	1881
Pratt, W. F.	Ottawa	1889	Reeve, H. H.	Minesing	1882
Phair, W. R. G.	Uxbridge	1889	Riordan, B. L.	Toronto	1882
Phelan, D.	North Gower	1890	Rose, David.	Simcoe	1882
Parker, S. G.	Toronto	1890	Rutherford, D. B.	Belleville	1882
Pugh, W. M.	Milverton	1890			

Robinson, T. H.	Nobleton	1883	Rounthwaite, F. S.	Collingwood	1895
Robinson, W. J.	Fergus	1883	Sanderson, A.	Mono Road	1875
Ross, W. A.	Barrie	1882	Schmidt, G.	Berlin	1874
Rattray, J. C.	Cobden	1883	Scott, A.	Midland City, Mich.	1872
Ray, J. W.	Little Britain	1883	Scott, J. G.	Seaforth	1870
Routhier, L. G.	Curran	1884	Scovill, S. S.	Portland	1877
Robertson, W. N.	Stratford	1884	Secord, L.	Toronto	1877
Rice, A. T.	Woodstock	1884	Shaver, A. W.	Ancaster	1877
Ruttan, R. F.	Montreal	1884	Shaw, G.	Woodburn	1874
Roberts, H. G.	Elora	1885	Sinclair, A. J.	St. Thomas	1875
Rutherford, J. A.	Millbank	1885	Sinclair, C.	St. Thomas	1876
Reynolds, Helen E.	Mount Forest	1885	Sinclair, J. A.	Colborne	1877
Russell, D. G.	Mankato, Minn.	1885	Siewewright, J. A., jr.	Chatham	1870
Reeve, J. L.	Clinton	1886	Siewewright, J. P.	Chatham	1876
Riddell, A. B.	King	1886	Smellie, T. S. T.	Fergus	1877
Richardson, W. A.	Toronto	1886	Smith, C. M.	Owen Sound	1870
Robinson, T. M.	St. Jacob's	1886	Smith, J. B.	Glanford	1877
Reaume, J. O.	Windsor	1886	Smith, J. W.	Dundas	1876
Reid, J. A.	Sault Ste. Marie	1887	Snider, F. S.	Simcoe	1877
Rea, J.	Pickering	1887	Sovercen, A. W.	Delhi	1870
Richardson, G. C.	Arnprior	1887	Stalker, J.	Harwich	1876
Ross, J. W.	Brockville	1887	Standish, J.	Hillsburg	1870
Ross, R. R.	Bervie	1887	Stark, W. G.	Hamilton	1877
Ross, L. F.	Point Edward	1887	Steady, G.	Brockville	1872
Ross, D. L.	Winthrop	1887	Stevens, R. J.	Collingwood	1877
Reid, J. B.	Orangeville	1887	Stevenson, J. A.	Cayuga	1873
Robinson, E. H.	Hamilton	1888	Stevenson, R. A.	Strathroy	1871
Reavley, E.	Port Robinson	1888	Stewart, Alex.	Hamstead	1872
Rivet, A. N.	Emburn	1888	St. John, L.	St. Catharines	1872
Robinson, R. P.	Williamsville	1888	Stone, D. F.	Milton	1871
Roger, J. P.	Fergus	1889	Stewart, D.	Crieff	1876
Rennie, G. S.	Hamilton	1888	Stewart, D.	Ailsa Craig	1877
Reynolds, A. J.	Mount Forest	1889	Strangways, W. F.	Pennville	1876
Rutherford, S. T.	Millbank	1889	Stuart, W. T.	Toronto	1877
Rose, D. A.	Toronto	1889	Sutton, M.	McGillivray	1877
Ross, J. A.	Barrie	1889	Sylvester, G. P.	Galt	1875
Rankin, W. H.	Collin's Bay	1889	Shupe, C.	Toronto	1878
Reid, J. H.	Dundalk	1889	Sheard, C.	Toronto	1878
Rowan, J. W.	Toronto	1889	Stalker, M.	Orono	1878
Rogers, J. T.	Gananoque	1889	Stanley, U. M.	Lucan	1878
Ryan, E.	Kingston	1889	Smith, D. F.	Listowel	1878
Robertson, W.	Chesterfield	1890	Smith, R. W. B.	Cataragui	1879
Russell, T.	Alton	1890	Stevenson, F. C.	Ancaster	1879
Rice, L. E.	Embro	1890	Spencer, B.	Guelph	1879
Richardson, T. B.	Goderich	1890	Scott, J. G.	Bearbrook	1880
Robinson, J. A. R.	New York, U.S.	1890	Shepherd, L. E.	Uttuxeter	1880
Rooney, R. W.	Shelburne	1890	Small, H. B.	Ottawa	1880
Reid, H. A. L.	Bowmanville	1891	Smith, G. A.	Ottawa	1880
Robertson, T. F.	Brockville	1891	Soper, A.	Preston	1886
Rogers, J. F. B.	Toronto	1891	Spence, T. C.	Walkerton	1880
Rowan, R.	Stouffville	1891	Simpson, J.	Bowmanville	1881
Richardson, C. C.	Vandorf	1892	Snow, W. H.	Hamilton	1881
Robertson, P.	Botany	1892	Sweetnam, L. M.	Toronto	1881
Ross, J. F.	Argyle	1892	Shaw, W. F.	Bracebridge	1882
Rosebrugh, F. A.	Hamilton	1892	Shore, J. E.	White Oak	1882
Rogers, J. M.	Toronto	1893	Smith, A. D.	Watford	1882
Robinson, J. T.	Collingwood	1893	Stark, A.	Berwick	1882
Rykert, A. F.	St. Catharines	1893	Stark, T. H.	Toronto	1882
Rorke, R. F.	St. Thomas	1893	Stewart, J. M.	Portsmouth	1882
Rutton, R. S.	Sydenham	1893	Symington, T. J.	Camlachie	1883
Ryan, Eva J.	Trafalgar	1893	Sawers, F. H.	Peterboro'	1883
Reeves, J.	Eganville	1894	Stowe, Miss Augusta	Toronto	1883
Russell, J. P.	Toronto	1894	Spilsbury, E. A.	Toronto	1883
Rutledge, H. N.	Streetsville	1894	Scott, W. O.	Mono Road	1884
Ratz, J. H.	Elmira	1895	Shoutts, G.	Park Hill	1884
Richardson, E. K.	Flesherton	1895	Sangster, A.	Stouffville	1884

Shaw, J. M.	Keene	1884	Sifton, J. M.	Thamesford	1890
Smyth, R. A.	North Williamsburg	1884	Smith, D.	Belmont	1890
Sprague, W. E.		1884	Starr, C. L.	Brooklyn	1890
Stewart, S.	Wallaceburg	1884	Shiel, R.	Plattsville	1890
Spence, J.	Fergus	1884	Stenton, D. K.	Port Lambton	1890
Sraebler, D. M.	Port Elgin	1884	Stringer, T. L.	Chatham	1890
Stewart, R. L.	Jamestown, N.Y., U.S.	1884	Shannon, J. R.	Kingston	1890
Stirling, J. E.	Kingston	1884	Sherk, F. H.	Berlin	1890
Smith, Elizabeth	Hamilton	1884	Smith, J. L.	Monck	1890
Snelgrove, C. F.	Griersville	1885	Speers, A. H.	Burlington	1890
Simmons, J. U.	Trenton	1885	Spence, A. M.	Fordwich	1890
Shaver, A. M.	Innerkip	1885	Sargent, W. A.	Centreton	1891
Scott, S.	Toronto	1885	Scott, W. J.	Renfrew	1891
Sutherland, J. G.	Cookstown	1885	Shannon, G. A.	Orangeville	1891
Stacey, C. E.	Fleetwood	1885	Sharp, M.	Delaware	1891
Stirling, J. A.	Kingston	1885	Shaw, J. W.	Brussels	1891
Smith, E. A. C.	Toronto	1885	Smith, C. F.	Winchester	1891
Spankie, W.	Kingston	1885	Smith, J. C.	Mitchell	1891
Sanford, C. M.	Brighton	1886	Spier, J. R.	Lindsay	1891
Sanson, G.	Petrolea	1885	Sutherland, A. A.	Fingal	1891
Soden, J. J.	Bailieboro'	1886	Sutherland, J.	Strathroy	1891
Shaw, J. P.	Orono	1886	Sinclair, L. C.	Tilsonburg	1892
Smith, L. G.	Glanford	1886	Smith, J. R.	Glanford	1890
Storms, D. G.	Hamilton	1886	Spankie, J. E.	Kingston	1892
Shaw, J. M.	Mallorytown	1886	Spauling, A. J.	Pembroke	1892
Scadding, H. C.	Orillia	1886	Sullivan, D. V.	Kingston	1892
Staples, C. R.	Princeton	1887	Saulter, W. W.	Toronto	1892
Shillington, J. W.	Ottawa	1887	Skippen, A.	Hillsburg	1892
Stewart, W. O.	Guelph	1887	Switzer, F. L.	Carleton Place	1892
Shaw, W. R.	Brantford	1887	Shaw, R. W.	Hudson, Mich.	1892
Smith, J. C.	Dayton, Dakota	1887	Smuck, J. W.	Renforth	1893
Sinclair, Duncan	Tonawanda, U.S.	1887	South, T. E.	St. George	1893
Shannon, W. A.	Marmora	1887	Sanderson, H. H.	Sparta	1893
Shannon, J. R.	Goderich	1887	Stafford, E. H.	Chicago	1893
Stevenson, A. J.	Brantford	1887	Stinson, J. C.	Brantford	1893
Smith, R. S.	London	1887	Story, S. G.	Cedar Springs	1893
Scales, Thos.	Kingston	1887	Shouldice, J. H.	Hamilton	1893
Stevenson, W. J.	Aurora	1887	Smith, R. G.	Perth	1893
Stewart, Geo.	Cedar Mills	1887	Singleton, A. B.	Newboro'	1893
Shepherd, H. E.	Stouffville	1887	Seager, J.	Ottawa	1894
Scott, W. D.	Peterboro'	1887	Shuttleworth, C. B.	Toronto	1894
Smith, G. O.	L'Orignal	1887	Sinclair, J. P.	Toronto	1884
Steele, M.	Avon Bank	1888	Smith, F. A.	Sheffield	1894
Smith, W. H.	Toronto	1888	Smyth, C. E.	Toronto	1894
Sisley, E.	Toronto	1888	Stephen, W.	Wallaceburg	1894
Scott, J. A.	McIntyre	1888	Scott, W. H.	Toronto	1894
Stinson, A. W.	Coderington	1888	Sinclair, H. H.	Walkerton	1894
Sinclair, D. J.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1888	Shillington, A. T.	Kemptville	1894
Struthers, R. B.	Montreal	1888	Shurie, J. S.	Trenton	1894
Scott, P. J.	Saugeen	1888	Somerville, J. T.	Clifford, Mich.	1894
Smith, W. A.	Welland	1888	Stenhouse, J.	Toronto	1894
Smellie, D. M.	Chesley	1888	Stockton, F. W.	Richwood	1894
Smith, A. A.	Ridgetown	1889	Seabarn, E.	London	1895
Sangster, W. A.	Stouffville	1889	Sheahan, J.	Newark	1895
Silverthorne, G.	Toronto	1889	Shier, D. W.	Cannington	1895
Scott, A. Y.	Toronto	1889	Simpson, D. K.	Hamilton	1895
Snider, E. T.	Toronto	1889	Sloan, J. G. M.	Annan	1895
Stewart, H. A.	Toronto	1889	Small, A. A.	Toronto	1895
Stevens, R. H.	Detroit	1889	Sneath, T. H.	Midhurst	1895
Starr, F.	Brooklyn	1889	Stevenson, H. A.	London	1895
Starr, F. N. G.	Toronto	1889	Symington, Maggie.	Brighton	1895
Stone, J. R.	McKeller	1889			
Sands, E.	Sanbury	1889	Tamblyn, T. J.	Newcastle	1872
Sisley, O.	Toronto	1889	Taylor, Alexander.	Whitby	1871
Sheppard, C.	Toronto	1890	Taylor, A. B.	Belmont	1876
Springer, W. D.	Nelson	1890	Taylor, C. E. S.	Dundas	1875

Telgman, J. F.	Kingston	1877	Valleau, A. J.	Napanee	1891
Teskey, Luke.	Toronto	1877	Vaux, F. L.	Brockville	1895
Thompson, J. N.	Orono	1874			
Thornton, T. H.	Consecon	1870	Wagner, Adam Dixon,		
Tisdale, Walter.	Simcoe	1877	Dickinson's Landing		1872
Trimble, R. J.	Brampton	1875	Wagner, W. J.	Toronto	1870
Trout, Mrs. J. K.	Toronto	1875	Warren, Frank.	Brooklyn	1874
Tucker, M. M.	Brighton	1870	Washington, Nelson.	Solina	1871
Tuttle, Leslie.	Centreville	1875	Waugh, Wm.	London	1872
Tyrell, R. S.	Weston	1876	Wells, S. M.	Laskay	1871
Thurreson, Eyre.	Ancaster	1879	White, James.	Hamilton	1875
Todd, J. A.	Churchill	1879	White, J. E.	Toronto	1870
Tracey, T. H.	Aurora	1880	Whiteman, Robert.	Shakespeare	1874
Tracey, W. J.	Aurora	1880	Wigle, Hiram.	Warton	1877
Thompson, L. W.	Hawkesville	1885	Wilkinson, Arthur,	Alliston	1872
Totten, Osborne.	Toronto	1885	Wilkinson, F. B.	London	1877
Trow, Charles.	Toronto	1885	Wilkinson, Jonathan.	Longwood	1870
Trudel, Aime.	Ottawa	1885	Williams, Alfred.	Toronto	1870
Tracey, A. F.	Holyoke, Mass.	1886	Williams, G. A.	Chatham	1877
Tuck, J. A.	Mount Forest	1886	Wilson, J. D.	London	1875
Toole, C. A.	Newmarket	1886	Wilson, T. H.	Unionville	1877
Tovel, Matthew.	Everton	1887	Wilson, W. J.	Toronto	1877
Thompson, J. M.	Strathroy	1887	Winskil, W. E.	Kelvin	1877
Thorburn, J. D.	Toronto	1887	Wishart, John.	Fergus	1875
Thomson, Adam.	Bracebridge	1887	Wood, C. A.	Ottawa	1877
Tyrrell, J. D.	Toronto	1887	Worsfold, Wm.	Eramosa	1872
Thorne, S. H.	Brighton	1887	Wright, A. H.	Trenton	1875
Taylor, O.	Princeton	1888	Wright, H. P.	Ottawa	1871
Thompson, P. W.	Toronto	1888	Wilson, Archibald.	Lifford	1878
Thompson, F. G.	Queensboro'	1888	Wilson, D. H.	Carp	1878
Tufford, A. F.	Aylmer	1888	Ward, G. C. T.	Napanee	1879
Thomson, H. C.	Barrie	1888	Wallace, Mat.	Lockton	1880
Towle, R. E.	Kintore	1888	Watt, Hugh.	Meaford	1880
Turner, H. A.	Millbrook	1889	White, J. V.	Meaford	1880
Turnbull, J. L.	Newton	1889	Wilson, Thomas.	Glencoe	1880
Topp, R. U.	Bracebridge	1889	Wagner, George Corodon,		
Thompson, W. W.	Toronto	1889	Dickinson's Landing		1881
Thistle, W. B.	Toronto	1890	Walker, John.	Glencoe	1881
Temple, C. A.	Toronto	1891	Wallace, David.	North Gower	1881
Third, James.	Campbellford	1891	Wilson, E. S.	Bobcaygeon	1881
Thompson, B. E.	Waterdown	1891	Woolverton, F. E.	Hamilton	1882
Thomson, W. A.	Galt	1891	Wallace, R. R.	Hamilton	1882
Taylor, T. T.	Chatham	1892	Weagant, C. A.	Yarker	1882
Teeter, O.	Grimsby	1892	Welford, A. B.	Woodstock	1882
Tilley, A. S.	Bowmanville	1892	Whitely, J. B.	Goderich	1883
Thompson, J. J.	Avonton	1892	Woods, E. R.	Galt	1883
Troy, Wm.	Lawrence, Mass.	1892	Wilson, J. D.	London	1883
Tye, W. H.	Chatham	1892	Webster, H. E.	Whitby	1884
Thomas, Julia.	Toronto	1892	Watson, J. A.	Toronto	1885
Tyerman, R. D.	Toronto	1893	Wright, W. H.	Glen Allan	1885
Taylor, C. J.	Toronto	1893	Woodward, A. F.	Hawkesville	1885
Tomlinson, E.	Brantford	1893	Wishart, D. J. G.	Madoc	1885
Thompson, C. W.	St. Mary's	1893	Wood, E. G.	Londesboro'	1885
Tufford, W. H.	Toronto	1893	West, Stephen.	Ivy	1886
Tegart, A. H. F.	Schomberg	1893	Wilson, R. J.	Toronto	1886
Thomson, W. P.	Toronto	1893	Watts, E. J.	Easton's Corners	1886
Thomson, D.	Woodbridge	1894	West, Robert.	Woodstock	1886
Tremayne, H. E.	Mimico	1895	Winnett, Frederick.	Toronto	1886
			Wilson, G. H.	London	1886
Uren, J. F.	Medina	1890	Weeks, W. J.	Thorndale	1888
			Wright, E. W.	Bath	1886
Van Allan, J. R.	Chatham	1874	Waddell, W. H.	Perth	1886
Vrooman, Adam.	Vroomanton	1871	Walters, W. R.	Coleman	1887
Vanderburg, J. F.	Merritton	1878	Walsh, W. J.	Guelph	1887
Vandervoort, E. D.	Queensboro'	1882	Warner, A. F.	Napanee	1887
Vrooman, J. P.	Yarker	1888	Wardlaw, J. S.	Galt	1888

Weir, T. P.	Toronto	1888	Wigle, F. A.	Kingsville	1892
Watson, G. R.	Wellington	1888	Wilson, J. A.	Lakelet	1892
Walker, R. E.	Orillia	1888	Wilson, W. T.	Dundas	1892
Whitney, A. W.	Morrisburg	1888	Wood, Isaac.	Kingston	1892
Walker, A. D.	Shannonville	1888	Walker, W. G.	Stratford	1892
Weagant, A. A. ...	Dickinson's Landing	1888	Wardell, H. A.	Dundas	1893
Willmott, J. W.	Unionville	1888	Williams, J. J.	Tottenham	1893
Wallwin, H.	Toronto	1888	Wilson, J. A. G.	Warkworth	1893
Wilkins, H. P.	Toronto	1889	Wakefield, W. F. B.	Thorold	1893
Wiley, J. I.	Wisbeach	1889	Wickson, D. D.	Toronto	1893
Willson, A. J.	Berlin	1889	Wood, P. B.	London	1893
Wade, R. J.	Brighton	1889	Wallace, N. C.	Alma	1894
Wade, W. R.	Dunchurch	1889	Wells, R. B.	Toronto	1894
Wills, A. E.	Belleville	1889	White, J. A.	Oakwood	1894
Wilson, H. W.	Toronto	1889	Whitelaw, T. H.	Guelph	1894
Wright, W. M.	Flesherton	1889	White, P. D.	Glencoe	1894
Webster, J.	Toronto	1889	Wickett, T.	Belleville	1894
William, H. T. H.	London	1889	Windell, J. D.	Pontypool	1894
Westley, R. A.	Williamstown	1889	Wilson, Thomas.	Elm	1894
Whiteman, G. A.	Shakespeare	1889	White, F. A.	Aylmer	1894
Webster, T. E.	Fergus	1889	Walker, R. J.	Strathroy	1895
Walsh, F.	Guelph	1890	Wallace, H. E.	Port Elgin	1895
Wright, G.	Wheatley	1890	Wallbridge, F. G.	Belleville	1895
Walker, Hattie A.	Pitt's Ferry	1890	Whitteker, W. C. .	North Williamsburg	1895
Webster, E. H.	Preston	1890			
Welch, H. W.	Cook's Mills, Algoma	1890	Youker, W.	Halloway	1870
Walker, A. E.	Arva	1891	Young, R. C.	Hamilton	1873
Watson, J.	Sherwood	1891	Young, O.	Whitby	1877
Webster, D. F.	Glencoe	1891	Yourex, J. McG.	Belleville	1877
Webster, R. E.	Brockville	1891	Young, W. J.	Wingham	1884
Wells, F. H.	Aurora	1891	Yelland, A. E.	Peterboro'	1887
Wesley, J. H.	Newmarket	1891	Young, S. N.	Ridgetown	1889
White, R. H.	Bailieboro'	1891	Yeomans, H. A.	Belleville	1889
Wilson, C. W.	Buckingham, Q.	1891	Youell, J. H. G.	Aylmer	1892
Walker, N.	Toronto	1892	Young, G. S.	Stouffville	1895
Wasson, H. J.	Peterboro'	1892			
Way, H. J.	Toronto	1892	Zwick, F.	Belleville	1890
Wheeler, J. W.	Wolfe Island	1892	Zumstein, J. M.	Elcho	1895
White, J. W.	Branchton	1892			

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATIONS, 1894.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Describe the character of the pulse in the following conditions: Aortic obstruction, aortic regurgitation, calcareous degeneration of the blood vessels, peritonitis.

2. Describe the causes, symptoms and treatment of acute enteritis.

3. You are called to see a woman in tetanic convulsions, how would you decide whether the case were one of tetanus, of poisoning by strychnia, or of hysterical convulsions?

4. Give the etiology and symptoms of bronchiectasis.

5. Name the three most common varieties of tinea (ring-worm). Describe the distinguishing appearance of each, and suitable treatment.

R. W. GARRETT, M.A., M.D.,
Examiner.

PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

Time, 3 hours.

1. Describe the macroscopic and microscopic appearances of a liver affected with atrophic cirrhosis.

2. Discuss the characteristics of neoplasms which entitle them to be considered respectively "benign" and "malignant."

3. A child dies of acute ulcerative endocarditis. What pathological conditions would you expect to find at the autopsy?

4. Describe the structure of granulation tissue, also trace the changes which result in the conversion of granulation tissue to mature scar tissue.

5. Distinguish pathologically between furuncle (boil) and carbuncle:

THERAPEUTICS.

1. What mechanical and medicinal agents act as stimulants to the respiratory centre? Describe the action of each.

2. Distinguish between emmenagogues and ecbolics. Enumerate the drugs in each

class: give their doses and the indications for their exhibition.

3. What are the indications for the use of strychnia, arsenic, castor oil and turpentine? Give doses.

GEO. A. PETERS, M.B., F.R.C.S. Eng.,
Examiner.

MIDWIFERY, NON-OPERATIVE.

PUERPERAL AND INFANTILE DISEASES.

Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. What is the average duration of pregnancy? How do you predict the date of confinement?

2. Are varicose veins of frequent occurrence during pregnancy? Which veins are most commonly affected? What are the dangers, and what treatment should be adopted?

3. At what stage of pregnancy is insomnia likely to be troublesome? How would you treat it? What is the objection to the use of opium in such cases?

4. Mention the different stages of labor, giving directions for the conduct of the third stage.

5. Mention the forms of hydramnion. Give etiology, symptoms and signs, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment.

6. Give causes of flatulence and colic in infants, with method of treatment.

7. Give causes, and treatment, of constipation in infants.

8. Mention the varieties of worms that may infest the intestines of infants, giving the habitat of each variety.

9. Mention some of the common causes of infantile convulsions, and give treatment.

A. A. MACDONALD, M.D., *Examiner.*

MIDWIFERY, OPERATIVE.

Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. In a case of pregnancy, where the pelvis is less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the conjugate, what is the treatment?

2. What are the indications for perforation of the child's head in delivery?

3. Mention the best methods of inducing premature labor, and some cases where such treatment is justifiable.

4. Give causes of vesico-vaginal fistula, and method of treatment.

A. A. MACDONALD, M.D., *Examiner*.

SURGERY, OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Give the signs of dislocation at the elbow of the radius and ulna backwards, and the radius forwards, and their reduction.

2. Describe the different measurements resorted to in diagnosing the dislocations and fractures of the lower extremity, pointing out the value of each.

3. Give the clinical symptoms of acute osteomyelitis.

4. Describe briefly the lesions of tertiary syphilis.

5. Describe briefly the etiology of strabismus.

W. BURT, M.D., *Examiner*.

SURGERY, OPERATIVE.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Give the indications and describe the perineal operations usually performed for removal of stone in the bladder.

2. Give the indications for and describe Estlander's operation for empyema.

3. Describe the Hunterian operation for popliteal aneurism.

4. Define primary and secondary amputations, and describe one of the principal methods of amputating at the knee-joint.

W. BURT, M.D., *Examiner*.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Give relations and name structures in front of the second portion of subclavian artery.

2. What would be the result in destruction of the musculo-spiral nerve at the middle of the humerus.

3. Name in order from without inwards the structures found in Scarpa's triangle.

4. What parts are covered by the synovial membrane of the knee-joint?

5. What muscles cause the deformity in fracture of the lower end of the radius.

W. J. MITCHELL, M.D., *Examiner*.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Infanticide—Describe how you would make a post mortem examination.

2. Distinguish between a burn made before and immediately after death.

3. Give the order in which the internal organs undergo putrefaction.

4. (a) Define an *illusion*, *hallucination*, and a *delusion*. (b) What do you understand by the term *lucid interval*? (c) During such an interval what does the law recognize as to the individual's powers?

D. OGDEN JONES, M.D., L.R.C.P. London, *Examiner*.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. Describe the chemical methods for the purification of sewage.

2. (a) Under what conditions does water become charged with lead, in passing through leaden pipes, or stored in cisterns of that metal? (b) Give tests for lead in large and minute quantities.

3. Name and describe the parasites found in diseased beef and pork.

D. OGDEN JONES, M.D., L.R.C.P. London, *Examiner*.

ANATOMY.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Describe shortly a rib taken from the middle of the series. Name the peculiar ribs, and briefly state their peculiarities.

2. Describe the trunk of the inferior mesenteric artery, and give the names of its branches.

3. Trace the anterior crural nerve from its origin to its ultimate distribution.

4. Name and describe the ligaments entering into the temporo maxillary articulation.

F. LEM. GRASETT, F.R.C.S. Ed., *Examiner*.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Describe the formation of a Graafian follicle, the discharge of an ovum from an ovary, and the formation of a corpus luteum.

2. What changes in the pulse rate are due to respiration? State the effect of deficient arterialization on the vaso-motor system.

3. Describe a co-ordinated movement and give the conditions necessary for its accomplishment.

4. Explain the effect upon the metabolic phenomena of the body of each of the following : (a) Very great heat ; (b) very great cold ; (c) complete deprivation of food.

A. S. FRASER, M.D., *Examiner*.

CHEMISTRY.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Explain fully the terms, atom, molecule, molecular formula, equivalent, specific heat.

2. Give the general characteristics and classification of the acids, and the proofs that a large group of them contain the radicle OH.

3. Describe the usual method for the preparation of chlorine. What are its principal physical and chemical properties ? Write the names and formulæ of all the compounds it forms with oxygen.

4. Given any quantity of the following elements uncombined, zinc, potassium, hydrogen, chlorine, and oxygen, how could you obtain zinc hydroxide ? Describe each step, and give the necessary equations ?

5. Give three wet, and two dry re-actions by which copper or its salts may be recognized.

6. Two formulæ are possible as representing the constitution of sulphuric acid, viz. : HO-O-S-O-OH, and HO-S-O-O-OH. Which is the correct one, and how do you prove it ?

7. Glucose—To what chemical group does it belong, what is its formula, and what are the names and formulæ of the compounds most nearly related to it ?

8. Find the total amount of urea excreted per diem in the following case : Urine in 24 hours measures 1500 c.c., 5 c.c. of this on analysis gives 93.75 c.c. nitrogen at 16° C. temp. and 760 m.m. pressure.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B. (Tor.),
Examiner.

TOXICOLOGY.

Time, 1 hour.

1. Give the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by lobelia.

2. *Rhus toxicodendron*—How may it be known ? Describe its poisoning effects, and give the treatment.

3. Describe the post mortem appearances, and give the method of chemical examination of the viscera in a case of supposed poisoning by arsenic.

4. Distinguish the coma of opium poisoning from that due to alcohol, cerebral hæmorrhage, and uræmia.

5. Give the minimum fatal dose and appropriate antidote for each of the following : Arsenic trioxide, oxalic acid, chloral hy-

drate, ac. hydrocyan dil, liq. strychninae, corrosive sublimate, plumbi acetas, morphia, cocain, phosphorus.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B. (Tor.),
Examiner.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Give the pharmacopœial title and the composition of the following :

"Paregoric,"
"Hoffman's anodyne,"
"Seidlitz powder,"
Solution of ammonia.

2. Describe the following drugs, giving the source, characters, and dose of each :

Aloin,
Menthol,
Amyl nitris,
Fel bovinum purificatum.

3. Antimonium tartaratum:
Name its preparations, and give the strength of each.
Describe its physiological action.

4. Acidum carbolicum:
Describe its physiological action and mode of excretion.

5. Describe the active principles of the following drugs, and state the form in which they are usually administered :

Cinchonæ cortex,
Jaborandi,
Hyoscyami folia.

H. BEAUMONT SMALL, M.D., *Examiner*.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Homœopathic.

Time, 2½ hours.

Values.
20 1. Give the process of preparation of mother tinctures of each of the following drugs, viz. : *Ipecacuanha*, *veratrum album* and *agnus castus*.

20 2. Explain the process of trituration employed by Samuel Hahnemann for the preparation of such a drug as *aurum foliatum*, from the pure metal or crude substance up to the 3x potency.

20 3. Describe the mental symptoms obtained in the proving of each of the remedies : *Aconitum napellus*, *bryonia alba*, *chamomilla*.

20 4. Give an idea of symptoms obtainable from a complete proving of *ignatia amara*, also the general character or genius of the drug-proving.

20 5. Mention characteristic abdominal symptoms or *colocynthis*, *plumbum met*, and *pulsatilla ingricans*.

C. E. JARVIS, M.D., C.M., *Examiner*.

APRIL EXAMINATIONS, 1895.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. What is vaccinia? State the source from which vaccine lymph is usually procured and the precautions that should be observed in its production in order that the supply may be pure. Describe the method of operation and the appearance of the vesicle on the third, fifth, eighth and tenth days in a primary vaccination. Name only any irregularities or complications that may occur during the whole period.

2. Give the symptoms and dietetic treatment of diabetes mellitus. How would you proceed to examine the urine in a suspected case?

3. Describe the symptoms of chronic gastric ulcer. How is it to be diagnosed from chronic gastritis?

4. Give the causes and symptoms of œdema of the lungs. How would you diagnose it from the first stage of pneumonia?

6. Give the ætiology, clinical appearance and treatment of herpes zoster.

R. W. GARRETT, M.A., M.D.,
Examiner.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Homœopathic.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Give general character, diagnosis and prognosis of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and mention three remedies, with characteristic indications for each, that may be indicated in treating the disease.

2. Give diagnosis and general measures in treatment of sunstroke and heatstroke, also indications for two remedies that might be used in internal treatment.

3. Give treatment of acute rheumatism with the several complications that may arise, and their treatment.

4. What is purpura? also describe the

different characters of the disease, and mention some remedies for treatment.

C. E. JARVIS, M.D., C.M., *Examiner.*

PATHOLOGY.

Time, 3 hours.

1. Explain the following terms:—Sapræmia, septic intoxication, septicæmia, pyæmia. Give examples of causative germs in each case.

2. Distinguish between thrombosis and embolism. Give causes and results of each in the various situations in which they are likely to occur.

3. What pathological conditions are likely to affect the pyloric end of the stomach? What primary and secondary effects may they produce?

4. Distinguish between papilloma and epithelioma.

THERAPEUTICS.

1. Describe the action of chloroform in producing anæsthesia. What are the dangers in the various stages? What steps would you take to overcome them?

2. Describe the action of purgatives in relieving the kidneys in chronic nephritis. What drugs should be used? Give doses and mode of administration. What drugs should not be used?

3. Discuss the *principle* involved in the treatment of diphtheria by the use of "antitoxine" prepared from blood-serum.

GEO. A. PETERS, M.B., F.R.C.S. Eng.,
Examiner.

MIDWIFERY, OTHER THAN OPERATIVE,

PUERPERAL AND INFANTILE DISEASES.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. (a) What relation does ovulation bear to menstruation? (b) Can pregnancy take place in one who has never menstruated?

2. What is the earliest period of gestation at which the foetal heart sounds can be heard, and what conditions may obscure the sounds?

3. What are the objections to the routine use of the vaginal douche before parturition, and what after?

4. Give common causes of cystitis during the puerperal period, with symptoms and treatment.

5. Give symptoms of septicæmia following abortion. Name the common causes of such septicæmia, and outline the local and general treatment.

6. Give differential diagnosis between varicella and varioloid, the duration of each and the length of time during which quarantine is necessary.

A. A. MACDONALD, M.D., *Examiner*.

MIDWIFERY, OTHER THAN OPERATIVE,

PUERPERAL AND INFANTILE DISEASES.

Homœopathic.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Describe twin placentæ, also battledore placenta.

2. Give indications for three remedies in the treatment of phlegmasia dolens.

3. Give treatment of a case of subinvolution of the uterus, and how may the condition be best avoided.

4. Mention at least three affections that are liable to be associated with the teething process, and give some remedies with indications for each condition.

5. Suggest suitable treatment for mother or child suffering from stomatitis.

6. Mention at least three leading remedies for leucorrhœa, and general measures to adopt in treatment of the disease.

C. E. JARVIS, M.D., C.M., *Examiner*.

MIDWIFERY, OPERATIVE.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. What is the indication for immediate repair of the lacerated cervix uteri?

2. (a) What are mola carnosæ?

(b) What size do they commonly attain?

(c) What symptoms do they give rise to?

(d) When are they usually expelled?

(e) How may they be recognized?

3. (a) Where an hysteromyoma co-exists with pregnancy, are the symptoms very pronounced?

(b) What are the dangers during gestation and delivery in such cases?

4. In retroflexion of the gravid uterus

what are the common difficulties during the earlier months, and how may they be overcome?

5. Give the distinguishing diagnostic points of differentiation between pregnancy at the fifth month, dermoid cyst of the ovary and pedunculated fibroid tumor of the uterus.

A. A. MACDONALD, M.D., *Examiner*.

SURGERY, OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Enumerate the inflammatory diseases of bone, and give the clinical history of one of them.

2. Describe the most common dislocation at the metacarpophalangeal joint of the thumb and its reduction, and give the treatment of dislocation of the humerus with fracture at the upper end.

3. Give the clinical history of strumous synovitis.

4. Enumerate the malignant growths, and give a brief clinical history of each.

5. Give the diagnostic symptoms of the diseases of the kidney requiring surgical treatment.

W. BURT, M.D., *Examiner*.

SURGERY, OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

Homœopathic.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. How would you distinguish compression of the brain from uræmic poisoning? Also give general indications for treatment in each.

2. Mention four different kinds of urinary calculi; and what general appearance of deposit would suggest to you an excess of phosphates or of urates.

3. Give diagnosis and medicinal treatment that may be required in varicocele.

4. What manifestations of disease do we find in what is called secondary syphilis, also in the tertiary stage of the disease?

5. Describe mercurial stomatitis, and give indications for at least two remedies to meet such condition.

6. What remedies and their indications would the disease hydrophobia be likely to suggest? Mention two or three.

C. E. JARVIS, M.D., C.M., *Examiner*.

SURGERY, OPERATIVE.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Treat hæmorrhage from the middle meningeal artery.

2. Describe an abdominal section where most commonly performed and the treatment of adhesions within the abdominal cavity.

3. Give the contra-indications to and describe lateral lithotomy, and (describe) the removal of stone from the bladder in women.

4. Give the indications for and describe the ligation of the brachial artery at the middle of the arm.

5. In what cases is an early opening of abscesses deemed necessary, and describe a well-known method of opening deep seated ones.

W. BURT, M.D., *Examiner*.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Give the functions of the foramen ovale (foetal circulation) and the results of its non-closure in the child.

2. Give position and formation of portal vein; how is collateral circulation carried on when it is obstructed?

3. Explain the signs that may be present in an aneurism of right carotid (root of neck).

4. Describe the bony surface concerned in Chopart's amputation through the mid-tarsal articulation of the foot.

5. Give, in order, the steps necessary to expose a child's trachea (age three years) from thyroid cartilage to sternum, and mention the dangers that may be met with.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., *Examiner*.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. In the case of death from *suspected* poisoning, give a thorough description of your procedure in making a post mortem examination.

2. (a) Distinguish an ecchymosis proceeding from natural causes, from that occasioned by blows.

(b) Give the changes of color in an ecchymosis, with the time between each change.

3. Give the signs which would lead you to conclude that an abortion had been produced at the third (3rd) month of gestation, from an examination of the mother, (a) when alive, (b) when dead.

4. Describe a case of "general paralysis of the insane." What is hæmatoma auris? How does its presence affect the prognosis?

D. OGDEN JONES, M.D., L.R.C.P. London,
Examiner.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. (a) What causes may render meat unfit for food?

(b) Describe the trichina spiralis. What temperature destroys it? What effect has salting and smoking upon it?

2. (a) Upon what does the *hardness* of water depend?

(b) What do you understand by the terms "temporary" and "permanent" hardness?

(c) How would you estimate the degree of hardness in a given sample of water?

3. What is the minimum amount of space which should be allowed each bed in a hospital? How often should the air be changed in the wards?

4. How long should a patient suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles or small-pox, be isolated?

D. OGDEN JONES, M.D., L.R.C.P. London,
Examiner.

ANATOMY.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Describe as concisely as you can the clavicle.

2. Describe the dissection necessary to expose the first (maxillary) and the second (pterygoid) divisions of the internal maxillary artery. Enumerate (with description) the branches of all three portions.

3. Name the muscles that receive their motor supply from the III., IV., third division (mandibular) of V., VI. and portio dura of VII.

4. Describe (a) position (b) appearance (c) relations of the Island of Reil. If the brain were removed, how would you expose it?

F. LEM. GRASETT, F.R.C.S. Ed.,
Examiner.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Describe a spinal ganglion. Compare it with a sympathetic ganglion, and give an account of the functions attributable to each.

2. Describe the arrangement of lymphatics in the brain and spinal cord. How is the intra-cranial pressure retained within certain limits?

3. What are the sources of glycogen? In what tissues may it be found? What is artificial diabetes? Give the different methods by which it may be produced.

4. To what extent are the contractions of the heart dependent upon nervous influence? What circumstances determine the amount of pressure in the left ventricle at each systole of the heart?

5. Describe the nervous mechanisms concerned in intestinal movements. What two sets of circumstances influence these movements? Give examples of each.

A. S. FRASER, M.D., *Examiner*.

CHEMISTRY.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Explain clearly what is meant by *chemical change*, and describe in detail the difference between a chemical compound and a mechanical mixture.

2. What are salts? In what ways may they be obtained? How are they classified?

3. How would you prepare a solution of hydrogen sulphide for use in qualitative analysis? Show how, by it alone, you might differentiate soluble salts of mercury, zinc, arsenic and antimony.

4. Name the metals of the alkalies, state their general characteristics, and mention in what respects silver resembles them.

5. Distinguish between acid hydroxyl and alcoholic hydroxyl. Describe the general reactions of normal primary alcohols.

6. From ethyl alcohol how would you prepare ethyl chloride, sodium ethylate, ethylamine, dimethyl ketone, diethyl ether, giving equations?

7. Describe any methods for the detection of free hydrochloric and lactic acids in the contents of the stomach.

8. Give a single characteristic test for the presence in urine of each of the following: Sulphates, mucin, indican, bile pigments, alcohol.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B. (Tor.),
Examiner.

TOXICOLOGY.

Time, 1 hour.

1. Name the principal specific irritants. Give the general symptoms produced by them, and the symptoms peculiar to each one.

2. Describe the method of making a chemical examination of the stomach in cases of suspected arsenic poisoning.

3. What are the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by curare?

4. "Dilution may retard or accelerate the action of a poison." Explain how, and give examples.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B. (Tor.),
Examiner.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Define the following drugs, giving their source, characters and composition:

Iodoform,
Salicin,
Veratrine,
Hydrate of chloral.

2. Give the composition and strength of the following:

Linimentum camphoræ,
Linimentum camphoræ compositum,
Tinctura digitalis,
Liquor ammoniæ.

3. Nitro glycerinum:

Give the preparations, dose, and physiological action.

4. Nux vomica:

Give its composition, dose, and physiological action.

5. Compare the actions of belladonna and opium upon the heart and respiration, and explain the manner in which the effects of each are produced.

H. BEAUMONT SMALL, M.D., *Examiner*.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Homœopathic.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. What is meant by succussion and potentizing?

2. What strength or attenuation of crude phosphorus does the mother tincture represent?

3. Give indications for sumbuous niger in affections of the respiratory organs.

4. What is sepia succus? and give the general symptomatology of the drug.

5. Mention the characteristic symptoms of alumina, carbo vegetabilis, baryta carb, and calcaria carb.

6. Compare aconite and gelsemium symptoms.

7. Compare throat symptoms of belladonna and apis.

C. E. JARVIS, M.D., C.M., *Examiner*.

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATIONS, 1895.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Value 0 to 100. Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Value.

- 15 1. Describe the onset and progress of the usual forms of paralysis following diphtheria.
- 25 2. Distinguish between chlorosis and progressive pernicious anæmia. Give briefly the results of a microscopic examination of the blood in each case.
- 20 3. Give the causes and symptoms of intestinal obstruction, and the treatment, other than surgical, to be adopted.
- 20 4. Give the ætiology of mitral insufficiency and the three important physical signs observed therein.
- 20 5. Describe the causes of, and the progressive symptoms in chronic bulbar paralysis.

R. W. GARRETT, M.A., M.D., *Examiner.*

PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

Value 0 to 100. Time, 3 hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Distinguish between fatty infiltration and fatty degeneration of muscle. Give gross and microscopic appearances of each condition.
2. Describe the gross and microscopic appearances of a liver affected with cirrhosis (chronic inflammation).
3. What are the various immediate causes of 'senile' gangrene? Describe fully and minutely the process by which nature effects a separation of the dead from the living tissue (say at middle of leg).
4. Give an account of the appearance, habits and mode of growth of the bacillus tetanus.

THERAPEUTICS.

1. What are the therapeutical uses and effects of ergot, rhubarb, sulphur, arsenic?
2. Enumerate and classify the various emetics. Discuss the theory of their action.

3. What therapeutic use may be made of diet in a case of diabetes mellitus?

GEO. A. PETERS, M.B., F.R.C.S. Eng.,
Examiner.

MIDWIFERY, OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

PUERPERAL AND INFANTILE DISEASES.

Value 0 to 100. Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Value.

- 9 1. Give the source of the menstrual flow; the average duration and amount of a healthy period and the composition of the discharge as revealed by the microscope.
- 9 2. Give a brief description of the placenta at term; state what covers its maternal surface and enumerate its functions and pathological changes.
- 12 3. Name and define the longest diameter of the brim of pelvis, also of the cavity and the outlet. How would you detect contraction of the antero-posterior diameter?
- 13 4. Give the four ordinary positions of head presentation. Trace the movements of the head in the most common one of them from the inlet till it escapes from the vulva.
- 11 5. State briefly how you would manage a case of natural labor, and what precautions you would take to prevent infection.
- 9 6. In reference to the mother mention the causes of sudden death after labor, and explain why in certain instances the condition of her blood predisposes to the calamity.
- 10 7. Give the symptoms and treatment of albuminuria of pregnancy, and state under what circumstances you would advise the termination of gestation.
- 6 8. At what period of gestation are the movements of the fœtus usually first felt by the mother? Explain why they are not perceived earlier.
- 8 9. In apparent death of the new-born

infant, what steps would you take to excite respiration?

- 13 10. What are the ordinary causes of diarrhoea in the infant? State the advice you would give and your treatment.

H. HOWITT, M.D., *Examiner.*

MIDWIFERY, OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Value.

- 18 1. In a case of secondary hemorrhage after labor in which the suspected cause is retention of a portion of the placenta and in which ordinary measures are of no avail, state fully how you would proceed to arrest it. Mention the instruments and other agents you would use and your method of employing them.
- 10 2. Granting that you have correctly diagnosed a case of intra-uterine hydrocephalus with head at brim, but too large to enter pelvis, what would you do?
- 18 3. State in what cases you would use the long forceps, what precautions you would take before and when applying them, the direction of traction you would make at brim and at outlet, and the injuries that may result to the mother and child.
- 12 4. What is trachelorhaphy? Give the indication for it and the etiology of the injuries for which it is done.
- 13 5. State how you would remove an adherent placenta.
- 13 6. What are the important points which should be adopted in opening a mammary abscess?
- 16 7. Give the practical points to be followed in turning in a case of transverse presentation in the abdomino-anterior position in which the waters have escaped, and the uterine contractions are frequent and severe.

H. HOWITT, M.D., *Examiner.*

SURGERY, NON-OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Value.

- 18 1. Describe the dressing of a wound where it is desirable that it should heal by "organization of a blood clot," and in what operations would you expect its employment.
- 25 2. What are the essential differences (pathological) which produce septicæmia and pyæmia?

- 20 3. Symptoms, causes and treatment of gangrene?

- 25 4. Diagnose a case of impacted fracture (extra capsular) of the neck of the femur. Give treatment.

- 12 5. Explain deafness as a result of chronic catarrhal inflammation. Give treatment. What means would you employ to distinguish between deafness from disease of the auditory nerve, and that produced from the former affection?

A. BEVERLY WELFORD, M.B.,
Examiner.

SURGERY, OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Value.

- 15 1. In fracture of both bones of the forearm that have not united in three months, give symptoms, and a detailed account of the necessary treatment.
- 25 2. Describe minutely, in order, the various steps in amputation of the breast, for malignant disease.
- 10 3. What diseases are most commonly found necessitating the entire removal of the upper jaw? Describe the operation.
- 25 4. Describe the necessary treatment in penetrating wounds of the abdomen, with injury. Why would you expect a bullet wound penetrating the abdominal walls from before backwards, to be less serious than from side to side?
- 25 5. Diagnose strangulated femoral hernia in a man. Give treatment. Enumerate the structures in order, that would be exposed if a cutting operation were necessary.

A. BEVERLY WELFORD, M.B.,
Examiner.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Value 0 to 100. Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Value.

- 25 1. During a laparotomy, how would you locate the transverse colon and the first portion of the jejunum and by what characteristics would you differentiate between them.
- 25 2. Describe the articulations of the clavicle.
- 25 3. Locate accurately the principal veins and nerves in relation to the elbow joint.
- 25 4. How is the external jugular vein formed? Give its course and relations.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., *Examiner.*

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Value 0 to 100. Time, 2½ hours.

Value.

- 20 1. What facts would be useful in assisting you to decide between suicide and homicide in the following cases? (a) Body found with wound or wounds and knife or pistol either in hand or near by. (b) Body found in the water.
- 20 2. (a) Describe the changes which take place in the circulation immediately after birth. (b) Name some circumstances which would assist you in determining that a child had been born alive and had maintained a separate existence; giving relative importance of each circumstance.
- 20 3. Give size and development of foetus at first, third, fifth and seventh months of gestation.
- 20 4. (a) Define the following: Idiocy, cretinism, mania, monomania and dementia. (b) Distinguish between idiocy and imbecility, and between mania and dementia. (c) Give legal responsibility in each case in section (a).
- 20 5. Give post mortem conditions where death is caused by corrosive poisons.

C. VAN NORMAN EMORY, M.D.,
Examiner.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Value 0 to 100. Time, 1½ hours

Value.

- 15 1. Define endemic, epidemic and pandemic diseases, and give examples of each.
- 25 2. Give dimensions of a hospital ward for thirty patients. Provide for its proper ventilation.
- 15 3. In what does ventilation by extraction consist?
- 25 4. What are the principal requirements of a good house drain in a city where there is a system of sewerage?
- 20 5. What disinfectants would you use in a case of scarlet fever? (a) During the disease. (b) In the house after disease is over.

C. VAN NORMAN EMORY, M.D.,
Examiner.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time, 2½ hours.

Value.

- 25 1. Describe the bones entering into formation of elbow joint; the ligaments. Mention the vascular supply.
- 25 2. Give the dissection necessary to thoroughly expose the quadratus femoris muscle. Give its origin, insertion relations and nervous supply.

- 25 3. Trace closely the course of the internal and external plantar nerves, showing their relations to adjacent structures, and their distribution.

- 25 4. Describe the spleen, under these heads, (a) Its position. (b) Shape. (c) Surfaces and borders. (d) General relations. (e) Structure and vascular supply.

F. LEM. GRASETT, F.R.C.S. Ed.,
Examiner.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time, 2½ hours.

Value.

- 20 1. What is muscular tone? Give the conditions necessary to its maintenance. What is meant by the following terms: Electrotonus, current of rest, polarising current.
- 35 2. Describe the immediate and remote effects of the removal of the portion of the cerebral cortex which immediately surrounds the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando. Trace to their terminations the fibres that you would expect to degenerate.
- 25 3. Describe minutely a pulse tracing from the radial artery, and compare it with a tracing taken from an oncometer applied to the spleen.
- 20 4. What are the causes which give rise to the condition known as being "out of breath" from exertion. In what way is the nervous mechanism of the heart influenced by the character of the respiration?

A. S. FRASER, M.D., *Examiner.*

CHEMISTRY.

Value 0 to 100. Time, 2½ hours.

Value.

- 20 1. Define the terms: Specific heat, valence, chemical equation, haloid salt, secondary alcohol, amalgam, isomerism, nitrile, ketone, fractional distillation.
- 10 2. A litre of air at a temperature of 10° C., and under a barometric pressure of 190 m. m. is raised to a temperature of 100° C., what will its pressure then be; or, if the pressure remain the same, what will its volume then be?
- 10 3. Discuss briefly the reasons why the formula for water should be H₂O rather than H O. Mention the common impurities in fresh rain water.
- 12 4. Give the natural occurrence and modes of preparation of iodine and aluminum.
- 10 5. Write structural formulæ for the following compounds: Metaphosphoric acid, chrom-alum, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl acetate, diazo-benzene sulphate.

- 12 6. The vapor of carbon disulphide is passed together with hydrogen sulphide over red-hot metallic copper; the resulting compound is treated with chlorine, and this product is then heated with potassium hydroxide. Explain these reactions, giving equations, with names of substances produced.
- 10 7. Describe briefly any method for the detection and estimation of nitrogen in organic bodies.
- 10 8. Give four tests for proteids generally; and compare and contrast the reactions of egg-albumin and serum albumin.
- 6 9. What is the molecular formula and name of the fatty acid, the silver salt of which yields, on ignition, 45.31 per cent. of metal?

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B. (Tor.),
Examiner.

TOXICOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time, 1 hour.

- Value.
- 25 1. Give the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by potassium cyanide.
- 25 2. Describe the symptoms and post mortem appearances in chronic poisoning by salts of copper.
- 25 3. Death may be the direct result of a dose of strychnin, and yet it may not be detected in the dead body, even with the greatest care. Explain the reasons.
- 25 4. What are the poisons contained in the following substances: Bitter al-

monds, blue-stone, Goulard's extract, red precipitate, salts of lemon, aqua fortis? Give antidotes for each.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B. (Tor.),
Examiner.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Value 0 to 100. Time, 2½ hours.

- Value.
- 20 1. Give the composition of the following:
Pulvis sodæ tartaratæ efferves-
cens,
Pilula plumbi cum opio,
Hydrargyrum cum creta,
Tinctura opii.
- 20 2. Acidum arseniosum:
(a) Name the official preparations, and give the strength of each.
(b) Describe and explain its physiological action.
- 20 3. Chloroform:
(a) Describe its preparation.
(b) Describe and explain its physiological action.
- 20 4. Give the source, physiological action and dose of the following:
Apomorphinæ hydrochloras,
Cocainæ hydrochloras.
- 20 5. Compare the actions of hydrargyri subchloridum and hydrargyri per-chloridum.

H. BEAUMONT SMALL, M.D., *Examiner.*

BY-LAWS
OF THE
MEDICAL COUNCIL
OF THE
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario

*By-Law No. 39.—Rules and Regulations for conducting the
proceedings of the Medical Council of the College
of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.*

MEETINGS.

1. The annual session of the Council shall take place on the second Tuesday of June in each year, at Toronto ; but special sessions may be called by the President whenever he may consider it advisable. And it shall be the duty of the President to call special sessions on a requisition signed by two-thirds of the members. No business shall be taken up at a special session except that for which the session has been called, and of which every member has been notified.

2. At the annual session of the Council the President (or, in his absence, the Vice-President) shall take the chair and declare the Council organized, when the Council shall proceed to elect officers. In the absence of the President and Vice-President the Council shall appoint a chairman, *provided* that at the first meeting of a new Council the Registrar shall call the Council to order, read over the names of the members, and shall call on the Council to elect a President.

3. The President and Vice-President shall be elected from among the members of the Council, after nomination, by ballot and a majority of the votes of the members present shall be necessary to an election ; provided that in case of a tie, the election shall be decided by the member representing the greatest number of registered practitioners.

4. The first business after the organization of the Council and the election of officers, shall be the appointment of a committee to nominate the standing committees.

OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Council shall be a President, Vice-President, Registrar, Treasurer and Solicitor, and such others as the Council may deem necessary.

2. The salaried officers shall be elected after nomination, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Council.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings, call the Council to order at the hour appointed, and cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read, confirmed and signed.

2. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall call the meeting to order, or a chairman, *pro tem.*, may, in the absence of the latter, be chosen by the Council.

3. When the President or other presiding officer is called on to decide a point of order or practice, he shall state the rule applicable to the case without argument or comment, subject to an appeal to the Council.

4. The President shall declare all votes ; but if any member demand it, the President, in case of open vote, without further debate on the question, shall require the members voting in the affirmative and negative respectively to stand until they are counted, and he shall then declare the result. At the request of any member the yeas and nays shall be taken and recorded.

5. The President or other presiding officer may express his opinion on any subject

under debate; but in such case he shall leave the chair until the question is decided, appointing some other member to take it. But he shall decide points of order or practice without leaving his place.

6. When any member is about to speak in debate he shall rise in his place and address the presiding officer, confining himself to the question under debate and avoiding personality.

7. When two or more members rise at the same time, the President or presiding officer shall name the member who is first to speak.

8. No member while speaking shall be interrupted by another, except upon a point of order, or for the purpose of explanation. The member so rising shall confine himself strictly to the point of order, or the explanation.

9. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the rules, the President shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case the member so called shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Council, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate.

10. No member shall speak more than once upon any resolution or motion, except the proposer, who shall be permitted to reply; nor shall any member speak longer than a quarter of an hour on the same question without the leave of the Council, except in explanation, and then he must not introduce new matter.

11. Any member of the Council may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a speaker.

12. No member shall speak to any question after the same has been put by the President.

13. Notice shall be given to all motions for introducing new matter, other than matters of privilege and petitions, at a meeting previous to that at which it comes up for discussion, unless dispensed with by a three-fourths vote of the members present. Any matter when once decided by the Council shall not be re-introduced during the continuance of that session, unless by a two-thirds vote of the Council then present.

14. A motion must be put in writing and seconded before it is stated by the President, and then shall be disposed of only by a vote of the Council, unless the mover, by permission of the Council, withdraws it. Every member present shall vote unless excused by the Council.

15. At the close of the annual session the minutes of the last meeting shall be read over, adopted and signed by the President or other presiding officer.

16. The Registrar shall make a list of all resolutions and reports on the table, which shall be considered "The General Orders of

the Day," the order of the same to be as follows:

- (1) Calling names of members and marking them as present or absent.
- (2) Reading of the minutes.
- (3) Notices of motion.
- (4) Reading of communications, petitions, etc., to the Council.
- (5) Motions of which notice has been given at a previous meeting.
- (6) Inquiries.
- (7) Reports of standing and special committees.
- (8) Consideration of reports.
- (9) Unfinished business from previous meetings.
- (10) Miscellaneous business.

No variation in the foregoing order of business shall be permitted, except by the consent of the Council.

17. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received unless—

- (1) To adjourn.
- (2) The previous question.
- (3) To postpone.
- (4) To lay on the table.
- (5) To refer.
- (6) To amend.

The chairman shall put the previous question in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" and its adoption shall end all debate and bring the Council to vote upon the main question.

18. The chairman shall consider a motion to adjourn as always in order, and that motion and the motion to lay on the table shall be decided without debate.

19. Any member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the Council, or it may be allowed to stand, such leave being granted without a negative voice.

COMMITTEES.

1. The Standing Committees shall be the following:

- (a) Registration, consisting of seven members.
- (b) Education, consisting of nine members.
- (c) Finance, consisting of five members.
- (d) Rules and Regulations, consisting of five members.
- (e) Printing, consisting of five members.
- (f) On Complaints, consisting of five members.
- (g) Executive, consisting of three members.
- (h) On Property, consisting of five members.
- (i) On Discipline, consisting of three or five members.

2. A majority of a committee shall constitute a quorum.

3. When a committee presents its report, such report shall be received without motion

or debate. On reading the Order of Business for the "Consideration of Reports," the reports previously received shall be taken up in the order of their reception, and may be acted on directly by the Council or referred to Committee of the Whole.

4. When the Council shall determine to go into Committee of the Whole, the chairman shall name the member who will take the chair.

5. The rules of the Council shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, except the rules respecting the yeas and nays and limiting the number of times of speaking; and no motion for the previous question or for an adjournment can be received, but a member may at any time move that the chairman leave the chair or report progress, or ask leave to sit again; and all original motions shall be put in the order in which they are proposed, and shall not require to be seconded.

6. On motion in committee to rise and report, the question shall be decided without debate.

7. Every member who shall introduce a petition or motion upon any subject which may be referred to a select committee appointed to consider such motion or petition, shall, during the sittings of the Council, be one of the committee without being named by the Council. Any member of the Council may be placed upon a committee, notwithstanding the absence of such member at the time of his being named to such committee.

8. Committees appointed to report on any subject referred to them by the Council shall report a statement of facts and also their opinion thereon in writing, and it shall be the duty of the chairman, or acting chairman, to sign and present the report.

9. All petitions or communications on any subject within the cognizance of a standing committee shall, on presentation, be referred by the chairman or presiding officer to the proper committee, without any motion; but it shall be competent for the Council, by a three-fourths vote, to enter on immediate consideration thereof.

10. The President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees of the Council, standing and special, excepting "Committee on Discipline."

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEES.—COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

1. The Committee on Finance shall have the supervision of the fiscal concerns of the Council, and report the conditions of the various funds.

2. They shall prepare a detailed statement of the necessary estimates of money required by the Council for the year, and report the

same for the consideration and action of the Council.

3. They shall consider and report on all matters referred to them by the Council.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee shall take cognizance of and action upon all such matters as may be delegated to it by the Council, or such as may require immediate interference or attention between the adjournment of the Council and its next meeting.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall attend all meetings of the Council, and record minutes of the proceedings of such meetings.

2. He shall give notice to each member of all meetings of the Council or its committees twenty days before each meeting.

3. He shall conduct all correspondence.

4. He shall receive and submit all documents for the Council or standing committees, take charge of all reports, correspondence, accounts, and other documents, and file the same.

5. He shall make returns of all salaries, make out all orders for payment, and keep full accounts of all expenditure.

6. He shall examine the credentials of candidates for examination and make the necessary preparation for examinations, and every candidate shall file with his application a statutory declaration that the schedule he has signed and presented is correct.

7. He shall number all by-laws, and affix the seal of the College thereto.

8. He shall, on the 31st day of October, in each and every year, send to each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who has, up to that date, failed to pay his dues and take out his annual certificate, a registered letter addressed to the registered address of such member, informing him that unless the said dues are paid by the 31st December of that year his name shall be erased from the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the Registrar shall erase the names from the Register of all persons who have not paid their dues for one year, counting such year from the 31st December in one year to the same date in the next.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

1. The Treasurer shall keep a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure and submit annually a balance sheet, setting those forth fully, as well as a statement of sundries, and the particular accounts to which these belong, and pay out moneys in settlement of all accounts that have been certified correct and signed by the President, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Registrar.

SOLICITOR.

1. The Solicitor shall give to the Council or its President his advice or opinion upon any question of the law (properly) submitted to him for that purpose.

2. He shall also give, on requisition signed by the President, his opinion in the same way to any officer now appointed, or who may be hereafter appointed by the Council.

3. It shall be the duty of all officers of the Council to furnish the Solicitor, upon request, with any documents, books or papers in the custody or possession of such officers, and to give to the said Solicitor such other aid and assistance as he may require in the performance of the duties of said office.

AUDITOR.

The auditor shall audit all the accounts of the Council and present his annual report on the same on or before the first day of June in each year.

BY-LAWS.

1. After notice of motion given at a previous meeting, a proposed by-law may be introduced, read a first time, and referred to Committee of the Whole.

2. The second reading shall take place in Committee of the Whole, and shall be clause by clause.

3. When the Committee of the Whole report the proposed by-law it shall be read a third time in Council, and if adopted on such third reading, the President shall declare the by-law passed, and shall sign the same.

AMENDMENTS.

No amendment or addition to any of the foregoing rules and regulations shall be made unless due notice, setting forth the proposed amendment or addition, shall have been given at a meeting previous to that at which the same comes up for discussion, and all resolutions of the Council inconsistent with the above Rules and Regulations are hereby repealed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY W. DAY, *Chairman.*

Adopted as amended, J. L. BRAY,
Chairman Com. of Whole.

By-law read a third time and declared passed. J. G. CRANSTON,

President.

Wednesday, June 12, 1889,
TORONTO, ONT.

[SEAL.]

BY-LAW No. 47.

For Fixing the Salary of the Registrar.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Council of the College of Physicians

and Surgeons to make by-laws, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted: That the salary of the Registrar be fixed at \$1,800.00 per annum, to be paid monthly or quarterly.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole

R. B. ORR, *Chairman.*

Adopted and read a third time in Council.

V. H. MOORE, *President.*

BY-LAW No. 52.

Whereas power has been given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted: That the Treasurer and Registrar of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario are hereby authorized to jointly borrow in their official capacity, as officers of the College, upon the security of the College, such sum and sums of money as may be required for the use of the College, not, however, to exceed in the aggregate at any one time \$12,000.00, from the Imperial Bank of Canada, or other chartered banks in good standing, and that for such sums they are authorized to use promissory notes each of such notes to be signed by the Treasurer and Registrar of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Such sums are to be placed to the credit of the College, subject, like other College funds, to the order or cheque of the Treasurer of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Read first, second and third time, and adopted.

G. HENDERSON,
Chairman of Com. of Whole.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,
President.

BY-LAW No. 53.

A By-Law to amend By-Law No. 39.

Whereas power has been given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws; be it therefore enacted: That the Registrar shall, on the 31st day of October, in each and every year, send to each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who has, up to that date, failed to pay his dues and to take out his annual certificate, a registered letter addressed to the registered address of such member, informing him that unless the said dues are paid by the 31st December of that year his name shall be erased from the register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the Registrar shall erase the

names from the register of all persons who have not paid their dues for one year, counting such year from the 31st December in one year to the same date in the next.

Adopted.

J. L. BRAY, *Chairman Com. of Whole.*

Adopted in Council.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, *President.*

BY-LAW NO. 58.

To amend By-law No. 39 as amended by By-law No. 50.

1. Clause (meetings) is amended by erasing the word "seven" (7) in the seventh line thereof, and substituting therefor the words "two-thirds of the."

2. Clause (committees) is amended by erasing the word "three" in line "h," and substituting therefor the word "five."

Adopted. D. L. PHILIP, *President.*

BY-LAW NO. 59.

By-law to provide for the election of the territorial members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws to regulate the time and manner of holding the elections under the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, R. S. O. 1887, c. 142, 56, 50 V., c. 24, S. I., and amendments thereto, be it therefore enacted as follows:

1. That this by-law shall only apply to the election of territorial representatives of the divisions named in Schedule "A" and appended to the amended Medical Act of 1893, and for appointing returning officers for the ensuing elections of territorial representatives to serve in the Medical Council for the time allotted to them in accordance with the amendments to the Medical Act as made in 1893; that is to say:

No. 1. For the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, Dr. J. P. Rutherford, Chatham, Ont.

No. 2. The counties of Elgin, Norfolk and Oxford, Dr. C. E. Duncombe, St. Thomas, Ont.

No. 3. County of Middlesex, Dr. B. Bayly, London, Ont.

No. 4. Counties of Huron and Perth, Dr. A. Taylor, Goderich, Ont.

No. 5. Counties of Waterloo and Wellington, Dr. A. MacKinnon, Guelph, Ont.

No. 6. Counties of Bruce, Grey and Dufferin, Dr. C. Barnhart, Owen Sound, Ont.

No. 7. Counties of Wentworth, Halton and Peel, Dr. F. E. Woolverton, Hamilton, Ont.

No. 8. Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, and Brant, Dr. U. M. Stanley, Brantford, Ont.

No. 9. Simcoe, districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, including Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Dr. J. L. G. McCarthy, Barrie, Ont.

No. 10. The city of Toronto lying east of Yonge street, Dr. George Bingham, Toronto, Ont.

No. 11. The city of Toronto lying west of Yonge street, Dr. R. B. Orr, Toronto, Ont.

No. 12. Counties of Ontario, Victoria and York, exclusive of Toronto, Dr. J. F. Gilmour, Toronto Junction, Ont.

No. 13. Northumberland, Peterboro'. Durham and Haliburton, Dr. R. P. Boucher, Peterboro', Ont.

No. 14. Counties of Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox, Dr. H. W. Day, Belleville, Ont.

No. 15. Counties of Frontenac, Addington, Renfrew and Lanark, Dr. A. S. Oliver, Kingston, Ont.

No. 16. Counties of Leeds, Grenville and Dundas, Dr. W. P. Buckley, Prescott, Ont.

No. 17. Counties of Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, Dr. E. C. Malloch, Ottawa, Ont.

2. That any member of the College presenting himself for election as the representative to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for a territorial division, must receive a nomination of at least 20 (twenty) registered practitioners resident in such division, and that such nomination paper must be in the hands of the returning officer of the division not later than the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on the 9th of October, the second Tuesday in October, 1894.

In the event of only one candidate receiving such nomination, it shall then be the duty of the returning officer to declare such candidate duly elected, and to notify the Registrar of the College by sending him such declaration in writing.

3. That the Registrar of the College shall send to every registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (excepting only those who are registered as the homœopathic members thereof), a voting paper (in accordance with the residence given on the register) in form o

Schedule "A" attached to this by-law, and a circular directing the voter to write his or her name as the voter, and his or her place of residence, and the county in which his or her place of residence is situated, and to fill up said voting paper on form of Schedule "A" attached to this by-law, as directed in circular to be enclosed.

The Registrar shall, fifty (50) days before the time for receiving nominations for the elections, which time is second Tuesday (9th) of October, 1894, send a post-card to every registered medical practitioner, excepting the homœopathic members, in the province, in accordance with address in hands of Registrar, giving the dates up to which nominations for representatives to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be received.

The Registrar shall advertise in the medical journals published in Toronto, during August and September, 1894, the fact that elections for the Medical Council are to be held, stating the time that nominations will be received up till, and the time of holding the election.

Also a voting paper shall be sent to every registered practitioner entitled to receive the same, by the third Tuesday (16th) of October, 1894, and that every member of the College not having received a voting paper, when a candidate has been properly nominated for their division, shall send by post to the Registrar their name and address, and the Registrar will forward paper to member so applying.

The voter is to be directed in the circular, which is to accompany the voting paper, to send by post or mail the voting paper properly filled up, giving the name and residence of the person for whom he or she votes, enclosed in an envelope, which shall be forwarded along with the circular and voting paper. The envelope in which the voter is to place his or her voting paper shall have the name and the address of the returning officer appointed to act in the territorial division in which the voter resides.

4. That the Registrar of the College shall mail the voting paper to the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who are legally entitled to vote, according to their addresses in the possession of the Registrar on the third Tuesday (16th) of October, 1894, the postage, etc., all of which is to be paid by the College, and that the Registrar shall forward to any member making application a voting paper for his division after the 16th of October, upon application.

That the Registrar shall place a stamp upon each of the enclosed envelopes, which are to be used by the members of the College in sending their voting paper to the return-

ing officer for the division. That the returning officer shall receive the votes sent to him up till the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on the 30th of October, 1894.

5. That the returning officer in each division at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on the 30th of October, 1894, shall open the envelopes and carefully count and examine the voting papers, and make a record of the entire number of votes cast, together with the declaration of the name of the person and address who has received the greatest number of votes, who shall be declared elected as the representative of the division, and in case two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes, the returning officer shall give the casting vote for one of such candidates, which shall decide the election; and then at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on the 30th of October, 1894, when the returning officer opens the envelopes he has received and counts the votes, all or any of the candidates in the division, or their agents, may be present if duly appointed and authorized to act in writing on behalf of any candidate, and see the envelopes opened and the votes counted, and they shall be permitted to examine all voting papers to satisfy themselves as to the voting papers being properly filled up, and that the persons signing the voting papers were duly registered members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and entitled to vote at the election of territorial representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

6. The returning officer in each division shall not open any envelopes he may receive as returning officer until the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. arrives on the 30th of October, 1894, and that the returning officers, respectively, shall seal up and return all the voting papers connected with the election to the Registrar of the College within six (6) days from the time appointed for holding the election, which time is 2 o'clock p.m. on the 30th of October, 1894.

That the returning officer shall reject all voting papers that are not properly filled up in accordance with instructions contained in circular which is to be sent with each voting paper.

The returning officer shall return all envelopes received after 2 o'clock p.m. on the afternoon of the 30th of October, 1894, stamped as returning officer of the division, to the Registrar of the College, unopened and marked "too late."

7. That the Registrar, on receiving declaration from the returning officer, declaring a candidate has received the largest number of votes in the division, shall forthwith inform the candidate declared elected that he has been chosen to represent said division in

the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the Registrar shall inform each member so elected of the time and place of the first meeting of the Council after said election shall have taken place.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend the said meeting of the Council, and to have with him there and then all the papers and documents sent to him by the returning officers, in order that they may be submitted to the Council, and the representatives so named by the returning officers as duly elected shall form the territorial representatives to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

8. It is hereby enacted that the returning officer of each division is to be named by the Council or Executive Committee and appointed by the Council, and in case any returning officer appointed either refuses to act or is incapacitated, that the Registrar shall fill such vacancy by appointing some member of the College residing in the territorial division on recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Council.

That the fee for acting as returning officer shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) for each division.

9. The form of voting paper to be sent to each member of the College, and the form of circular to be used at the election of territorial representatives to the Medical Council is to be the same as that on Schedules "A" and "B," appended to this by-law.

D. BERGIN,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

June 14th, 1894.

SCHEDULE "A."

The name of the candidate for whom your vote is cast	MEDICAL REGISTRATION OFFICE S. E. Cor. Bay and Richmond Sts., TORONTO.
.....	
Residence of Candidate.....	Election of Territorial Representatives to the Medical Council of Ontario, 1894.
.....	
<p>I.....residing at.....in the County of..... do solemnly affirm that I am registered under the Ontario Medical Act; That the Signature affixed hereto is my pro- per handwriting; That I have signed no other Voting Paper at this Elec- tion; That I have not voted in any other division at this Election; That I am a resident of this Division in which I now vote; That this Voting Paper was executed on the day of the date hereof by me. Witness my hand and thisday of.....A.D. 1894. (Signed).....</p>	

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.
VOTING PAPER.

SCHEDULE "B."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

Election for territorial representatives to the Medical Council of Ontario, 1894.

The voting paper herewith enclosed is to be filled up carefully and put into the enclosed envelope, which is directed to the returning officer, and mailed in time to reach him not later than two o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, October 30th, 1894.

Sign your name to voting paper.

R. A. PYNE, Registrar,

*Coll. Phys. and Surgs. Ont.,
Toronto, Ont.*

Adopted,

D. BERGIN.

BY-LAW No. 60.

*To provide for the election of the homœopathic
members of the Medical Council of the
College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Ontario :*

Whereas power hath been given to the College of Physicians of Ontario to regulate the time and manner of holding the election under the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, R.S.O. 1877, c. 142, 56, 50 V., c. 24, S.I., and amendments thereto, be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. This by-law shall only apply to the election of the homœopathic members to the Medical Council of Ontario.

2. That the Registrar shall send to every registered homœopathic member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario a voting paper and circular, directing each to write his name, his residence, etc.

3. That on or before a certain time to be named in the circular sent to each voter, the voter shall send by post or mail to the Registrar of the College, so that the Registrar shall receive the same on or before the 30th day of October, 1894, the said voting paper, enclosed in an envelope, which is to be sent to the voter, with the voting paper filled up properly with his name and residence, and the person or persons for whom he voted.

4. That R. A. Pyne, M.D., Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, is hereby appointed returning officer for the said homœopathic elections to take place on the 30th day of October, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., and in

Approved,

case a tie occurs, the returning officer is to give the casting vote, which will decide the election.

5. The said returning officer shall carefully preserve the voting papers sent to him, and shall upon the day appointed, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on the said day, open and examine the voting papers sent to him, and carefully count the votes, and make a record thereof of the votes cast, and shall inform by letter the five homœopathic candidates having the greatest number of votes that they are elected as the homœopathic representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

And the said returning officer shall, after counting carefully the votes contained in the envelopes, preserve the voting papers and all other documents, envelopes, etc., sent to him connected with the election of of the homœopathic members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and present the same to the Medical Council.

6. The returning officer shall not open any paper or document he may have received as returning officer for the homœopathic elections after two o'clock p.m. on the 30th day of October, 1894.

7. The returning officer shall not count any voting paper that is not properly filled out, in accordance with instructions contained in the circular which has accompanied the voting paper when sent to the voter.

8. The returning officer shall permit any candidate, and the agent of any candidate duly appointed and authorized in writing to act on behalf of any candidate, to be present at the counting of the votes, and who shall be permitted to satisfy himself as to the voting paper being properly filled up, and that the person signing the voting paper was a duly registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and entitled to vote at the election of the homœopathic representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, may examine any or all of the voting papers.

9. The form of voting paper and circular for the homœopathic elections is to be the same as that on Schedules "A" and "B," to this by-law appended.

10. It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to inform the said elected members of the time and place of the first meeting of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

J. L. BRAY,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

Adopted in Council.

D. L. PHILIP,
President.

HOMŒOPATHIC ELECTIONS, 1894.

SCHEDULE "A."

COLL. PHYS. & SU'G. OF ONT. OFFICE OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION.
S. E. cor. Bay & Richmond Sts., Toronto.

The name of the Candidate or Candidates for whom your vote is cast.		Residence	To the Medical Council of Ontario, 1894. VOTING PAPER.
1.....		
2.....		
3.....		
4.....		
5.....		
I,..... of the do solemnly affirm that I am registered under the Ontario Medical Act; That I have not voted before at this Elec- tion; That the signature to this is my own handwriting, as witness my hand, this..... day of 1894. (Signed,).....		Name of Voter	
		Residence of Voter.....	

SCHEDULE "B."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF
ONTARIO.

*Election for homœopathic representatives to
the Medical Council of Ontario, 1894.*

The voting paper herewith enclosed is to be filled up carefully and put into the enclosed envelope, which is directed to the returning officer, and mailed in time to reach him not later than two o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, October 30th, 1894.

Sign your name to voting paper.

R. A. PYNE, *Registrar,*
Coll. Phys. and Surgs. Ont.,
Toronto, Ont.

BY-LAW No. 67.

Under and by virtue of the powers and directions given by sub-section 2 of section 36 of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario 1887, chapter 148, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows:

1. By-law No. 65, appointing a Discipline Committee and passed upon the 13th day of June, A.D. 1895, is hereby repealed.

2. The Committee appointed under the provisions and for the purposes of the said sub-section shall consist of three members, three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

3. The said committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are

appointed, provided that any member of such committee appointed in any year shall continue to be a member of such committee notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, until all business brought before them during the year of office has been reported upon to the Council.

4. The Committee under said section shall be known as the Committee on Discipline.

5. Dr. John L. Bray, of Chatham, Ont.; Dr. Geo. Logan, of Ottawa, Ont.; Dr. V. H. Moore, Brockville, Ont., are hereby appointed the committee for the purposes of said section for the ensuing year.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

R. A. PYNE, *Registrar,*
Coll. Phys. & Surgs. Ont.

Adopted in Council, June 14th, 1895.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, *President*
Coll. Phys. & Surgs. Ont.

BY-LAW No. 68,

Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, to amend By-law No. 39 as amended by By-law No. 50.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws under the Ontario Medical Act; be it enacted as follows:

1. That article 3 of the duties of the Finance Committee, page lvii, be amended by striking out the whole clause and substituting therefor these words, "They shall consider and report on all matters referred to them by the Council."

Also,

2. That clause 1 on duties of the Treasurer, page lvii, be amended by striking out all the words after "moneys" in the fourth line and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "In settlement of all accounts that have been certified correct and signed by the President, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Registrar."

3. The Auditor shall audit all the accounts of the Council and present his annual report on the same on or before the first day of June in each year.

JAMES HENRY, *Chairman of Committee.*

June 26th, 1895.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, *President.*

BY-LAW No. 69.

Whereas by section 6 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, 56 Vic., chap-

ter 27, section 27 of the "Ontario Medical Act" (R. S. O. 1887, c. 148) and section 41a amending the same, enacted by the Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 26, and entitled "An Act to Amend the Ontario Medical Act," were suspended, and it was by the said Act declared that the said section should continue suspended unless and until after the elections of 1894 a by-law should be passed by the Council of the College adopting the same in whole or in part.

And whereas this College has a floating debt which must be provided for and outstanding assessments which if made available would cover the same, it is therefore necessary and expedient that the same shall be adopted and put in force.

And whereas it is necessary and expedient that the same should be adopted.

Now therefore the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows:

1. Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act (R.S.O. 1887, c. 148) and section 41a amending the same, enacted by the Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 26, and entitled "An Act to Amend the Ontario Medical Act," are hereby adopted.

2. Each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of the College an annual fee amounting to two dollars (\$2.00) pursuant to the provisions of section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act aforesaid for year 1895.

3. It is further hereby declared and enacted that the said suspended sections are adopted by the Council of the said College and the suspension thereof abrogated from the day of the date when the same were by the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, suspended, and that each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar pursuant to the provisions of section 27 aforesaid the annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00) for each year during the time when the said sections were so suspended, viz.: for years 1893 and 1894.

4. The Registrar is hereby directed to collect the annual fee hereinbefore fixed and determined, together with all other fees and dues in arrear and owing by any member of the said College, and to enforce all provisions of the Ontario Medical Act as amended. Upon default, subject to the provisions of this by-law.

5. And be it further enacted, that part of Clause 1 known as 41a be suspended until the first of June, 1896, then to come into force in case a sufficient amount of dues is not paid to cover the bank liability.

6. And be it further enacted, that the Registrar be required to send to each practitioner a registered letter, enclosing a copy

of the by-law, together with a circular letter, and account of dues, explaining the necessity of imposing the fee, and calling special attention to the suspension of 41a until June 1st, 1896.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole as amended.

V. H. MOORE,
Chairman Committee of Whole.

Adopted in Council, June 28th, 1895.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, *President.*

BY-LAW No. 70.

That this By-law shall apply to the payment of members of Council, members of committees, members of Board of Examiners;

Whereas power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to fix the amount to be paid its members and officers, under sections 12 and 13 of the Ontario Medical Act, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted :

1. That each member of Council shall receive \$12.50 per diem for days necessarily absent from home, with an allowance of four cents per mile for each mile travelled.

2. That each member of the Discipline Committee shall be paid the same and mileage per diem as is paid members of this Council at its meetings.

3. That members of committees other than Discipline Committee when meeting during the recess of the Council shall be paid a per diem allowance of \$8.00 and four cents per mile for each mile travelled.

4. That each Examiner shall receive the sum of \$20.00, and in addition thereto he shall receive thirty-five cents for each paper he may have to read over the number of fifty. Each Examiner shall also receive \$12.50 per diem for each day's attendance at oral examinations and meetings, with the same allowance of four cents per mile for the distance travelled to and from the examinations to place of residence.

That the oral examinations shall continue for seven hours each day until they are completed.

5. That an allowance of \$50.00 be paid to the Examiner on Descriptive Anatomy for providing wet preparations and dissections upon descriptive anatomy.

6. That by-law No. 22, and reports dealing with payment of members of Council, committee members, and members of the Board of Examiners are hereby repealed.

H. T. MACHELL,
Chairman of Committee of Whole.

Passed in Council, June 27th, 1895.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, *President.*

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

Meeting of the Medical Council of Ontario

JUNE, 1895

MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING,

TORONTO, *June 11th, 1895.*

The Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario met this day, Tuesday, June 11th, 1895, at 2 o'clock p.m., in accordance with the by-laws of the Council.

The Registrar, Dr. Pyne, took the chair and called the Council to order.

Dr. PYNE then said—As the hour named in the by-law has arrived for the opening of the proceedings of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and as this is the first meeting of the new Council, it places me in the position of chairman of the meeting; and I will now call the roll of the members.

Dr. Pyne called the roll, and the following members of the Council answered to their names: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

Dr. PYNE—Before asking you to elect a President I will just read that portion of the by-law dealing with the matter. It says: "At the first meeting of the new Council the Registrar shall call the Council to order, read over the names of members, and shall call on the Council to elect a President." I now call for nominations for the office of President.

Dr. MOORE—I have very great pleasure in nominating to the position of President of this Council Dr. William T. Harris, of Brantford. I do this with full confidence that Dr. Harris will discharge the duties of the office with zeal and ability, with dignity and honor, and to the credit of himself and this Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I have great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Harris. I feel that you all know the merits of Dr. Harris so well, and his ability to fill the chair so well, that I need not add anything to what Dr. Moore has said.

On motion of Dr. Rogers, seconded by Dr. Campbell, there being no other nominations, Dr. Moore cast a ballot, and on the ballot being examined by the Registrar he declared Dr. Harris unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

Amid very hearty applause Dr. Harris, the President-elect, was escorted to the President's chair, and addressed the Council as follows:

Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario—I feel it is a very great honor to be privileged to stand here to-day as the head of the profession in this province, elected by your unanimous vote. It is something certainly that any medical man should feel very grateful for, and should feel very proud of, for this meeting is the most important meeting which has taken place since my election to the Council some ten or eleven years ago. It is important in many ways. The members here are fresh from the electorate. Many gentlemen here to-day I have never had the pleasure of meeting here before, and some of those who appear here to-day as new members are old teachers of eminence, such as Dr. Barrick and Dr. Sangster, and probably there are others of equal distinction among the new members. I am also pleased to see so many of the old familiar faces in our Council Chamber.

I trust that you may assist me in expediting the business of the Council with as great rapidity as is possible, consistent with efficiency, because we have a great deal of work to come before us; and I trust, and I feel confident, you will assist me to your utmost in carrying out the rules and regulations of this Council, and by your so doing business will be greatly expedited.

I know that a great deal of courtesy and kindness has been shown to my predecessors in office, and I have every reason to believe that the gentlemen here who compose this honorable body, will extend that same courtesy and kindness to me. Thanking you again very heartily for the honor you have conferred upon me, we will now proceed with the business of the Council and I will call upon you for nominations for Vice-President.

Dr. BRAY—Mr. President, it affords me very great pleasure indeed to nominate for the office of Vice-President a gentleman who has been a very active and energetic member of the Council in times past, and one who is a territorial representative; and I know if you elect him to this position he will do honor to the position, to the Council and himself. I have very great pleasure in moving, seconded by Dr. Logan, that Dr. Rogers, the representative of Rideau and Bathurst Division, for the office of Vice-President of this Council for the ensuing year.

Dr. LOGAN—I have much pleasure in seconding Dr. Bray's nomination of Dr. Rogers, because I believe Dr. Rogers to be eminently qualified for the position of Vice-President, and I venture to express the hope that the discharge of the onerous duties of the office will not prove to be injurious to his health.

At the request of the President, there being no other nominations, Dr. Bray cast a ballot, and on the ballot being examined by the President he declared Dr. Rogers elected unanimously Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Dr. ROGERS then said—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I receive this vote with a great deal of appreciation, because I feel that any member of this Council who receives an honor from it such as the election to the office of President or Vice-President receives an honor from the profession which anyone of us should appreciate, and I certainly appreciate this distinction very much, indeed; and I can assure you, whether the duties of the office be heavy or light, I shall endeavor to discharge them to the best of my ability, and endeavor always to secure what I covet from you all, your esteem and good-will. I thank you very heartily, indeed, for this expression of your confidence.

The President then called for nominations for the office of Registrar.

Dr. BRAY—I have very great pleasure in nominating Dr. R. A. Pyne as the Registrar of this Council, seconded by Dr. Roseburgh. In making this nomination I wish to say that anybody who has been a member of this Council, as I have been, for a number of years back, will recognize the eminent fitness this gentleman possesses for the position; and I say without fear of contradiction that I do not think there is another man in Ontario who could fill the position with as much ability and with as much satisfaction to the profession as Dr. Pyne has done and can do. There are very few members of the profession, or in fact of the Council, who know the onerous duties attached to this office; and very few who know the amount of work that Dr. Pyne has to accomplish; it is most astonishing the amount of work he gets through with in connection with examinations, correspondence and other matters connected with his office. I have heard it said that the Registrar has very little to do, but would like to see any other gentleman who could fill the position for one year without his hair turning grey. I do not think it is necessary to say more in nominating Dr. Pyne.

Dr. ARMOUR—I think it might be well to postpone the appointment of the Registrar for the present, as some adjustment of the salary connected with the office may be found desirable should it be decided to reduce the expenditure of the Council so as to bring it within the revenue; I think it would be fairer to the Registrar and more agreeable to the proper business procedure that any adjustment there might be with regard to this should be decided before the Registrar is appointed; and I would therefore suggest the propriety of Dr. Bray withdrawing his motion for the present.

Dr. BRAY—May I ask Dr. Armour what we are going to do in the meantime? This Council has got to have a Registrar.

Dr. ARMOUR—I do not think that it is necessary that the Registrar should be appointed at the first meeting; I know it has not always been the case; I know that in years past the Registrar has been appointed at the second or third day's session of the Council, and I do not see any difficulty in the way of Dr. Pyne acting as Registrar until the appointment is made.

Dr. BRAY—As mover of this resolution, in answer to Dr. Armour, I think we would be entirely out of order if we went on without having filled the important office of Registrar. If we do not make the appointment, who is to take our proceedings? Without this appointment the Council would not be a regularly constituted Council. A registrar might be appointed *pro tem*, but you would have to have a resolution providing for that; and without that it would be quite unconstitutional. I also wish to say that I am not naming any salary at all, and if there is any reduction to be made in the salaries it can all be done afterwards. I therefore feel like pressing this motion at the present time, because it is in the interests of the profession and of the Council, and also because it is constitutional to have a Registrar and out of order not to have a Registrar.

Dr. GEIKIE—I would draw your attention to By-law No. 1, under the heading, "Duties of the Registrar;" it there says the Registrar shall attend all meetings of the Council, and record the minutes of the proceedings of such meetings; and having read that by-law, I would ask how the Registrar can attend legally unless he is appointed?

Dr. SANGSTER—I think Dr. Armour's objection is a valid one. There may be an attempt made to reduce expenses, and there is no doubt great dissatisfaction will be felt by the profession unless retrenchment is made in every possible way. But if Dr. Bray presses his motion, and Dr. Pyne understands the subject of salaries will come up subsequently, and will be discussed on its merits, and that the salary attached to the office of Registrar may then be reduced, and materially reduced, I do not suppose that Dr. Armour is prepared any further to press his objection.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think the most the Council can say on that ground would be, not that the salary would be materially reduced or materially increased, but rather, that the salary might come under the consideration of the Council at a later period; and that, I submit, would be in harmony with Dr. Bray's motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The observations of Dr. Bray, in reference to it being out of order not to have a Registrar, are not well taken for several reasons, one of which is that this course has been pursued before. We have a precedent in this Council for not appointing the Registrar until towards the end of the meeting of the Council; besides that, I understand that the present Registrar is Registrar until another is appointed; he is not like one of our members, elected by the people, whose functions terminate with his term of election. If Dr. Bray will not allow this to stand over it may be pressed to a vote and passed. You might just as well say we cannot do without a counsel, but I would point out to you that the appointment of a solicitor at the last meeting of this Council was moved and seconded, and subsequently it was thought better to postpone the appointment until a subsequent meeting of the Council. It is clear to my mind that Dr. Pyne remains Registrar until he is reappointed, or until his successor is appointed. According to the rules and regulations governing this body, that is the case; and Dr. Bray's objection is not valid.

Dr. CAMPBELL—We are going on under the by-laws which fixed our rules and regulations some few years ago, and since that by-law was adopted it is not within my recollection that we have ever deferred the proper organization of the Council beyond the first hour of its session. The fourth rule seems to fix the organization, indirectly at all events, because it says that the first business after the organization of the Council, and the election of officers shall be so and so; it is evidently to be assumed from that that the Council is not organized and is not prepared for business until it is properly organized and has elected its officers. The solicitor, of course, is not strictly an officer of the Council, but is an employee of the Council, while the president, vice-president, registrar and treasurer are officers, whose election would be necessary for the proper organization of the Council.

(Cries of "Motion," "Question.")

The PRESIDENT—You have heard this motion; have you any further remarks to offer?

Dr. ARMOUR—Is an amendment to that motion in order.

The PRESIDENT—It depends very much upon the wording of the amendment whether it is in order or not.

Dr. ARMOUR—I beg leave to move an amendment, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that the appointment of the Registrar be deferred for the present; or I will adopt any wording that will bring it in order. I have not the motion of Dr. Bray here. According to the rules and regulations, the Registrar, when appointed, is Registrar at the pleasure of the Council or until his successor is appointed. Rule 2 says: "The salaried officers shall be elected after nomination, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Council." Now, I think that will include Dr. Pyne retaining the registrarship without reappointment until such time as further advanced in the session we may deem it desirable to make the regular appointment; so I feel disposed to press this amendment.

Dr. FOWLER—It is a very great pity a division should be taken on a matter of this kind (Hear, Hear); and I think the primary motion can be put and carried with the general understanding that it does not form any precedent as to a fixed salary.

Dr. BRAY—There is no salary mentioned.

Dr. FOWLER—I think if this was generally understood it would meet the views of those gentlemen who, no doubt, are conscientiously desirous, as we all are, of reducing the expenses of the Council to what the Council is able to stand.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Armour, I believe you asked my opinion as to whether your motion was in order or not. I think I shall have to rule that it cannot be in order; it has been pointed out, and I quite agree with the gentleman who pointed it out, that the first business after the organization of the Council and the election of officers shall be, etc.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—What rule is that?

The PRESIDENT—Page 1, Clause 4. Under the rules and regulations of the Council

that says by inference, I take it, that those offices shall be filled at this meeting of the Council; and the office of Registrar has always been filled at this meeting of the Council ever since the present Registrar has held office; and never, to my knowledge, has any other method been adopted; therefore I shall have to ask you to withdraw your amendment, and I will put the motion. I do not think it would be wise to put your amendment.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I do not like to dispute the authority of the chair, but it seems to me that if anything can be in order this can be; if it was in order a year ago that the election of the solicitor should be postponed I do not see why this should not be.

The PRESIDENT—The solicitor is not an officer of the Council in the same way as the registrar is.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Certainly he has to obey the Council's order and behest just the same as the Registrar; just the same, no more and no less; he is under control of this body to do whatever he is ordered to do. The two officers are on a precise parallel. It has been stated that the Registrar cannot go on and do anything; the answer to that is he has already discharged his function; he has acted as chairman. The difficulty may arise hereafter that in apportioning a salary to the office it may not be an amount that Dr. Pyne would accept. Then we *would* be in difficulties. It seems to me it would be an easy, simple thing to postpone this matter and bring the salary and the appointment up together. However, if the president rules that this motion is out of order it drops, but I would prefer seeing the other course pursued as was done a year ago with the appointment of the solicitor.

The PRESIDENT—We must have a Registrar, and I take it we must make the appointment now, that as it has been done heretofore so it must be done to-day.

The President, Dr. Harris, put the motion, and there being no other nomination, declared Dr. Pyne duly elected Registrar for the ensuing year.

The President, Dr. Harris, called for nomination for the office of Treasurer.

Dr. ROGERS—I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Britton, that Dr. W. T. Aikins be reappointed treasurer for the ensuing year. In moving this resolution I may say that our old friend Dr. Aikins has occupied this position for a number of years and has given the greatest satisfaction to this Council, and while occupying this position, I think it is in the recollection of everyone of the old members here the amount he has sometimes undertaken to carry for this Council; and I feel that in reappointing him now we are simply offering him a very slight reward for the work he has done in the past; and as he is now ill it would be a compliment to him to reappoint him without any amendment being submitted, and I think his appointment should be carried by acclamation.

Dr. BRITTON—Having known Dr. Aikins since my earliest student days, I have the greatest pleasure in seconding this motion. I know that Dr. Aikins, above most men, has had a very great deal to do in furthering the interests of the profession throughout the country; he had a great deal to do with the incorporation of the profession, and has had a great deal since to do in the way of assisting this Council out of difficulties on many an occasion. (Hear, hear.) It might possibly be said, by some, that as Dr. Aikins is ill, and possibly incapacitated to some extent for the time being for the discharge of his duties, that it would be better that somebody else should be appointed. In the event of that being suggested, I made it my business to make a most careful enquiry before coming to the conclusion to either move or second a resolution for his reappointment; and I find on the best authority that Dr. Aikins is recovering his health rapidly—(hear, hear)—and that with a further rest of, say, about three months, his friends and his physician have the fullest expectation of his satisfactory restoration to health. And I have further made inquiries as to how, and when, and where the treasurer's reports have been made which will be presented during the meeting of the Council; and I have satisfied myself that they have been in the hands of as capable persons as we can find in the city of Toronto. Taking all these things into consideration, I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has just been moved by Dr. Rogers, and I sincerely hope, for the credit of the Council and for the sake of that which we owe as a debt of gratitude to Dr. Aikins, that the motion will pass without any opposition. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. SANGSTER—I think that something more definite than Dr. Britton's remarks, that the funds of the Council are in the possession of hands that are available, should be made to this Council, with every confidence in Dr. Aikins. Dr. Aikins has been away from his business, or incapacitated from attending to his business, for some months; and he may be incapacitated for some months more. I wish to say that no one esteems Dr. Aikins or his services in the cause of medical education more highly than I do, and I am glad to learn that he is expected to be able to return to his duties after the lapse of some months; but, as a member of this Council, I would like to know in whose charge the funds of this Council are and have been placed, and are to be placed during the term of Dr. Aikins' incapacity, and the further future incapacity of possibly some months.

Dr. BRITTON—Perhaps I used an unwise term when I used the word "incapacitated."

I am a little astonished, however, that the question has been asked, because Dr. Aikins' probity in the past has been unquestioned.

Dr. SANGSTER—It is unquestioned now.

Dr. BRITTON—His devotion to the Council has been unquestioned. He has always discharged his duties with the greatest faithfulness; and it is not necessary for me to say that we have never lost a cent through carelessness or inattention or negligence on the part of Dr. Aikins. The funds have been in his charge, and the work has been done under his supervision. There is many a man incapacitated for the discharge of his work as a practitioner who is perfectly capable of sitting in his own room and dictating to an amanuensis or book-keeper what has to be written. I spoke advisedly when I said it would be a reflection to this Council to allow the motion for Dr. Aikins' reappointment to be opposed or amended or changed in any way. The same might be said in reference to this motion as was said on the motion referring to the Registrar, that there is nothing said about salary in this motion. If you find it necessary or find it advisable to make any retrenchment, in that one regard this motion has nothing whatever to do; the matter of retrenchment is one which can be adjusted subsequently. I appeal to the members of this Council to allow the motion to pass without any opposition.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dr. Britton has entirely failed to catch the spirit that animated Dr. Sangster in his remarks. I am perfectly certain that neither Dr. Sangster nor any other man in this room, nor any other man in Ontario, would for one moment say a word that could possibly be construed into anything like a reflection upon Dr. Aikins. No man who knows him could do it. I know Dr. Aikins better, personally perhaps, than any man in this room; I lived with him, have been his student, and an intimate friend and companion for the last thirty-five years, and I know Dr. Aikins to be a man utterly beyond reproach and beyond suspicion; and a more conscientious officer this Council never had and never will have. And when Dr. Sangster made the remarks he did it was impossible, I should think, that it could be construed into anything like a reflection. When Dr. Britton made the remark about the funds being in the hands of a trustworthy person, I presumed they had been transferred; and Dr. Sangster presumed the same.

I thoroughly concur in the motion that has been made; I am anxious to see Dr. Aikins treasurer again; he has been treasurer since the inception of this Council, and I hope he will remain treasurer as long as he is able to discharge the duties of the office. (Hear, hear.)

The President put the motion, and there being no other nomination, declared Dr. W. T. Aikins duly elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT—It is now your duty to elect a Solicitor.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I have very great pleasure in moving, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., be solicitor for this Council for the ensuing year. In proposing this distinguished gentleman as our solicitor, I feel that his name is a tower of strength to us; whatever he advises us to do in any critical or knotty question we feel we can do fearlessly, relying upon his advice. I think any further remarks on my part would be quite useless.

The President put the motion, and there being no other nominations, declared Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., as duly elected as Solicitor for the Council for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT—The next appointment will be the appointment of a Stenographer to this Council.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that Mr. Alex. Downey, C.S.R., be reappointed official Stenographer of the Council for the ensuing year.

Dr. MACHELL—I understand an application came from Dr. J. N. E. Brown, who is one of the profession, and who has been a shorthand reporter for some years, and who is quite capable, I understand, of doing all the shorthand work of this Council, or, in fact, any other body. I understood a formal application had been sent in, and that it was in the hands of the Registrar. Dr. J. N. E. Brown is secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, the Ontario Medical Association, and several other educational institutions of a medical nature; and he very naturally thought, understanding medical and technical terms, that he would be in a better position to take down matters of a technical nature than a layman would be. The Registrar here hands the President Dr. Brown's communication.

The PRESIDENT—I may say that this application from Dr. J. N. E. Brown was only handed in three or four minutes ago; and I presume that the mover and seconder of this resolution did not know that this communication had been handed in. The communication came in rather late, but of course, if Dr. Machell, or any other gentleman in the Council chamber, chooses to make an amendment to Dr. Rogers' resolution, and move that Dr. Brown be appointed instead of Mr. Downey it is quite in order.

Dr. ROGERS—I have several reasons for moving Mr. Downey's reappointment. In the first place, Mr. Downey is a member of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters

Association of this Province, and as such he is a legal reporter ; and in the courts of law his reporting is accepted ; whereas, if he were not a member of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association, it would not be accepted. Now, on the other hand, Dr. Brown is not a member of that association, and therefore he could not report for the Discipline Committee ; that is to say, he could not be their official reporter. That is one reason. We might have to get another reporter for the Discipline Committee's work ; that being the case, I think it would be wise to keep on our present stenographer. In the second place, Mr. Downey has acted as stenographer for this Council for a number of years, and he has been a faithful, hard-working officer ; he has always done his duty well, and has always been at his post, and I think where we have a man who does his duty well and faithfully we ought to keep him. Those are my reasons for moving his reappointment.

Dr. MOORE—In seconding the nomination of Mr. Downey I did so with a very great deal of pleasure, because I knew exactly what Mr. Downey's worth was. He has reported for us before. He has reported very ably, very correctly and very well ; we have found him kind, courteous and obliging, and he is always on hand when he is wanted, and has always minded his own business strictly. There is the other point, regarding the reporting of the Discipline Committee ; in that connection, if I remember right, it was in the Washington case. Dr. Washington's counsel made quite a handle out of the fact that his client was being tried by a Committee of Doctors, that the Registrar was a doctor, and that the whole matter was a cooked-up affair, cut and dried by the doctors. I think for the reasons that have been given it would be well to keep Mr. Downey on. Mr. Downey is well versed in technical terms ; I have yet to learn of him being at any loss to write or spell them correctly. Knowing just how good an officer he is, I think it would be wise to keep him on. I do not say this because I have any objection to Dr. Brown, nor do I wish to say anything disparaging of him ; I only wish to speak the truth regarding the ability and integrity of the officer whom I know.

Dr. SANGSTER—Does Dr. Brown offer to do the work for any sum of money ? Might I ask that his application be read ? Other things being equal, much as we admire Mr. Downey's reporting—and I never heard an objection raised to it—if Dr. Brown's tender is lower, I think the fact that he is a medical man should be considered by this Council most decidedly in his favor.

Dr. BRITTON—No sum has been mentioned yet that has been paid to Mr. Downey.

Dr. MACHELL—I beg to nominate Dr. Brown as Stenographic Reporter for the present session of this college.

Dr. ROOME—I think an amendment would be out of order.

Dr. SANGSTER—It just shows the difficulty in which the President's ruling has placed us. We have a position for which half a dozen may apply at various salaries, and this Council is asked to nominate an officer blindly, without knowing who is applying or what sums they have offered to do the work for. You say we must nominate the officers as the next step of business, before any application is made to this Council for the position in question.

Dr. BRAY—I do not think that is the case at all. If the gentlemen of this Council wish to put in somebody else they cannot move an amendment ; they might vote this motion down and bring in a separate motion. There is no doubt about that. But I wish to speak a word or two on this question. I have been familiar with Mr. Downey, more so, perhaps, than anybody else in this chamber, excepting Dr. Logan, who has been associated with me on the Discipline Committee ; and while I know and respect and admire and like Dr. Brown very much, and would like to see him get the position, all things being equal, I say, when you have a good servant keep him ; when you have a servant who does the work thoroughly, honestly and well, and who understands every technical legal quibble that the lawyers may raise, keep him. Out side of that Mr. Downey is competent and qualified to fill all positions connected with this Council in his profession, while Dr. Brown is not. I say this Council would not be doing justice to the profession, or to themselves, if they do not appoint a man who they know is competent when they can have him. I am not wishing to disparage Dr. Brown, for he is a man I like very much, indeed ; but Dr. Brown, in the first place, no matter how good a stenographer he may be, unless he is a licentiate or member of this Stenographic Reporters' Association, could not take down the shorthand reports of the Discipline Committee ; and that is a very important matter indeed, because, when the case would come before the judges the evidence might be null and void and the case might be thrown out. Under these circumstances I cannot help but support Mr. Downey, who has done our work so thoroughly and so well.

Dr. MACHELL—I will deny Dr. Bray's assertion entirely, that Dr. Brown or any person else who is not a Chartered Stenographic Reporter is not eligible for the position. I understand that Dr. Brown or any person else who is capable of doing the stenographic work is capable of doing the reporting of all meetings, or all committee meetings, of this

Association. I have heard it stated here by Dr. Rogers and Dr. Bray that Dr. Brown is ineligible because he is not a chartered member. All that the license of the Shorthand Association calls for is a primary examination in very rudimentary English and writing at the rate of 150 words a minute, which Dr. Brown has been able to do for years—six, eight or ten years ago he was able to do that. If those are all the qualifications necessary to being a Chartered Stenographic Reporter, I think Dr. Brown has those qualifications now.

Dr. SHAW—I can only rise to add to what has been said by Dr. Machell regarding Dr. Brown. I understand from the remarks Dr. Machell has made regarding the necessity of a stenographer being a member of this association that it is not actually necessary he should be a member. I furthermore understood that this association was defunct—that it is not an active organization. I wish to add, while I am on my feet, that I had the pleasure of Dr. Brown's company to New Brunswick last fall, where I know he reported the meetings of the Dominion Medical Association; and I know he has reported the meetings of the Ontario Medical Association. While with Dr. Brown, I formed a very favorable impression, indeed, of his qualification; and other things being equal I think the Council might fairly give the position to a medical man. I would be very glad to second Dr. Machell's motion, if it is in order.

Dr. HENRY—Would you read the application that came in from Dr. Brown?

The Registrar reads Dr. Brown's communication, soliciting the position.

Dr. BARRICK—I may just say with regard to Dr. Brown that there is no question of his ability to fill the position. That is a matter, I think, that we can be assured of. I have known him in the Medical Association. I was treasurer of that association for four years, and I know personally the excellent work he has done for that association; therefore, so far as his being fit and competent to fill the position there is no question whatever. There is just this difficulty now, it seems to me, that we should have first discussed the salary attached to these various offices; otherwise you appoint a gentleman to the position, and afterwards, from some change that might possibly be made in the remuneration, he may say, "Gentlemen, if this is the remuneration, I shall not accept the position." It seems to me perfectly clear that first of all, when an office is created and has to be filled, there should be a stated salary fixed in regard to that office; then we will be in a position to receive applicants for the position, and we will be able then to judge and to select the man who will give us the most efficient service at the most reasonable expense. So far as Dr. Brown is concerned, Dr. Bray and Dr. Rogers may be correct that a gentleman must be a member of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association to make his report legal. If that is so, it seems a very strange thing, because all that a stenographer can do is to give a verbatim report; that is all. From what has been said of Dr. Brown I am satisfied that that verbatim report can be given by him as well as by any other man in this province.

Dr. BROCK—Before the motion is submitted I wish to say a few words. Something tangible should be before the members of the Medical Association. An offer has been made to serve the Council for a certain sum of money. I think, from what you read, a statement has been made that this gentleman is willing to perform the duties of a stenographer for a certain sum of money; and, before a motion is put, I think we ought to have a tender also, if there is not one already, from the present stenographer, so that we will know what we are voting on, if it is a question of economy that settles the question, all other things being equal.

Dr. MOORE—Before the question is put, we have an offer here from Dr. Brown; but we have not given Mr. Downey an opportunity to say whether he will take the same remuneration that Dr. Brown has offered to do the work for. That might put another face on the matter.

Dr. EMORY—It would be well to ascertain from our solicitor whether the evidence taken by Dr. Brown would be accepted by the judges.

Dr. SANGSTER—Perhaps we could reach that point if the president would kindly ask Mr. Downey whether he has ever been asked by anybody for whom he has reported, before proceeding to make that report, if he is a member of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association; whether that was made a condition of his being permitted to report their proceedings.

Dr. BRAY—I would ask permission for Mr. Downey to address this Council

Mr. Downey here stated that the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association has power only to hold examinations and qualify members; that their Act of Incorporation does not make transcripts of Chartered Stenographic Reporters' notes official in the sense spoken of; that the statement that the C.S.R.A. was a defunct association is not correct, as the association is still very much alive; that it is quite true the test in shorthand is at the rate of 150 words a minute, but candidates had to make 97 per cent. on that test, and prior to their examination were in the habit of saying, as has been said here to-day for Dr. Brown, that they could easily write at the prescribed rate, but when

put to the test they found it rather a severe one; and further stated that he would accept, so far as the Council was concerned, the same remuneration for reporting the Council meeting as is asked for in Dr. Brown's communication; that this will not apply to work done for any of the committees, or work other than reporting the session of the Council.

Dr. ROOME—There seems to be an idea of the salary question coming up afterwards, and there is no use allowing these two men to settle their quarrels. Would it not be well to withdraw the motion and leave it over until the salary is settled. I think this Council chamber is the right place to settle the salary, and when we decide on that, all being equal, it depends on the members who will get the appointment.

Dr. BRITTON—A great part of the work will have to be done, in case we agree to this proposition, by Mr. Downey, without having an appointment or understanding of any kind; therefore, an exception must be made in the case of the appointment of a stenographer. We have two names before us, and it is a very easy matter for us to determine which is to be the man of our choice. I had made up my mind that in case Dr. Brown's offer should be more advantageous to us, lower than what has been paid to Mr. Downey, that I would vote for Dr. Brown; but if Mr. Downey is willing to accept the appointment at the same rates, I certainly shall have to vote for the servant whom we have hitherto employed and who has given us satisfaction.

The PRESIDENT—I will read the motion: "It is moved by Dr. Rogers, seconded by Dr. Moore, that Mr. Alex. Downey, C.S.R., be reappointed official Stenographer of the Council for the ensuing year."

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—There is an amendment to that.

The PRESIDENT—It is not an amendment.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Will you be good enough to read what purports to be an amendment?

The President reads: "Moved by Dr. Machell, seconded by Dr. Shaw, that Dr. J. N. E. Brown be Stenographer for the present session of the Council."

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I would like to have the matter perfectly clear. I do not see any objection to an amendment of this kind, that the name of Mr. Downey be struck out and that Dr. Brown's name be inserted. I think that that would be a proper amendment to the motion. And supposing some person else should step up and say, "I will do the work for less," will our Finance Committee sit on the question, and say what they will give for the work done by or to be done by our stenographer, and that if he will not accept their figure he can resign, and another stenographer will be appointed?

Dr. MACHELL—It is quite a material point. Dr. Brown said, I am certain, in talking to me a short time ago, that all the stenographic reporting would be done at this rate. I understood Mr. Downey to say, in speaking a few minutes ago, that his offer merely referred to the report of the meeting here, which possibly might be very small as compared with the report of several investigations throughout the coming year.

On permission of the Council, Mr. Downey stated that the reason for the difference between the cost of the report of the session of the Council and the report of committees' proceedings was caused by the difference in the number of copies required; that, in the case of the Council, only one copy of the report was necessary; while, for instance, the Discipline Committee's reports always numbered five copies at least, and, in addition to the number of copies, extra work had to be done by the stenographer, such as preparing indexes, exhibit lists, marking exhibits, etc., and that the stenographer, with the Discipline Committee, assisted the Registrar as Clerk of the Court, in addition to doing the stenographic work. That, as he understood Dr. Brown's letter, it only referred to the meeting of the Council, and that his acceptance of the terms at which Dr. Brown offered to do the work applied only to the Council meeting.

Dr. MOORE—Dr. Brown has not said anything about Discipline Committee work. Probably he was not aware so many copies had to be made.

At the request of Dr. Shaw, Dr. Pyne again read Dr. Brown's letter.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. Brown says nothing about any work throughout the year. He does not say "for the year" at all; he just says "for this present sitting of the Council," as I understand his application.

Dr. BRITTON—I would like to know definitely from Mr. Downey whether or not the offer that he has made covers everything which comes in under Dr. Brown's application.

Mr. Downey replied in the affirmative.

The President here put the motion, and there were several cries of "Carried."

The President here suggested that Dr. Machell's motion might be amended to read that the name of Dr. J. N. E. Brown be substituted for the name of Mr. Downey.

Dr. MOORE—You have put the question, and it is entirely out of order now to make an amendment.

Dr. ROGERS—The question has been put and carried. I ask for a ruling.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. Machell is a new member of the Council, and he is not up to the proceedings of the Council. I would therefore ask the favor of the other members to allow Dr. Machell to amend his motion so that it may come properly before the Council. I do not think any technical advantage should be taken of Dr. Machell, and I want to see justice done. I now ask the Council if they will allow Dr. Machell to put in the wording suggested and allow it to go as an amendment. It makes no difference whether it is an amendment or a motion.

Leave was granted to Dr. Machell to make the suggested amendment.

The President then put the amendment as follows: "Moved in amendment by Dr. Machell and seconded by Dr. Shaw, that the name of Dr. J. N. E. Brown be inserted in the place of Mr. Downey's name in the original motion;" and on a vote having been taken, declared the amendment lost.

The President then put the original motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared the motion carried.

Dr. Sangster asked that the yeas and nays be taken on this.

The yeas and nays were then taken as follows:

Yeas.—Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Moore, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Thorburn, Williams. 22 yeas.

Nays.—Drs. Machell, Moorhouse. McLaughlin, Reddick, Roome, Sangster, Shaw, Thornton. 8 nays.

The PRESIDENT—I declare Mr. Downey elected Official Stenographer of this Council for the ensuing year.

Dr. ARMOUR—I move, seconded by Dr. Sangster, that Drs. Williams, Reddick, Roome, Barrick, Britton, Fowler, Logan and the mover and seconder be a committee to strike standing committees.

Dr. BRAY.—I move, seconded by Dr. Williams, that the following members shall constitute a committee to strike standing committees—

Dr. McLAUGHLIN.—I rise to a point of order. You cannot move an amendment till you put the motion from the chair.

The President put the motion.

Dr. BRAY.—Mr. President, you allowed an amendment to be made substituting the name of Dr. Brown for that of Mr. Downey. Now, this is an amendment by substituting the names of these gentlemen for the names moved by Dr. Armour; if the one is in order the other is. I beg leave to move in amendment that the names I submit be substituted for the names submitted by Dr. Armour. Is that in order?

The PRESIDENT.—Yes.

Dr. BRAY.—I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Williams, in amendment that the following names be substituted for the names set out in Dr. Armour's motion as a committee to strike standing committees: Drs. Logan, Moore, Dickson, Geikie, Roome, Henry, Moorhouse, Brock, Fowler, Thorburn, and the mover and seconder.

The President then put the amendment, and on a vote having been taken declared the amendment carried.

Dr. McLaughlin called for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were then taken as follows:

Yeas.—Drs. Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Moore, Moorhouse, Rogers, Roome, Shaw, Thorburn, Williams. 21 yeas.

Nays.—Drs. Armour, Barrick, Hanley, Machell, McLaughlin, Reddick, Sangster, Thornton. 8 nays.

Dr. Rosebrugh was not in the room when the vote was taken.

Dr. Campbell moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the Council take a recess for the purpose of the Committee just appointed striking the standing committees, the Council to meet again at the call of the President. Carried.

On the Council resuming after adjournment Dr. Shaw said: Mr. President, allow me to call your attention to the fact that Dr. Miller, an old member of the Council, is present; and I would suggest he be asked to take a seat on the platform.

The President extended an invitation to Dr. Miller as suggested by Dr. Shaw. (Loud applause.)

Dr. MILLER—I am exceedingly obliged to Dr. Shaw for making the suggestion, and to you for the invitation, but my time here is very brief, and I will soon be going, so, while thanking you very much for the honor, I must ask you to excuse me.

Dr. BRITTON—We all shake hands with Dr. Miller in our hearts. (Laughter and hear hear).

Dr. Logan then presented the report of the Striking Committee, naming the various Committees, which was read by Dr. Moore as follows (Dr. Moore stating that the names were given in alphabetical order):

1. *Registration Committee*.—Drs. Barrick, Campbell, Dickson, Rosebrugh, Shaw.
2. *Rules and Regulations Committee*.—Drs. Emory, Hanly, Luton, Roome and Sangster.
3. *Finance Committee*.—Drs. Bray, Brock, Henderson, Machell, Thorburn.
4. *Printing Committee*.—Drs. Emory, Henry, Luton, Moore and Reddick.
5. *Education Committee*.—Drs. Bray, Britton, Fowler, Graham, Geikie, Logan, Moore, Moorhouse, and Williams.
6. *Property Committee*.—Drs. Barrick, Henderson, Machell, Thorburn and Thornton.
7. *Committee on Complaints*.—Drs. Armour, Henry, McLaughlin, Moorhouse, Sangster.

Dr. Logan moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the report be received and adopted.

Dr. BARRICK.—I would like to vote for the reception of that report, but I would suggest that the adoption be proceeded with clause by clause; if necessary I would move an amendment that the report be simply received.

Dr. WILLIAMS—To further Dr. Barrick's idea, if he moves the Council into Committee of the Whole on that report, it will then be dealt with as he has suggested.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The rule is that when a committee presents its report such report shall be received without motion or debate; that is, the reading of the report is practically its reception; then follows, at a later period, the adoption; and it would be quite proper, as Dr. Williams has suggested, for Dr. Barrick or anybody else, to move the Council into Committee of the Whole and then take the report clause by clause.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The report has been received and read; the question now is the adoption of the report; if it is desired to go into Committee of the Whole it can be so moved, and the report can be then taken up clause by clause.

Dr. REDDICK—Can that report not be changed without going into Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDENT—The proper thing to do with this report is, as Dr. Williams has suggested, to receive the report, and adopt it by motion, or go into Committee of the Whole and take it up clause by clause, and there make any changes that may be desired. The report has been received.

Dr. REDDICK—I would move in amendment, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole to consider the adoption of this report.

Dr. LOGAN—I may say it has never been a habit in this Council, as far as I am aware, and I have been here for twenty years, to go into Committee of the Whole on the appointment of these committees. It is going to take up a great deal of time to go into Committee of the Whole; but if any gentleman has any desire to make any change in the report let him say so.

Dr. REDDICK—As I understand, you cannot make any change in that report only in Committee of the Whole. I am quite willing to treat it in any way that can be amicably arranged.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The only way the sense of the Council can be got on this is to allow an amendment to go into Committee of the Whole; then Dr. Logan's motion for adoption will come up. If the sense of the Council is to go into Committee of the Whole we should do so, and it will be done.

Dr. LOGAN—It seems to me that it is quite in order to take a vote on the motion for adoption.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It seems to me, when a motion is made such as my friend has made, that it is open for amendment directly, and we can consider these committees, and a motion to alter them is in order. In order that we might expedite the business, I would suggest that we consider these committees *seriatim*, without going into Committee of the Whole. We can take the first committee and ascertain if that is in harmony with the wishes of the Council; then take up the next, and so go on through; and if any gentleman desires to make an amendment to any committee or to change it, as we come to it, it can be done. Some of the committees may perhaps be satisfactory, and some not. I would therefore move that each committee be considered *seriatim*.

Dr. REDDICK—It has been stated that we would have to go into Committee of the Whole. I think perhaps that referred to some of the standing committees, and this is not a standing committee, but a special committee, and perhaps the rule does not apply. The Rule says, "When a committee makes its report, such report shall be received without motion or debate," and, according to the Rules, we cannot move on this report until we come to the order of business entitled, "Consideration of Reports." The rule says, "The reports previously received shall be taken up in the order of their reception, and may be acted on directly by the Council or referred to Committee of the Whole." It does

not say we must go into Committee of the Whole. I suppose the Rules are all here, and there is no rule that I can see (the older members of the Council are probably aware if there is one), and if it is not necessary to go into Committee of the Whole, in order to expedite business we might dispose of the report now, and therefore my motion would not be necessary.

Dr. BARRICK—Is it in order to move in amendment that the report be taken up clause by clause in the Council as assembled here, or must it go to the Committee of the Whole?

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not think it is quite in order to take it up clause by clause here.

Dr. Reddick moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Thornton, that the report of the Committee to strike Standing Committees be considered *seriatim*.

The President then put the amendment, which, on a vote being taken, was declared lost.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, I call your attention to the fact that two gentlemen present have not voted.

Dr. ROOME—I presume I am one of those referred to by Dr. Sangster. I was talking to Dr. Machell and I did not hear the motion.

The PRESIDENT—I shall read the amendment again. It is “Moved by Dr. Reddick, seconded by Dr. Thornton, that the report of the Committee to Strike Standing Committees be considered committee by committee.”

Dr. REDDICK—If you are going to take the vote again, I would like to say that it seems to me, a new member of the Council, the least bit arbitrary that a report which contains so much of importance for the well-being of the Council as that should be forced through—”

The PRESIDENT—You are out of order. I have put the motion, and I do not want it discussed.

Dr. REDDICK—I understand the vote is to be taken again.

The PRESIDENT—It has been put once. If the Council chooses to excuse those two gentlemen from voting—”

Dr. HENRY—I move the previous question.

Dr. ROOME—Must everybody present vote?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, unless excused by the Council.

Dr. ROOME—In that case, if you ask us to vote, we must ask the privilege of discussing it.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I think when the President in Assembly stands up to put the vote the discussion ceases.

The PRESIDENT—According to Parliamentary proceedings, when the presiding officer puts the question the discussion then ceases, and that is now my ruling. I declare the amendment lost.

Dr. REDDICK—Those members have not voted. Perhaps that would change the vote.

The PRESIDENT—Do you wish the yeas and nays?

Dr. REDDICK—They must vote unless they are excused by the Council.

The PRESIDENT—Rule 14 says: “A motion must be put in writing and seconded before it is stated by the President, and then shall be disposed of only by a vote of the Council, unless the mover, by permission of the Council, withdraw it. Every member present shall vote unless excused by the Council.”

Dr. SANGSTER—There was a motion made, and there was an amendment made to that motion. There was no opportunity afforded to this Council to discuss either motion or amendment; you, Mr. President, rose at once and put the amendment. I submit it is a very arbitrary thing if that ruling prevails; I may say, for myself and my friends, that this is a matter upon which we have some personal feeling; we came to this Council resolved to let bygones be bygones, and to proceed in as amicable and orderly a manner as we could; we refused to bind ourselves by any ties of alliance; we resolved that every question that came up in this Council should be received by us in our individual capacity and discussed in that capacity; and that we would be as ready to adopt motions from members who had heretofore been in the Council and who have acted, as we think, in some respects, in opposition to the profession; we should be as ready to adopt their views as we would the views coming from any one of those more in sympathy with ourselves; we came into this Council room in that spirit and we proposed what we considered a perfectly fair striking committee; that committee embraced four of the old members of this Council, and there were only two members known to have had any sympathy with the Defence Association, proposed on that committee. A member of this Council had, cut and dried, a resolution which he at once raised and proposed, a resolution excluding from that striking committee, which is the most important committee that has been formed, or that is to be formed at this session, every man known to have any sympathy with the views expressed by the Defence Association during the past three years. His motion prevailed. That committee withdrew, and they have suggested a number of

committees that simply mean a declaration of war on the part of the older members of this Council, if they are suffered to prevail. Every important committee has rigidly had excluded from it every man who is in sympathy with the views of the Defence Association. If you intend that that condition of things shall prevail, let it prevail; the profession will know how to receive it when the matter is properly submitted to them.

Dr. BRAY—I wish to correct what the last speaker said. He said a gentleman got up and moved a resolution that was cut and dried. I beg to totally deny the charge. I did not get up and move; it was one of Dr. Sangster's friends, Dr. Armour, who jumped up and moved, before the question was in order at all and while the President was engaged in writing something, and while somebody else was speaking; and to his motion I moved an amendment.

Dr. ARMOUR—Mr. President, it is not in order for Dr. Bray to say I moved a resolution that was not in order or an amendment that was not in order, and you should not allow him to do so.

Dr. BRAY—I did not say it was not in order; I say Dr. Armour was not in order, that there was other business going on at the time; that the President was engaged.

Dr. ARMOUR—That is not true, sir.

The President here called Dr. Armour to order and directed him to take his seat.

Dr. BRAY—I said I did not get up until after Dr. Armour got up and moved his resolution, which he did while the President was engaged in writing, and before the attention of the chair was called. It has been usual in this Council for the members to show courtesy enough to the President to wait until he is disengaged, and to wait until he announces the order of business that is before the Council before they announce their motions. I maintain that Dr. Armour got up before the President stated the next order of business, and while he was still engaged. I waited till Dr. Armour had got through and then, as I had a perfect right to do, I got up and moved in amendment that the names I submitted should be substituted for the names submitted by Dr. Armour's motion, and that is something which I claim I or any other other member of the Council had a perfect right to do. And I say the gentleman who made those remarks to which I am now replying stated what were not the facts.

Dr. Armour here arose as if to address the chair.

Dr. REDDICK—Is this discussion in order.

The PRESIDENT—You have made your explanation, Dr. Armour. I wish to say Dr. Bray is quite right in what he says. You moved a resolution before I invited it or asked for the committee to strike the standing committees. All that Dr. Bray says is that the President was not given an opportunity to announce the order of business to the Council, and while the President was busy writing. I think every member of the Council will bear me out in saying that Dr. Bray has not said anything out of the way in making his explanation. With regard to discussing this report, I gave you a fair opportunity to discuss it. I put the question to the House, and the members present had a perfect right to discuss it; and now I think I have adopted the correct way in order to get on with business, having taken a vote on the amendment, I have declared the amendment lost.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—It strikes me that the question now before the chair is, What about these two gentlemen who did not vote; shall they have the privilege to vote now, unless the Council will excuse them? How do you vote, Dr. Roome?

Dr. ROOME—I do not quite understand the question yet.

Dr. GRAHAM—I am one of the members who did not vote. I did not vote because I am not sufficiently acquainted with the gentlemen here to have an objection to any man on the Committee, and I felt I was not competent to make any change whatever in the *personnel* of the Committee. If I am compelled to vote I shall vote, of course, blindly, because one committee, as far as I am concerned, is just about as good as the other.

The PRESIDENT—It has been customary for the Council to excuse any gentlemen who does not wish to vote.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the gentlemen who did not vote on the question be excused from voting.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Before that motion is put I desire to make a few remarks. I think it is unfortunate that this Council should begin its session in a hostile spirit. I am sorry that we could not meet here, with no other intention in our minds than to do everything that we possibly could by amicable discussion to promote the common welfare of our profession and of the public. But there is no question about it, the apple of discord has been cast into our camp by the exclusion of a portion of this Council from every important committee that has been appointed. I regret this exceedingly; I would like very much to see a change come across the spirit of the members—

The PRESIDENT—I shall have to ask you to take your seat, Dr. McLaughlin; this discussion is now really all out of order; we must get on with business. I have submitted

the question to the members, and they have voted on it. And I now ask this Council if it is willing to excuse those gentlemen who did not vote.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I rise to a point of order. You have submitted the question, whether these gentlemen shall vote or shall not vote, and I submit that that opens up a discussion as to how that vote shall be cast; and I contend I am perfectly within bounds to discuss that question. The very same rule obtains in Parliament; there, when you move the adjournment of the House, you can discuss the whole question from beginning to end. Moreover, when you dispose of that amendment, as you will, you can discuss the original motion, and you can move an amendment to it again. That is Parliamentary procedure, whether you follow it here or not; and I submit I am at perfect liberty to discuss this motion. I would like very much if we could have come here in a peaceful spirit, and could have worked here in harmony, but there seems a determination on the part of some members of the Council that men, because they pursued a certain course in the past, have to be excluded from certain committees.

The PRESIDENT—I think you are mistaken in that particular, Dr. McLaughlin. I have not found any disposition on the part of any member of the Council to do as you suggest. I think, and I hope you are, mistaken.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—About what?

The PRESIDENT—About the disposition on the part of any member of the Council to obstruct business.

Dr. ROOME—As one of those gentlemen who did not vote, I must apologize. I was, with Dr. Machell, looking over the names. But I would not like to see a motion like this crowded through; there are seven important committees proposed by the Striking Committee; whether that Striking Committee was selected properly or not I am not here to say, being a new member of the Council; at the same time, I think it is nothing more than right that each committee should be taken up *seriatim*, and if there is any amendment that should be made to make the committee better, I see no reason why we should not accept it. It is a wrong time, at the opening session of the Council, to begin to have discord raised. I think we should throw oil on the disturbed waters. No one here should feel he is taken advantage of, whether he is friendly with the Council or not. In that connection I wish to say that I came here without giving a pledge to anybody. I think we should take this report up and consider each committee *seriatim*. I do not care to be excused; I am willing to vote.

The PRESIDENT.—I have declared the amendment defeated. If you wish to take up these committees *seriatim* you can now move another amendment to the original motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and then you may, if you wish, discuss the question.

Dr. REDDICK—To my mind the great question now to have settled is about those men who did not vote. That is not settled yet. I have not the least doubt the question slipped through, and my idea in keeping up this question as to the voting was because I thought that any chance of debate was past, though I understand from you now, Mr. President, that there is another opportunity given. Nevertheless, I think you had better settle the question as to those members who have not voted.

The PRESIDENT—I have declared the amendment lost.

Dr. Britton moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee to Strike Standing Committees.

Dr. REDDICK—Is that motion in order.

The PRESIDENT—Quite in order.

Dr. REDDICK—Is the question about those members voting settled?

The PRESIDENT—That is settled; it is disposed of.

Dr. BRITTON—Personally I have not the slightest objection to the fullest discussion on this report.

Dr. LOGAN—I withdraw the original motion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—If we go into Committee of the Whole every member has full liberty to discuss the question.

The President then asked the Council whether leave would be granted to Dr. Logan to withdraw his motion.

Leave granted.

The President then put Dr. Britton's amendment, which had now become the main motion, and a vote being taken it was declared carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Armour in the Chair.

The Chairman stated that each committee would be considered separately, beginning with the Registration Committee.

Dr. SANGSTER—For some years past I believe the Medical Council has nominated a Registration Committee of five and of only five. But I see the very first clause of the rule referring to the Standing Committees, on page 53 of the Announcement, is to the

effect that the Committee on Registration shall consist of seven members. I want to know why that rule providing for seven members has been departed from.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think there have been new rules adopted since that rule; and I think the Registrar will be able to give you information on that subject.

The Registrar stated that the only change he knew of as to the number of members in any particular committee, was a change making the Property Committee five instead of three.

Dr. Rogers moved that Drs. Roome and Hanly be added to the Registration Committee. Carried.

On motion the clause of the report as amended, naming the Registration Committee, was adopted as amended.

Registration Committee.—Drs. Barrick, Campbell, Dickson, Rosebrugh, Shaw, Roome and Hanly.

Dr. McLaughlin, moved that Dr. Reddick's name be substituted for Dr. Sangster in the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

Dr. Williams asks to have the names of this committee read from the report.

The Chairman, Dr. Armour, read the names from the report.

Dr. BRAY—Will this leave Dr. Sangster off all committees? I think it has been the custom of the Council to put every member on committees; and it is sometimes necessary to put one member on two committees because there are not members enough to go around. If this leaves Dr. Sangster off all committees it is not right. While I am agreeable to the change, I do not want to see any member left off the committees altogether.

The Chairman, Dr. Armour, then put the amendment, substituting Dr. Reddick's name for the name of Dr. Sangster, which, on a vote being taken, was declared carried.

On motion the clause of the report, naming the Committee on Rules and Regulations, was adopted as amended.

Committee on Rules and Regulations.—Drs. Emory, Hanly, Luton, Roome and Reddick.

The Chairman, Dr. Armour, then read clause two of the report, "That the Finance Committee consist of Drs. Bray, Brock, Henderson Machell and Thorburn.

Dr. SANGSTER—I move that Dr. Armour's name be substituted for that of Dr. Thorburn on the Finance Committee.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That this is one of the most important committees in the Council there is no question. On this committee we are brought face to face with financial difficulties; and Dr. Armour and others have been trying to lead us to believe that very great and important changes could be made in the direction of economy. This is one of the committees from which everyone of the Defence Association members has been excluded, and I think decidedly there ought to be one of those members upon that committee; and I think the Council will show their wisdom by adopting this motion, it will help, I think, to bring about that peace and harmony that we want to see prevail, and will do justice and fair play. That is all we ask for; but we do ask for justice on the committees of this Council.

Dr. MACHELL—I would move in amendment that Dr. Armour's name be substituted for my name. I do not know anything about finances; I never did, and I think that it would be a good move to substitute his name for mine. In that way we will have the benefit also of Dr. Thorburn's advice, and it is well known that Dr. Thorburn is connected with several of the moneyed institutions of the city, and is an old hand at finances.

Dr. THORBURN—I may say, as far as I am personally concerned, I am perfectly indifferent; I am getting rather old and stout and I like to take things quietly. I can assure you, however, there is a vast amount of work in this committee. I have made it a personal study, and I do not know now how we are to get out of our financial difficulties, and if you can suggest any one better able to manage this affair than I, or to assist me, I am quite willing to adopt your suggestion.

Dr. MOORE—I think it will be a very great mistake upon the part of this Council to allow Dr. Thorburn to retire from this committee; he has been a very able member of this committee, a chairman in the past, and is a man well versed in finances, and a man who will be a very great loss to the committee; and I trust Dr. McLaughlin will see his way clear to accept Dr. Machell's proposition and allow Dr. Thorburn's name to stand.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It is always an awkward thing to move that any man's name should be put off, but it was Dr. Sangster's suggestion, not mine. I have great faith in the financial skill of Dr. Thorburn, and I would be glad to see him on the committee, and glad to see Dr. Machell on, too. But it seems to me we can only have a certain number, and therefore there must be some alteration. I am sure Dr. Sangster did not think of his motion fully when he suggested that Dr. Thorburn should be removed, but I quite agree with the motion of my friend.

The Chairman then put Dr. Machell's amendment that Dr. Armour's name to be

substituted for his (Machell's) on the Finance Committee, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

On motion the clause of the report as amended naming the Finance Committee, was adopted as amended.

Finance Committee.—Drs. Bray, Brock, Henderson, Armour and Thorburn.

The Chairman then read clause three of the report, "That the Printing Committee consist of Drs. Emory Henry, Luton, Moore and Reddick."

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think one of the most important members of this Council to be upon that committee is Dr. Britton. Dr. Britton has taken a very lively interest in matters connected with the printing and connected with the Council, and I certainly think that Dr. Britton ought to be on that committee. As I said before, it is an awkward thing to ask to strike out a person's name, but I would like to see Dr. Britton on that committee.

Dr. BRITTON—I see that my name is on another committee; and it is quite likely the fact of my name being there will mean a good deal of work to be done by me, and it probably will take up a good part of my time, and if the Council will excuse me from going on the Printing Committee I would rather not be placed on it. Anything I have to say or to do will be quite as effective in Council or in Committee of the Whole as in the Printing Committee itself, and therefore I would ask Dr. McLaughlin to withdraw his suggestion.

Dr. Rogers moved the adoption of the clause relating to the Printing Committee without amendment. Carried.

Printing Committee.—Drs. Emory, Henry, Luton, Moore and Reddick.

The Chairman then read Clause 4 of the report, "That the Education Committee consist of Drs. Bray, Britton, Fowler, Graham, Geikie, Logan, Moore, Moorhouse and Williams.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN.—I do not want to say anything offensive, but I think every member of this Council will agree with me that if there is one member in the Council that stands out more prominently than the other as a litterateur, as a man of high educational attainments, and as possessing very high knowledge of everything that pertains to education, that gentleman is Dr. Sangster. I think, if you will allow me to say so, that there is scarcely any member of the Council whose attainments and whose career merits the position more than Dr. Sangster; he is thoroughly acquainted with all our educational institutions, and acquainted with everything pertaining to matriculation in the days gone by; and I certainly think Dr. Sangster ought to have a place on this Committee. Then, of course, the awkward thing comes in again, Who shall we drop? I would like very much if some member of the Committee would make way for Dr. Sangster, and then we would all, I think, feel that the Education Committee would be strengthened.

Dr. ROGERS.—Dr. Sangster is on the next committee, the Committee on Complaints. The Committee on Complaints is practically, or to a large extent, a division of the Education Committee; a great deal of the work is given to that Committee with the idea of lightening the work of the Education Committee; that Committee was formed with the intention that it would do a certain amount of the work of the Education Committee, and Dr. Sangster's name is put on the Committee on Complaints which consists of Drs. Armour, Sangster, McLaughlin, Henry and Moorhouse. Dr. Armour, having got on to one committee, his place will have to be taken by some body else, so that, as a matter of fact, Dr. Sangster is put now on the Committee on Complaints instead of the Educational Committee. I may say, however, it was very seriously considered by the Striking Committee what members should compose it; and it has been a rule, I think, in the Council, as far as I know, heretofore that all members of the Education Committee shall be members of at least a year or two years' standing; I have never known a member of this Council to take a position as a member of the Education Committee when he first came into the Council, and I do not think it has ever been known.

A VOICE.—Yes, it has.

Dr. ROGERS.—It may have been, but I do not know of it.

A VOICE.—I see Dr. Graham's name there.

Dr. WILLIAMS.—I have been on that Committee since I have been in the Council, notwithstanding that I fully concur in the remarks made by Dr. McLaughlin; I think there is no man in this Council stands prominently as a litterateur and educational man above Dr. Sangster; and my own conviction is that Dr. Sangster should be on that Committee. That is the only committee I am on, and it is the only committee in the Council I desire to be on, but this year I am not very strong, I have been poorly, as you all know, and I am perfectly willing to withdraw from that committee, if it is the will of the Council, and allow Dr. Sangster to take my place.

Dr. BRAY—I am like Dr. Williams; I have been a member of that committee ever since I have been in the Council, and though this is the only committee I care about being on, I do not want to monopolize it all the time; and in order to hold out the olive branch,

because I think, from what has been said here, some of the gentlemen of this Council look upon me as opposed to them. (Cries of "No!" "No!") There is nothing I would desire more than peace and harmony in this Council, and there is nothing I will work for more; but I have convictions as well as other gentlemen, and they are pretty strong sometimes. Now, for the sake of peace and harmony, and to hold out the olive branch, I will retire in favor of Dr. Sangster.

Dr. SHAW—I move that Dr. Sangster's name be inserted in place of Dr. Bray's name on the Education Committee. I would not do this, but Dr. Bray has spoken in such a way as to give the Council the opportunity to place Dr. Sangster there.

Dr. BRAY—If there was a way out of the difficulty so that I need not be moved off the committee I would like it better; but I voluntarily retire. I will withdraw from that committee entirely, and ask that Dr. Sangster's name be put on in place of mine.

Dr. FOWLER—I will move in amendment that a by-law be passed providing an additional member for this committee.

Dr. BRAY—You cannot do that without a notice of motion. Perhaps it is the best chance I will have to show my desire for peace. I am willing, for the sake of peace, to go off a committee I have taken a great deal of interest in. I do not say this from egotism, but I do not think there is a member of the Council has paid more attention to that committee than I have; but notwithstanding all this, I want to have peace and harmony in this Council and to unite the profession through the whole province; if we can do that we need not fear anybody. I was sorry to hear some remarks that were made, but I have forgotten and forgiven them, and I hope that others will do the same for me.

The Chairman then put the amendment that Dr. Sangster's name be substituted for that of Dr. Bray's on the Education Committee, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

On motion, the clause of the report as amended, naming the Education Committee, was adopted as amended.

Education Committee.—Drs. Britton, Fowler, Graham, Geikie, Logan, Moore, Moorhouse, Williams and Sangster.

The Chairman then read clause 5 of the report, "That the Property Committee consist of Drs. Barrick, Henderson, Machell, Thorburn and Thornton.

Dr. Britton moved that the clause of the report naming the Property Committee be adopted.

Dr. BARRICK—As Dr. Bray has given way on the Education Committee, I move that his name be substituted for mine on the Property Committee.

Dr. BRAY—I would rather be excused; I do not want to be on that committee. Dr. Barrick is in the city, and he is a territorial man. (Of course, I am the same.)

On motion, the clause of the report appointing the Property Committee was adopted as read.

Property Committee.—Drs. Barrick, Henderson, Machell, Thorburn and Thornton.

The Chairman, Dr. Armour, then read clause 6 of the report, "That the Committee on Complaints consist of Drs. Armour, Henry, McLaughlin, Moorhouse and Sangster.

Dr. SANGSTER—We have been told that the Committee on Complaints is a branch of the Committee on Education. Dr. Bray has held out the olive branch, which I accepted, and I am sure my confreres will do likewise, and I have much pleasure in moving that my name be withdrawn from the Committee on Complaints and that Dr. Bray's name be substituted therefor.

Dr. BRAY—Hitherto, from 1880, I have been only on one active committee of the Council, and that is all I cared to be on. I am now on the Finance Committee; I am also on the Discipline Committee, but that I do not consider to be a committee of the Council. When I go on a committee I want to give my attention to it, and the Finance Committee is a busy committee.

The Chairman, Dr. Armour, then put the motion that Dr. Bray's name be substituted for that of Dr. Sangster's on the Committee of Complaints, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

On motion, the clause of the report as amended, naming the Committee on Complaints, was adopted as amended.

Committee on Complaints.—Drs. Armour, Henry, McLaughlin, Moorhouse and Bray.

Dr. Barrick here stated that according to the Rules the number on the Property Committee should consist of three members, and asked why this rule had been overlooked.

The Registrar stated that two members were added to this committee last year.

Dr. Thorburn moved that the committee do now rise and report. Carried.

The committee rose. The President in the chair.

On motion, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee to Strike Standing Committees as amended was adopted.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1. Dr. WILLIAMS—That at the Thursday morning session the Council will resolve into Committee of the Whole to consider the subject of medical tariffs.

No. 2. Dr. ARMOUR—That he will move at the next meeting of the Council that a committee be appointed to investigate the financial resources and expenditure of the Council, and to report the result recommending such means as may be deemed desirable to bring the expenditure within the revenue.

No. 3. Dr. THORNTON—That he will move tomorrow that this building, being altogether beyond the requirements of the Council and the limitations prescribed by the Ontario Medical Act, and being also annually and increasingly a source of great financial loss to the college, it be at once offered for sale by competitive tender, and that in the event of a sale being effected an effort be made to lease from the purchaser for a lengthened period the rooms occupied at present by the Council at a reasonable rental.

No. 4. Dr. SANGSTER—That the matriculation requirements of this Council now in force shall cease to be accepted on and after the first of October, 1896, subsequently to which every person desirous of being received by this Council as a matriculate shall present to the Registrar an official certificate of having passed the Departmental Senior Leaving Examination.

No. 5. Dr. BRAY—That he will move that the first order of business at the afternoon session of this Council on Thursday shall be the consideration of the report of the Discipline Committee *re* one E. A. A. B. Rose.

No. 6. Dr. SANGSTER—That he will move to amend By-law No 22. (The By-law relating to sessional indemnity).

Dr. ROSEBRUGH moved that the Council do now adjourn to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Dr. SANGSTER—Before the motion is put, some of us would like to know whether it is not the usual custom to hold an evening session. We have a great deal of work to get through before the end of the Council, and I think we can hardly afford to lose the whole of the present evening.

Dr. BRITTON—I am very much inclined to think that after the Committees have organized, and have a certain amount of work presented to them by the Registrar for their consideration and to be accomplished, they will find it will take up the greater part of this evening to get started with committee work.

Dr. BRAY asked to have the motion for adjournment withdrawn.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—As several seem to wish to do some more business before adjourning, I will withdraw my motion.

Dr. BRAY—I quite agree with Dr. Sangster, there is lots of work to do; and I think if we go through the order of business there is a lot of work that can be presented to the proper committees, and the committees can work all night if they like. There will not be much work for the Council to-night; it is in committee that the work is done. There has been very little work done to-day in the Council.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Registrar then read a number of communications, which were referred, by the President, to the various committees.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. BRAY—I could not give notice of the motion I now desire to make, but it is not an important motion at all from a business point of view. I would like to move a vote of thanks to our retiring President, Dr. Philip. It has been customary to do so in the past, and although that gentleman is not here, I think it would be gratifying to him, and satisfactory to the old members of the Council, at any rate. I move, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the thanks of the old members of this Council be tendered to the immediate past-President, Dr. Philip, for the able manner in which he presided, for his uniformly fair and impartial rulings, and for his general conduct while he occupied the important position of President of the late Council; and that the Registrar be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to Dr. Philip, so that he will see, that although absent, he is not forgotten by his old associates who are now members of the present Council.

The President put the motion.

Dr. ROGERS—In seconding the motion, I want to say that I am quite certain that all the members of the former Council, who have had the pleasure for many years of sitting here with Dr. Philip, while they have no doubt that the electorate in his division exercised their judgment in the way they thought best, cannot help but feel sorry that an old friend like Dr. Philip is not with us. He has endeared himself to everyone of the members of the former house by his genial and kind conduct towards us all, while a member of this Council, and especially during the time he was President of this Council;

he made friends even of those who hardly knew him. I certainly feel that we have lost an excellent member of this Council, and one to whom we have every reason to feel indebted, not only as a private member of the Council, but for the able and zealous manner in which he conducted the affairs of this body while in the presidential chair, even after his defeat at the recent election. I feel, therefore, it is doubly due by us, as members of the old or former Council, to move and tender a vote of thanks to our ex-President, Dr. Philip; and it gives me a very great pleasure to have the privilege of seconding this motion.

Dr. FOWLER—I would suggest that the word “old” be left out; it looks as if this was only a partial vote of thanks, and I am sure there is no gentleman here present, however they may differ from Dr. Philip in some respects, but would join in testifying to the noble character that he bears.

Dr. BRAY—I am perfectly willing to leave out the word “old.”

Dr. MOORE—Before this motion is put, I desire to say that it gives me very great pleasure to bear testimony to the very great services rendered to the Council and the profession by Dr. Philip. Dr. Philip was one of the hardest workers we have ever had in the Council, one of the most painstaking men ever in the Council, and one who had the respect of every member of the Council, and he justly merited that respect; he discharged his duties with ability and zeal; he was conscientious and sincere, a man above reproach, and a man that we are sorry to lose, and a man who is a great loss to this Council. I think it is our duty even in this very poor manner to show that we have respected him and his course in this Council, for his able conduct and wise administration during his term of office.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I suggest, that while I think very likely all these remarks are really due to Dr. Philip in his capacity, that every member of this Council who votes for that motion practically gives an expression of opinion; and may I suggest that the furore of the Council cease here. I do not think it is desirable that we should have another taffy-pull like we had last session over a similar matter.

Dr. BRAY—Before that motion is carried I wish to say that I had an object in view when I put in the words “old members”; and I think it showed that I appreciated the new members of the Council at their true worth; I fancied they would take exception to the motion. Then another thing may be said, how could they pass a vote of thanks to Dr. Philip for his able conduct while conducting the affairs of this Council at a time when they were not present? I do not think the new members should be asked to vote on this matter at all; and I would rather leave “old members” in; I do not think it is right to ask those gentlemen to pass a vote of thanks to Dr. Philip when they do not know anything about his conduct at all.

Dr. SANGSTER—If you will permit me to say so, if you intend this vote to come from the old members of the Council, the old members should meet in their separate capacity and not as a Council, and pass what resolutions they like. I have no objection to the motion, but I have an objection to the somewhat wholesale sugar business that was manifested in this Council a year ago.

Dr. BRITTON—The compliment, although it is made up of sugar, and sugar is one of the cheapest things we have now in ordinary use, is very much appreciated. It is a cheap thing. It is easy to pay a compliment, but it is appreciated notwithstanding, and appreciated very highly. I have known Dr. Philip for a good many years, and I do not know a gentleman in the profession whom I esteem more highly; and I do not think it would come at all ungracious from this Council were we to sink any particular feeling to prejudice we have in the matter, or were we to set aside the fact that we were, to some extent, ignorant of the actual details of Dr. Philip's conduct while he sat in the Presidential chair, and allow that vote of thanks to be passed. Dr. Philip, I have no doubt, will very much appreciate it, and I do not know that it is necessary to denominate this as a taffy-pull or a sugaring off. There were some complimentary remarks made here last year; and, for my part, I do not object to them at all. I indulged in it to some extent when I was a child, and my tastes have not changed very much since then; when I was a child I would rather suck a sugar stick any day than swallow bitter aloes; and I have endeavored and do endeavor to carry that out now.

The President then put the motion, and on a vote having been taken declared it carried, and said: “I might say, living in the same city with Dr. Philip, and being one of his constituents and one who voted against Dr. Armour in the election, and for Dr. Philip, that Dr. Philip of course feels very much put out that he is not able to be with us here in this Council. He was defeated by a small vote. Dr. Armour is a hard working man, and rolled up a vote against him, and perhaps Dr. Philip, who is a quiet, easy-going man, did not exert himself very much, but still it was a very close constituency, even supposing Dr. Philip had worked very hard. I shall be glad to convey personally to Dr. Philip the feelings of the Council in addition to the formal vote of thanks which is to be forwarded by the Registrar.

Dr. ARMOUR—Mr. President, you have just raised the question about working at the election, and I think you have made a mistake. Although I did not intend to say anything in connection with this resolution, and I am quite pleased it should pass as it is, yet I wish to say that I am pretty well conversant with the facts of the campaign there, and I think it was Dr. Philip did the work, and not me, and that you, Mr. President, left a false impression by what you have just said.

The PRESIDENT—I was only giving you some of the taffy that Dr. Sangster spoke about.

Dr. ARMOUR—If it is taffy we must accept it. The fact is Dr. Philip made a personal canvass of every man, while I did not.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I think it is important that all the committees should organize to-night, and as some of the gentlemen named on the list might have a little modesty in calling the committees together, I move, seconded by Dr. Dickson, that the first named on each committee be the convener of the committee. Carried.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The committees in the meantime to organize and prepare their reports for presentation.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 12th.

The Council met at 10 o'clock a.m., according to motion for adjournment, the President in the chair.

The Registrar called the roll, and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Registrar and confirmed, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. LOGAN gave notice of motion, that in view of the general interest taken in the subject of Dominion Medical Registration by the medical profession of our country, this Council recognizes the desirability of establishing Dominion Medical Registration so soon as the various provinces can comply with the conditions of the Ontario Medical Act.

2. Dr. HENRY—That the Discipline Committee be requested to use their best efforts to have the law simplified, by which offenders against the Medical Act can be dealt with, with a view to economy.

3. Dr. HENRY—That he will move that the registration fee for matriculation in the future be fixed at \$50.

4. Dr. HENRY—That in future all students be required to make a solemn declaration before receiving their license to practice that they will discountenance in every way everything of an unprofessional character; and, further, that they will not engage in lodge or contract work of any kind.

5. Dr. BROCK—That this Council, having noticed the frequency of cases of poisoning, recommend to persons engaged in dispensing the necessity of providing some means by which these deplorable accidents may be prevented.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. Pyne read a communication from Dr. R. F. Ruttan, secretary of the McGill Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, *re* some educational matters, and stating that they have lengthened their session. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from Albert Macdonald, M.D., 180 Simcoe Street, Toronto, tendering to the Council his resignation as Examiner in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from Gilbert Harton, asking for registration as a matriculate. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from R. H. Temple, as to the probabilities of the reduction of the interest on the mortgage debt on the building. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Letter from R. T. Noble, appealing from the decision of the examiners on Medical and Surgical Anatomy. Referred to Committee on Complaints.

Letter from R. S. Macdonald, asking for registration as a matriculate. Referred to Education Committee.

The annual statement of the treasurer of the College. Referred to Finance Committee.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. ARMOUR—I gave notice that at this meeting I would move that a committee be appointed to investigate the financial resources and expenditures of the Council and report the result, recommending such means as may be deemed desirable to bring the expenditure within the revenue. The receipts of the Council for the past three years—

The PRESIDENT—Do you make a motion, Dr. Armour?

Dr. ARMOUR—I have read the motion.

The PRESIDENT—Is your motion seconded?

Dr. ARMOUR—It is not seconded, but if you wait till I get through—

The PRESIDENT—It must be seconded.

Dr. ARMOUR—Am I not in order to make a motion and speak to it without a seconder?

The PRESIDENT—It is not before the house till it is moved and seconded.

Dr. ARMOUR—Can't a gentleman state, without moving a motion, why he is moving it, to know whether he gets a seconder. When a member states why he is moving, the other members can see whether they will second it or not; if they do not, he can withdraw it. I do not know the rules of this Council, of course, but I think that is fair.

Dr. SANGSTER—That is certainly the parliamentary rule; and I hope there will be no stricture of that kind. I would suggest that the President, if he has to take his rulings from any source, will take them from some established source and not from the Registrar of this Council.

The PRESIDENT—I am taking them from the rules of order of this Council; and I am guided by the rules and regulations of this Council, Clause 14 of which reads as follows: "A motion must be put in writing and seconded before it is stated by the President."

Dr. ROOME—You are right, Mr. President, but he has not submitted the motion to you; it is your place when he has done so, to put the motion and have discussion upon it. It is not right to cut a man off before he speaks to his motion; the motion is to be submitted to the house for an opinion, and then you have the right to put it to the house to have it discussed afterwards.

Dr. ROGERS—I rise to a point of order. The President has ruled against it.

Dr. ARMOUR—As it is ruled against me, I move, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that a special committee be appointed to investigate the financial resources and expenditure of this Council, and report the result, recommending such means as may be desirable to bring the expenditure within the revenue.

The President then put the motion, and declared it open for discussion.

Dr. ARMOUR—Mr. President, the receipts of the Council as now obtained from registration, examination fees and fines for the past three years have amounted to \$40,980; that is an average of \$13,660 a year. There may be reason to believe that this will be maintained for the future; and it may be thought desirable to reduce the expenditure of the college so as to bring it within this amount. The chief items of expenditure in the past have been the indemnity to members, fees to examiners, salaries to officials, and printing and real estate charges. There is probably room for lessening each of these items, but if the charges in connection with printing and real estate were brought within reasonable bounds, such as would appear to be necessary for that service, it might not be necessary to make any reductions in the other items, except where it was found that the expenditure was in excess of the duties performed. While the average of the aggregate receipts from these sources for the past three years have been \$13,660, the average expenditure for the same time, omitting the charges of carrying this building, have been only \$10,960, leaving a surplus of \$2,700, a moiety of which should be sufficient to furnish the necessary building accommodation. Notwithstanding this, the total expenses of the Council, on account of the charges of carrying this building, have exceeded the receipts by several thousand dollars in the past few years. It is for the consideration of these matters that I desire to move that a special committee be appointed. But my attention, however, has just been called to the fact that I am now a member of the Finance Committee, and that this might properly come under the duties of that Committee, that being the case I am willing to allow this motion to stand for the present, with the consent of the Council.

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. President, I notice that on page 54 of the Regulations that the duties of the Finance Committee are set forth under sub-section 1, which says, under the head of Duties of the Committees, "The Committee on Finance shall have the supervision of the fiscal concerns of the Council, and report the conditions of the various funds." The first phrase, "Shall have supervision of the fiscal affairs of the Council," is a very broad one, and certainly would include all matters relating to finance. As the mover of this motion is a member of that Committee, I would move, in amendment, that the motion just read be referred to the Finance Committee.

Dr. HENRY—I will second that motion.

Dr. ARMOUR—Mr. President, I am quite willing that that should be done, and it can be done without an amendment.

Dr. BRITTON—I will withdraw the amendment if Dr. Armour consents to its being so referred.

Dr. ARMOUR—I move, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that this matter be referred to the Finance Committee.

The PRESIDENT—You are not in order, Dr. Armour; I have an amendment now to the original motion; it is moved by Dr. Britton, and seconded by Dr. Henry, that the motion just read be referred to the Finance Committee.

Dr. ROOME—You cannot refer that Committee to another Committee. Dr. Armour gave notice that he would ask that a committee be appointed. A substantive motion can be referred to the Finance Committee, but the motion itself I do not think can.

Dr. BRITTON—I think the matter itself, in its entirety, can be referred to the Finance Committee. Dr. Armour's motion was to the effect that a committee be appointed for a certain purpose; and in moving an amendment, I simply move that the Finance Committee consider the motion of Dr. Armour.

The PRESIDENT—I think Dr. Britton's motion is quite in order.

The President then put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The PRESIDENT—The next notice of motion received yesterday was one from Dr. Thornton.

Dr. THORNTON—Mr. President, I would like to ask that my notice of motion stand till the next meeting of the Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Before that is allowed to stand, the notice of motion should be read, so that the Council will know just what that notice is. It may be that the Council is prepared to deal with that now, and they might not be at the next meeting.

The PRESIDENT—The notice of motion given by Dr. Thornton is that he will move at the next meeting that this building, being altogether beyond the requirements of the Council and the limitations prescribed by the Ontario Medical Act, and being also annually and increasingly a source of great financial loss to the College, it be at once offered for sale by competitive tender, and that in event of a sale being effected an offer be made to lease from the purchaser for a lengthened period of time the rooms occupied by the Council, at a reasonable rental.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I, for one, would object to that being referred to the next meeting; that is a matter that strictly comes within the province of the Finance Committee, and the Finance Committee may be going to their work, and they should have their full work put before them, and put before them at once; and that is legitimately a part of their business.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The object of Dr. Thornton, in asking that this stand until the afternoon meeting of this Council, is that he may see the financial reports that are brought in. This motion cannot be properly and intelligently discussed until the financial reports be discussed and examined. Dr. Thornton asks for a delay of a few hours to look at those. It may be out of taste to say what my experience has been, but I have been in Parliament for ten years, and I never knew a member yet to ask for a postponement of his motion but it was granted—never once, and I press that this Council will give Dr. Thornton an opportunity to look at this financial statement in order that he may more fully and intelligently discuss it, and in order that the Council may do the same.

The President then put the question to the Council, whether leave should be granted to Dr. Thornton to defer his motion till the afternoon session of the Council. Leave granted.

Dr. SANGSTER—I move, seconded by Dr. Thornton, "That the matriculation requirements of this Council now in force shall cease to be accepted on and after the first day of October, 1896, subsequently to which date every person desirous of being received by this Council as a matriculate shall present to our Registrar the official certificate of having passed the Departmental Senior Leaving Examinations." Most members of the Council will probably remember that in 1892, three or four years ago, a committee was appointed by this Council to examine into the subject of preliminary and professional education then existing in the Dominion, in the United States, I think, in Europe and in England. That committee was requested to make a report, conveying to this Council the information received and to accompany it with such suggestions as they might deem proper for adoption by this Council. They, after giving a good deal of time and attention to the matter, made a report. In their report in respect to preliminary education—in respect to that education which is preliminary to a medical course, and with which alone I am now concerned—they stated in effect that while in Great Britain several universities required the degree in Arts, and some of them much more extensive attainments as preliminary to medical studies, the General Council of Medical Education of Great Britain, not having power to prescribe, the year previously recommended, or asked, that minimum requirements for matriculation

should be established considerably in excess of those demanded by the most exacting medical institutions in Great Britain, and some certainly not lower than those that the committee was then prepared to recommend for adoption by this Council. They further drew attention to the fact that in France, in Germany, in Austria, in Russia, in Switzerland, in Spain and in Portugal matriculation requirements equal to a degree in Arts were in force; and in several of these countries much more material attainments were insisted upon, and that in Austria a degree in Arts, I believe, was required. That committee, after giving a good deal of time and attention to the subject, presented a well-matured and well-digested report, in which it placed upon record its opinion that in the Province of Ontario, which is the peer in education of any of these countries, and in which the facilities for secondary and higher education are far in advance of most of them, the time has come when a degree in Arts might very reasonably be asked from all those desirous of entering upon the study of medicine. While placing their opinion to that effect on record, the committee decided to ask this Council to forthwith adopt as the standard of its requirements what is known as the senior leaving departmental examination, otherwise known as the honor entrance examination of the University. By influences and arguments, into which I need not now enter, the proposition then made was defeated, and the pass departmental matriculation University examination was accepted as a standard of requirements for matriculation. This examination, while practically covering the same ground as the requirements formerly in force, is, by reason of the lower percentage required, nearly one-third lower than the examination in force up to that time, so that this Council, instead of leaving the matriculation examination as was proposed, actually degraded it to that extent. Now, sir, the arguments that were mainly made use of to produce that result were chiefly three. In the first place, it was stated that there were so few that presented themselves for that examination that it would cut off all applications from matriculates to this Council; in the second place, it was said the profession desired to raise about itself a Chinese wall of exclusion; and, in the third place, it was intimated that the Minister of Education was opposed to any material advancement of the educational standard. As these same objections may be presented on the present occasion, I may as well refer to them briefly, by anticipation. The last I may dismiss as being merely used for effect, because it transpired in that very meeting that the Minister of Education was not opposed to the elevation of the matriculation standard; on the contrary, that he had himself suggested the senior leaving examination, and I know that the Minister of Education is not opposed to the elevation, and the material elevation, of the matriculation standard of this Council. The first of the objections that I have named may be dismissed as scarcely worth the breath in which it was urged. It is true that very few persons have hereto before presented themselves for that examination. Why? Because it is essentially of the nature of a specialist teacher's examination, and there were few that required to present themselves for it. It is true that it is also the senior entrance, or the honor entrance examination into the University; but inasmuch as the Department has accepted a higher standard of marks than the University has for those who pass that examination, most persons who have desired to enter the University on that standard, have preferred to present themselves before the University examiners. There can certainly be no doubt that that or any other Departmental standard of requirements that is adopted by this Council will have plenty of persons who undertake to try it. Then, in regard to the charge made that we are attempting to raise a Chinese wall of exclusion around the profession, I beg to observe that those using that objection apparently fail to recognize the fact that regulation is not exclusive; and if their contention be sustained its only logical sequence must be that the fences that at present environ the profession shall be lowered completely and free trade in medicine introduced. Once it is admitted that educational requirements of some kind shall be in the interests of the community, demanded on the part of those who would enter upon the study of medicine—and it is admitted that such shall be the case in all civilized countries in the world—it merely becomes a matter of expediency how high that standard shall be placed. It is true that there must be a full sufficiency of well-educated, self-respecting, thoroughly accomplished medical men in the community to meet every possible demand that may be made upon their services; and in countries where there is not a supply of medical men proportionate to the population it is necessary, or may be necessary, to increase educational facilities, to lower the standard of preliminary requirements, and even to invite and encourage young men and women to enter upon the study of medicine. No one, I think, will maintain that such is the condition of things in this country at the present day; in countries like Ontario, where the medical profession has become so overcrowded that it is no longer a remunerative calling to the great bulk of practitioners, and where, unless some drastic measures of relief are adopted, and adopted soon, it threatens ere long to become a scarcely reputable mode of occupation. In countries like this it becomes necessary to apply a check, and if necessary a severe check, to the influx of medical men into the profession. We have been told, of course, a great

deal about the law of demand and supply, and about the iniquity of trying to keep out the farmer's son from the profession. A mere reference to the condition of this profession in this province, not only at the present time, but for some years past, is sufficient to explode all the fine-spun theories about the demand being sufficient to regulate the supply; and we know, and the Legislature fortunately now knows, that there is a poor profession, and a poor public, and a poor farmer to be considered as well as a poor farmer's son. Our profession is hugely overcrowded, and it becomes our duty to take measures to afford it some relief; and when I hear my excellent friend, the representative of Toronto University, get up, as he did a few years ago, and state that if the adoption of a certain standard of requirements had the effect of admitting ten thousand more men into the profession, it should not be opposed, I am afraid he is not displaying his usual good judgment and discretion, and that he is allowing his official connection to warp his views; and when my very excellent, forgiving and affectionate friend, the representative from No. 1, gets up in this room and goes him one more, and says if it has the effect of bringing fifteen thousand more men into the profession, I can hardly refrain from inspecting him, and walking around him, and asking, respectfully, permission to lift the lapel of his coat-tail to see if he is not already togated with a professorial gown. It may be necessary in some other connection to urge much more forcibly and much more fully than I can venture to do here with your fifteen-minute time limit, which will close my mouth—it may be necessary in some other capacity, through the public press or before a committee of the House, to urge the elevation of this matriculation standard from a public standpoint; I am urging it now from the standpoint of the profession, and only incidentally from that of the public. That it is desirous in the interests of the profession, I think nobody will deny. Our population is not growing, and the number of students or medical men thrown into the country is being multiplied hand over hand. This Council is sending out now medical students at the rate of something like one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty a year. I believe some ninety odd graduated a week or two ago; and in the fall examination (if you have a fall examination), if it is measured by last year's examination, you may expect to have twenty-five or thirty more; and, of course, with seven or eight new men crowding into each of our seventeen constituencies every year, it requires no very extensive knowledge of arithmetic to know that in a very few years the number of medical men in the country will be doubled, unless some check is applied. If that be the result, God help the profession, God help the public, and God help the finances of this Council. You will find your public prosecutor, if multiplied by fifty, would find room for the exertion of all the energies of the entire Court in watching the profession itself; and your Discipline Committee, with its terrors multiplied and enhanced indefinitely, and its powers increased tenfold, would be unable to stem the torrent of professional degradation. Your tax, if you impose one of \$5, or \$10, or \$20, would be consumed in a vain attempt to prevent the multiplication by the dozen of McCullys or Washingtons, because the source of much of the professional lapses that exist in this country lies in the overcrowded condition of the profession; and the more your profession becomes overcrowded, the more you will find these lapses of professional conduct. You may talk about means of restricting lodge practice and of Dominion registration; but everybody knows that if the profession were not crowded as it is there would be no lodge practice; nobody would stoop to it. If there were only two men in a town where there are now four, no one would have any connection with a lodge. Now, I am thoroughly convinced that the only way of placing any restriction upon the influx to our profession is to place a stiff and advanced matriculation examination at the commencement. (Hear, hear.) When a man has got into the educational lane that leads to medical registration, and has spent some time and money in it, he is going to persevere and going to get over the final test, I do not care how highly it may be elevated. If they are to be restrained at all, I say they are to be restrained at the commencement by your matriculation examination—(hear, hear)—and the time has come, in my opinion, when no less than a degree in Arts should be accepted. I know, from much observation, that the public is ripe for a measure in that direction. The public is already beginning to suffer in its pockets, from the plethora of an overcrowded and congested profession; and I have no doubt, and I speak with some authority, that the Legislature would consent to rather than oppose any measure offered by us in that direction. While I believe that a degree in Arts should be required, and also I should be delighted if any gentleman in this room would get up and move an amendment to my motion, that a degree in Arts shall be at once required, or shall be required during the lifetime of this Council, say, after the lapse of two years; yet, in order to avoid the charge of undue precipitancy I have placed the requirements proposed at the senior leaving departmental examination. Now, Mr. President, before sitting down, I have to simply state that the whole of this subject was fully discussed two and three years ago. It was published *in extenso*, in the announcements of those years, and a copy of those announcements was sent out to every medical man in this Province, and some amount

of attention has been devoted to the subject since in the professional and in the public press. No gentleman present, therefore, who claims that he keeps himself current with the Government and with the interests of the profession, or who claims to have so kept himself, will not, I think, on the present occasion, say he is not prepared to vote at once, and to vote intelligently, upon a motion of that kind. I know hundreds of medical men in the Province of Ontario at the present time are looking anxiously for an advancement in our matriculation standard, and I know many of the educational men in the city of Toronto admit, and freely admit, although they are engaged in the work of medical education, that the time has come when that standard should be largely advanced. I simply ask that the measure should be considered, and considered at once, and judged upon its merits. We know that the committees of this Council have sometimes been converted into sepulchres, in which to entomb resolutions of that kind that are not deemed desirable; and I must insist that this resolution, if it be sent to the Education Committee, shall be sent with a request that that Committee shall report at once. I have no desire to see it buried past hope of resurrection in that way in any committee; if it is to be killed, let it be knifed in open fight and in broad daylight.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I think that our usual custom has been when questions regarding alterations in matriculation, or when the entire curriculum, in fact, has been before the Council, that they should be carefully considered in committee; whether any have ever been buried there or not I am not prepared to say, not having been a member of that committee at any time. At all events, I think it is in the interests of the Council that any proposition to change our curriculum in any shape or form should receive that careful discussion in committee which it cannot at first receive in the body of the Council; and, without considering the merits of the question at all, I would move that the motion now before the Council be referred to the Education Committee, and I have no doubt the Education Committee will report on it promptly enough.

Dr. BRAY—I will second Dr. Campbell's motion.

Dr. BRITTON—In supporting the motion just put before the Council I shall not say much, excepting simply to affirm the fact that I have heretofore always endeavored to maintain as high a standard as possible, not only in primary education but in the professional examinations, and to say I was rather amused at some of the extravagant statements that were made, or reports that were made of statements supposed to have been made, by me at the time of the lengthened discussion we had over the new curriculum. I do not intend to draw any long bows, and I think it would be wise if none of us did so. That is all I have to say.

Dr. REDDICK—I have no objection to the motion being referred to the Education Committee, provided that it will come up again in a manner so that there will be an expression of opinion by the Council upon this matter, which is one of the most important things this Council has to deal with, perhaps the most important.

Dr. BRAY—Mr. President, it cannot come up in any other way if this motion is referred to the Education Committee to bring in a report; it is open for discussion then by anybody. They can move any amendments to it and discuss it as much as they like. There is no motion ever comes before this Council from any committee that has not been open for the fullest discussion; so that I take exception to what Dr. Reddick says, "that if it can be brought up so that it will be discussed." I contend that it cannot help but be brought up and discussed.

Dr. MOORE—Before this motion is put, I desire to say for Dr. Reddick's information that this report will go to the Education Committee, and will there be considered, and considered thoroughly; and in the report of the Education Committee which comes before this Council it will be presented again, and we will, in all probability, go into committee of the whole, where every man has a right to discuss it; and, if he has a mind to, when we open the Council again he can then ask it to be referred back to the Committee of the Whole. Another thing I might say is, that I have never known anything of this kind to be buried by the Education Committee. You cannot bury it, because if the committee comes up with no report upon whatever is referred to them, it is at the option of any member of this Council to ask what has been done with it.

Dr. GEIKIE—Wouldn't it be advantageous to add to the motion, "And that it be required, in event of this motion being adopted, that every member of this Council shall pass the examination"? (Hear, hear.)

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I would suggest that that should not be done, for the sake of my friend Dr. Geikie.

The President here put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Logan, that the first order of business at the Thursday afternoon session shall be the consideration of the report of the Discipline Committee *re* E. A. A. B. Rose. Carried.

INQUIRIES.

Dr. SANGSTER—I beg to inquire, Mr. President, whether, when the yeas and nays are taken on any motion, they are taken with the distinct understanding that they are to appear in the proceedings of this Council? That has not always been so; and if there be any doubt of its being done in the future, I will at the next meeting give notice of motion to amend the by-law covering that by adding the words “and published” at the close thereof. If it is in the power of any officer or of any committee in this Council to shut out, in certain cases, or that in any case the yeas and nays, after being taken and recorded, shall not be published, I would like to know that such is the fact.

The PRESIDENT—I may say that it has always been customary to publish the votes, the yeas and nays. It might possibly on an occasion have been omitted inadvertently; I do not know that the names have always been given, but the numbers have been given.

Dr. REDDICK—That is an important point; it is the names we want, not the numbers.

Dr. SANGSTER—If it is understood that the names shall always be published in the future I will be content to let it rest there, but I want it understood.

Dr. HENRY—I have been in the Council since 1886, and I think on every vote on which the yeas and nays have been taken the names have always appeared; I have no recollection to the contrary.

Dr. SANGSTER—Dr. Rogers demanded the yeas and nays on a resolution last year and you will not find the names given there.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I have no knowledge, and I never had, that any person had any authority to keep back either the names or the numbers. This is taken as minutes, and is supposed to be published as minutes; and I never had any knowledge of it having been done otherwise.

Dr. SANGSTER—It was done in that case.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There is no question but the very object of the yeas and nays is that the names shall be recorded.

Dr. BRITTON—I do not know that the Council should affirm its opinion on the matter, because it has always been understood since I have been a member of the Council, that the yeas and nays were called for for the purpose of knowing definitely who voted contra and who for; and if at any time the names were omitted it certainly has been as you said, Mr. President, inadvertently done; there has been no purpose or object in the matter I am quite confident.

The PRESIDENT—Is that quite satisfactory, Dr. Sangster?

Dr. SANGSTER—Yes. If there is the distinct understanding that if it has been omitted in the past, it has been done inadvertently, and that such inadvertence shall not occur in the future.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

At the request of the President, the Vice-President took the chair.

Dr. HARRIS—Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen, I have here the report of the late Board of Examiners, which I now wish to present to you. By way of explanation I may say that Dr. Philip, the ex-President, according to resolution of Council, was Chairman of the Board of Examiners; I was Vice-President, and after Dr. Philip's retirement I acted for him. The report is as follows:

REPORT OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to report that I was deputed by the President to act as Chairman of the Board of Examiners in his stead, and to inspect the Examiners' and Registrar's schedules.

I have therefore to report to you the results of the professional examinations held in Toronto in September, 1894, and in Toronto and Kingston in April, 1895.

For the primary examination in September, 1894, 34 candidates presented themselves, of whom 15 passed and 19 failed, the percentage passing being 44 per cent.

For the final examination 32 candidates presented themselves, of whom 20 passed and 12 failed, 62 per cent. passing.

In April, 1895, 144 candidates applied for examination, 3 of whom did not appear owing to illness or for other reasons. Of the 141 presenting themselves 77 passed and 64 failed, 55 per cent. passing.

For the final examination 134 presented themselves. Of this number 93 passed and 41 failed, 69 per cent. passing.

The number of each candidate, with the marks obtained on each subject, will be found in the schedule of the Registrar, the number of marks in each case being taken from the

schedule of the Examiner. The Registrar's schedule, so prepared, has been examined by me and certified correct.

The examinations, as usual, were made as practical as possible. In anatomy, wet and dry preparations of the whole human body, with the viscera, bones and models, were used. In pathology, histology and therapeutics, microscopic and gross specimens were used. In chemistry, practical work was required in the laboratory. In medicine and operative and non-operative surgery, clinical examinations were held in the General Hospitals in Toronto and Kingston, and the Examiners in midwifery and medical and surgical anatomy used the subject, models, instruments, etc.

As the Board of Examiners did not hold any meeting this year after their work had been completed, there is no report from the Board as a whole. But the members were requested to submit any suggestions they might be disposed to make in connection with the examinations. In response, the following recommendations are made, and are referred to you for consideration. All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM T. HARRIS,
Chairman Board of Examiners.

H. B. SMALL—The only suggestion I would make to the Council is to call attention to the course in dispensing, and urge that the candidate complete it before coming up for examination. It certainly cannot be the intention of the Council to have any student present himself for examination in materia medica and pharmacy, and take the course after he had passed the examination.

Dr. Jones suggests that six hours a day is long enough to conduct oral examinations, as when longer than that the strain upon the Examiner is very great, and it is difficult if not impossible, to do justice to the students after examining for more than six hours.

Report referred to Education Committee.

The President again took the chair.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—The Registration Committee beg to report that they met and organized, appointing Dr. Rosebrugh as chairman and Dr. Shaw as secretary of the Committee, and that the Committee is now ready for business.

Dr. THORBURN—The Finance Committee beg to report that they met and organized, appointing Dr. Thorburn as chairman, and are now ready for business.

Dr. BRITTON—The Committee on Education met and appointed Dr. Britton as chairman and Dr. Moorhouse secretary; the Committee is not yet ready to make a report. In my opinion it would be better to wait and have a more lengthened report than we could possibly give now.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

None.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I see that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick have given an invitation to the members of this Council for this afternoon. Whatever action is taken should be united. Personally I am disposed to think we have almost more work on hand than we can possibly attend to if we accept this kind invitation, and personally I would prefer going on with the work of the Council.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I did not take it that we were invited as an organization. I think the invitations are only personal, and it is merely a personal matter for us to accept them or not.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—They are personal, but I suggest that we should take united action in reference to them.

Dr. THORBURN—I do not think it is a personal matter at all. The Synod of the Church of England is in session, and this party is given for their benefit and for that of the members of the Medical Council, and I think, if we can slip away for an hour or two, it is an invitation we ought to accept. The invitation says from four to half-past six. It is a formal thing, and we can leave here at five o'clock, pass the time of day, and pass out. As to these being personal invitations, I wish to say I saw invitations to persons to meet the Council and meet the Synod.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—From the fact that not a single member of the Council has been passed over, as the invitation has been so general, we might accept it as a general matter by the Council, and I think it would be nothing but an act of courtesy to comply with the invitation. I quite agree with Dr. Thorburn when he says if we leave here at five o'clock an hour would be ample, and we can be back to work at eight o'clock; and I think if we have done our duty faithfully during the previous hours of the day, we should be allowed a short space of time to accept this very kind invitation.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—If a motion is necessary, I would move, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that the very kind invitation of Mrs. Kirkpatrick be accepted, and that the Council adjourn at five o'clock. Carried.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, *June 12th*, 1895.

In accordance with the motion to adjourn, the Council met at two o'clock. The President, in the chair, called the Council to order.

The roll was called by the Registrar, and the following members were present : Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Registrar and confirmed, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. Pyne read a communication from the Ontario Medical College for Women, Toronto. Referred to Education Committee.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. Logan moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that in view of the general interest taken in the subject of Dominion Medical Registration by the medical profession of our country, this Council recognizes the desirability of establishing Dominion Registration so soon as the various provinces can comply with the conditions of the Ontario Medical Act.

The President put the motion.

Dr. LOGAN—Mr. President, I do not wish to detain the Council with any extended remarks in reference to this motion. My object in bringing it before the Council was simply this : I met some medical men who were of the opinion that this Council is in possession of such extraordinary powers that we can almost accomplish anything we undertake, and that this question of reciprocity can be manipulated by this Council without any difficulty whatever. This, as you are aware, is not true ; and my object is to gain the opinion of the Council in reference to it. I believe this Council is not opposed to Dominion Registration, provided the conditions can be made favorable and in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act. I merely wish your opinion on the matter, to show the medical public we are not opposed to Dominion Registration so long as the conditions necessary for the accomplishment of that are complied with.

Dr. ROGERS—In rising to second the motion which has been so ably put by our friend, Dr. Logan, I may say that both Dr. Logan and myself were, as members of the Council, a joint committee, representatives in the Council of all the provinces to consider some means whereby either Dominion Registration or reciprocity between the provinces could be accomplished. We met the other representatives, and after discussing the matter for many hours it was agreed that all the provinces should endeavor to secure a Medical Act strictly on the lines of that in Ontario, whereby the Council would have absolute control of the standard of education, and the power of holding examinations ; the exact or similar power to that which we have here in Ontario. That was the conclusion ; that was agreed to by representatives from the Province of Quebec, the Province of Manitoba and, I think, other provinces ; and we looked forward then with some degree of hope that the time was not far distant when the other provinces would do what their representatives said they would do ; that is, they would have the Medical Acts in these various provinces changed to that which we have here in Ontario, and then we would have reciprocity with them ; that is to say, that they would hold an examination equivalent to ours, with a period of study similar to ours, and have a matriculation equivalent to ours, and then we could take their registration certificates and register them in our province and they could do the same with ours. As you can understand, it would be impossible for us to have reciprocity with these provinces unless that was the case. I am sorry to say that although the representatives who were at the conference from the Province of Quebec endeavored to have the Medical Act in the Province of Quebec changed, they failed to do so ; that failure was owing to the position taken by some of the Universities in the Province of Quebec. I may tell the members of the Council—I presume most of them know—that in the Province of Quebec any person holding a degree in medicine from McGill University, or Laval University, or Bishop's, or Victoria has the right of registration in

that province without examination. They must pass the matriculation of their Council there but they have no medical examination. What they tried to do was to have the power, as we have in Ontario, of having a regular examination. If they had that we could easily extend reciprocity to that province. If the matter has fallen through, and if we have not succeeded in getting reciprocity in all the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, it has not been the fault of the Province of Ontario. Times out of number, to my knowledge, in this Council we have made overtures to all the provinces to have examinations equivalent to our own so that we could have reciprocity. I may also say that the only way of getting Dominion Registration is by reciprocity. There is no power whatever in the Parliament to pass an Act which would give a Dominion Registration Board—that is out of the power of the Dominion Parliament, it is *ultra vires* of that Parliament; therefore we could only get Dominion Registration by a series of mutual agreements with the various provinces. I have hoped, and we have hoped and endeavored—and I think I speak in the name of every member of the old Council—to get the other provinces to come up to our standard in Ontario, and to have an examination of all the students before they get their registration, and then we would have reciprocity which would amount to Dominion Registration. In seconding Dr. Logan's resolution I do it with a great deal of pleasure; and I reiterate that Ontario is willing to have reciprocity with the other provinces, and indeed anxious to have Dominion Registration if we can get it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Before that resolution is put I would like to call the attention of the Council to the very great liberality of that motion. Its great liberality seems to be in letting the Province of Ontario lay down the rule, and telling the others, If you come to my standard you can come in. That is not what I generally understand by reciprocity. I should think they would come together and there would be a mutual understanding as to what would be advisable by the whole. But in this case Ontario is supposed to be perfect, and, Ontario being perfect, you say to all the others, "Come up to us and we will shake hands with you." I cannot say that I look upon that as the most liberal thing in the world; and I think greater liberality would be shown if there was a conference of the representatives of the different provinces, and they united on what they considered would be satisfactory legislation, and let each province adopt it and come together. But when Ontario says it must have what it wants, and all the rest must come up to its standard, I do not think there is any liberality in that. I think it is selfish and narrow; it is looking at it through your spectacles, and not thinking of anybody else. I don't think it should be that way. I have no objection to this resolution, but I do not think it shows any liberality on the part of this Council, but, on the contrary, shows their narrowness.

Dr. REDDICK—I am very much taken with the remarks of Dr. Williams; he echoed my sentiments to a certain extent in reference to the wording of that resolution, which is somewhat similar to a resolution that was passed in this Council before. If we are seriously anxious for reciprocity—which I think every member of this Council, and everyone who considers himself a British subject should be—we should be willing to give and take perhaps a little. For my own part, I am personally very strongly in favor of Dominion Registration, provided we do not have to reduce the standard of our medical education, or preliminary education or primary examinations, but I am not very well posted as regards the legal steps that are necessary to take. I understand, and have understood before, as Dr. Rogers has said, that it is out of the power of the Dominion Parliament to pass an Act, though I have heard it mooted and heard different times that each Legislature can pass an Act; but that itself looks too round-about a way. The only other means left at the disposal of the profession in the Dominion, as I understand it, is some mutual agreement. The matter was brought up at the Dominion Medical Association in St. John last fall, and there was a committee appointed there to report at the next meeting, which will be at Kingston next fall. They have done that from year to year, and that is about the end of it. The committee is appointed; and they say there of that meeting that Dr. Rogers spoke about, that that settled it; there seemed to be no possibility of getting any further than getting together and talking it over, and that was the end of it. That was the report of some gentlemen at the Medical Association in St. John last fall, that they got together and talked it over, and that was the end of it.

Dr. ROGERS—I desire to speak in explanation. When I stated a little while ago that we had a conference, I presumed that the word "conference" would be explanatory in itself. I might say, in the first place, the request for the conference went from the Council. Dr. Logan moved, in 1892, that the Registrar should communicate with the Councils of all the provinces, asking them to arrange a conference at which we could talk over this matter; and, in 1893, a committee of this Council was appointed to meet a committee from the other Councils; and Dr. Pyne, as Registrar, communicated with the other Councils, asking them to meet our committee for this purpose in Ottawa, in September, 1893, at the time the Dominion Medical Association met. Now, at this conference, which was agreed to by the other provinces, let it not be understood that the Province of Ontario held up a club and said, "You must come to our standard." That was not the case by any means. We simply

talked the matter over amicably ; and the representatives from the other provinces agreed. They themselves agreed, and were the movers that the Medical Act of Ontario was the standard which they themselves should try and get. We did not put that up as an ultimatum. We did not say, You must come to our requirements, but it was they themselves that wanted it. And, as a result of the conference or talking together, they themselves agreed, if their provinces could pass an Act on the lines of the Ontario Medical Act, it should be done. I do not think that any member can be right in saying that Ontario held up a standard and said, "You must come to us, or we can't let you in." But reciprocity cannot be like a handle of a jug, all on one side. If you are going to have reciprocity, you must either have a fair one or you cannot have it at all. The result of the conference was entirely the movement of the representatives of Quebec, Nova Scotia and Manitoba ; they unanimously agreed that our Act was the best, and they wanted an Act like it in their own provinces.

Dr. BRAY—It is clearly laid down in the Act how we are to have reciprocity, and until that Act is changed I do not see how we can take any action in the matter. Section 26 of the Act, at page 21, says : "When and as soon as it appears that there has been established a Central Examining Board similar to that constituted by this Act, or an institution duly recognized by the Legislature of any of the provinces forming part of the Dominion of Canada, other than Ontario, as the sole examining body for the purpose of granting certificates of qualification, and wherein the curriculum is equal to that established in Ontario, the holder of any such certificate shall, upon proof, be entitled to registration by the Council of Ontario, if the same privilege is accorded by such Examining Board or institution to those holding certificates in Ontario." As long as that Act stands as it is and not repealed, we cannot make any concession to any of the provinces—that is, we cannot lower our standard at all ; they have to come up to our standard. I was chairman of the meeting in Ottawa referred to by some of the previous speakers. I have always been very anxious for reciprocity, and I think it is a great pity that in this new Dominion we should not have reciprocity. But I tell you it was distinctly told to us in Ontario that British Columbia and the North-West Territories did not want reciprocity at all. Why ? "Because," they said, "we have nothing to gain by it and everything to lose. Down in Ontario you are flooded with medical men ; while we are a new country and are going to grow, and your men will come here if we have reciprocity." When that was expressed, and expressed freely there, I do not see what we can do. The best we can hope for, and I think it is all Ontario can require just now, would be reciprocity between Ontario and Quebec ; and I believe there are steps being taken in Quebec now to get a Licensing Board similar to ours. If we can help them in any way, why not meet them ? I do not say hold fast and hard to any by-law or law we have here, but try and meet them if we can, as long as their standard is sufficient. But I do say I would never go in for reciprocity if it was going to lower the standard of medical education in Ontario—(hear, hear)—but if it is going to raise it, I will hold up both hands for it. I do not think it is necessary to take up very much time in talking this over. There have been committees appointed from this Council, and the Registrar wrote to the registrars of all the different provinces which had boards, and we met at Ottawa and discussed this thing for hours and hours, and came to no conclusion at all.

Dr. FOWLER—I think the Council will find that reciprocity, or Dominion Registration, can never be obtained except by co-operation with the universities, and it is not at all to be expected that the universities of Quebec will surrender the privileges which they now have of not only giving a degree of M.D., but also giving powers to practice in the Province of Quebec. And I have every reason to believe the universities of Toronto are sorry enough that they allowed the Council to get this power away from them, and some of them are moving now to have this done away with. They feel, and many students feel, that it is a hardship to have to submit to two examinations—to an examination for M.D., and also a separate examination for a license from this College. I think by co-operation with the universities that this Dominion Registration might be obtained.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am only going to make a few remarks upon the motion. Dr. Williams very clearly and lucidly expressed my views completely. I think it would be a pity to put that resolution on record as carried, because, as Dr. Williams says, it shows no generosity or liberality. It practically sets us before all the other provinces as a body regarding ourselves as infallible, away above and beyond the others. I say, and my candid conviction is, the standard in Ontario is higher than in any other province, and I feel proud of it. It has been that ever since I have known the Council, almost ; and when I was in the Council before I had that conviction. At the same time, I do not think it is necessary for us to pass a resolution to practically say, "We are over and above you, and when you come up to our standard we will consider the matter of Dominion Registration." If the wording of the resolution could be changed so as not to be offensive—because if I were outside of the Province of Ontario I would regard it as offensive—I think it would be far better.

Dr. BRAY—I would like to ask Dr. Logan if he will not modify that motion in some way or other. The first part of the resolution I quite agree with.

Dr. DICKSON—I see no object in modifying the motion as long as this part of the Act remains. It is simply giving expression to what is already on record, and I think it is high time we should take some action in reference to this matter; I think now the time has come when this Council should say they are prepared to carry out this provision of the Act; and I think there is nothing too strong in the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. REDDICK—I do not think it is necessary to go to the Legislature to change what is meant in this Act referred to by Dr. Bray—Clause 26 refers to our curriculum more particularly. It would not be necessary for us to go to the Legislature; we can lower our standard if we feel disposed to, away down as low as Quebec, or any other place, and then it would be very easy for them to come in.

Dr. LOGAN—My object was simply to elicit the opinion of the Council, and I have no desire whatever to insist on the members voting upon this resolution unless they see proper. If you entertain any idea of an amendment at all that you wish to lower your standard, that you wish to make concessions from the position you have already occupied, I think it would be very desirable you should put it in some terms. Are you prepared to make any concessions whatever in any respect? (“No, no.”)

Dr. CAMPBELL—I think there is no doubt we all agree with the idea of Dr. Logan that reciprocity would be a good thing, if we could have it. We also agree that we do not want to lower our standard. The question then arises whether the terms of the resolution will sound well and at the same time correctly express our views. The mover of the motion, I know, is quite willing to have it modified in any reasonable shape, and I would therefore move that it be referred to the Registration Committee, and that committee can consult with the mover and put it into shape to show the sense of the Council, and at the same time endeavor to make it satisfactory to the other provinces without lowering our standard.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I take great pleasure in seconding this motion. Here we have two factions, one opposing the passing of this motion, which evidently means that we retain our own standard; on the other hand, we have Dr. Sangster advocating an addition to our standard, making it higher. I do not think there is any member of this Council who would entertain the idea of asking for reciprocity from any sister province if we had to do it upon a retrograde movement. (Hear, hear.)

The President here put the motion to refer this matter to the Registration Committee, and on a vote having been taken, declared the motion carried.

Dr. Rogers here asked leave to introduce a notice of motion.

Leave granted, the Council reverting to the order of business, “Notices of Motion.”

1. Dr. Rogers gave notice of motion that at the next session of this Council he would introduce a by-law appointing a Committee on Discipline.

2. Dr. Bray gave notice of motion that he would move that the Registrar be instructed to write to the late president or secretary of any of the old licensing boards that were in existence at the time of the formation of this Council, and which are now defunct, or to any person or persons who have any seals, instruments or documents in their possession belonging to any of the late boards; and that they be requested to send the same forthwith to the Registrar of the College.

The regular order of business was then proceeded with.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING (CONTINUED).

Dr. Henry asked that his motions, of which notice had been given, stand over to the next session of the Council.

Leave granted.

Dr. THORNTON—I have a notice of motion laid over from this morning. It is moved by myself, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that this building being altogether beyond the requirements of the Council and the limitations prescribed by the Ontario Medical Act, and being also annually and increasingly a source of great financial loss to the College, it be at once offered for sale by competitive tender, and that, in event of a sale being effected an effort be made to lease from the purchaser for a lengthened period of time the rooms occupied at present by the Council at a reasonable rental.

The President put the motion.

Dr. THORNTON—It may be considered presumption on my part, as a new member, to introduce at once a motion to the Council of this nature, but I think that I may be excused when we look into facts. In some of the constituencies represented by the territorial representatives this question has received a great deal more prominence than in others. This question came up as far back (and prominently so in my division) as the election of 1890; my constituents being of the opinion that it was entirely outside of the scope of any legislation we had for such an undertaking, and that it was outside of the duties to be discharged by the members of the Council. That was immediately after the construction of this building.

The murmur was somewhat smothered by the statement that was made at the time, that we had not only a home but a respectable home for the Council ; and what was of a great deal more moment, a home that would in the future be a source of revenue to the Council, and would do away in the very near future entirely with the demand that has been made on the profession to keep up the revenue of the Council. This statement was made positively and emphatically ; there was no dodging around the question at all that such was the fact, that the revenue that would be received from this building would do away entirely with the demands made on the profession in connection with the assessment tax. This went on with considerable murmuring and considerable fault-finding at the publication of every annual announcement, showing the financial returns in connection with the undertaking, until last year, when the President's address was sent broadcast over the County of Dufferin, and, I presume, over the whole province. There was then intense dissatisfaction on every hand, and particularly at some of the remarks contained in that address, after having the explanation given that had been thrown out, to which I have referred—you will find it stated that "the profession outside of Toronto knew something of its extravagant dimensions and of its cost, but no voice was heard in censure or in criticism ; and no member of the Council was refused re-election because he had favored the erection of the College building." The reason that no objection had been made to the return of members from that locality was simply that we were given to understand that the building would be a source of revenue such as would relieve the demands made upon the profession. I say this gave dissatisfaction, and in connection with that we had also the statement "yet the fact that it could to-day be sold, leaving the Council with a large cash balance on hand as a result of the operation, may be accepted as an indication that we have not been unfaithful or imprudent trustees." These statements in connection with the financial returns gave intense dissatisfaction. I may say for one that I was simply as an elector in sympathy with the others ; that is, with the large majority, there only being a small minority that differed. I have yet to find a single member in the electorate in that section but what would be perfectly satisfied and think that this Council should have a home, a home properly equipped for the carrying on of its business, the examinations and every duty that the Council should perform ; but they think that that home should be used exclusively for the purposes of the Council ; and I have yet to find anything more than a very small majority but what think that we are entirely beyond the scope of the legislation we have in the matter or beyond any duties we should discharge in connection with the Council. Now, I have heard a great many statements as to the gains and losses that have been derived from, or sustained by, the Council in connection with this building ; and I have found that the different members of the Council have a great many different ways of getting at a conclusion in this matter. It seems to me that it is a very plain matter. I do not pretend to be an expert financier by any means, but I think that we should conduct it as an undertaking placed upon a distinct business basis. In ascertaining the results or outcome of the undertaking I would charge, on the one hand, a proper interest on all the money we have invested in it, and interest on all the liabilities that we have on the building, and the expenses necessary to maintain this building ; I think that is a fair way of getting at the expenditure. On the other hand, I would credit the undertaking with all the rents, or whatever we may receive from the building, and at the same time make a proper allowance for the part of this building occupied by the Council ; and then strike the balance. I think that is a fair way certainly to get at the matter. It would look to me like a business calculation. Now, if you take the subject up on that basis, you will find that this building has been the source of very serious loss to us. You may be surprised—some of you that have never given it any thought—to find that if you allow \$2,000 for the use of that portion of the building which we occupy, and add to that the rentals that we have received since we opened this building, we have a deficit on our hands of \$20,582.55—these figures may vary a few cents. There are others that think the value of this building to the Council should not be reckoned on that basis at all, but on the basis of what they have paid in to the building, or somewhere in the neighborhood of \$28,000, which would only give you the advantage of a rental of about \$1,400 a year, and would place us to-day with a deficit on the undertaking of about \$25,531.27. Now, if you look at this matter squarely in the face we have a very serious problem before us. I know some of the old members say, Do not be precipitous in the matter ; do not get in a hurry ; there has been a depression in business, but we will tide this thing over. Now, I would like to see the set of figures that would show me just how it is going to be tided over ; there is where the difficulty presents itself to me. We have to-day in connection with this business, or will have by the first day of next January, or, if you please, the thirty-first day of December, a deficit for the year, after allowing your \$2,000 for the use of that part of the building occupied by the Council, of \$5,021.82. Now, how are we going to meet that ? We may go to the full limit of all the legislation that we have in the matter ; we may reinstate all the suspended clauses of the Medical Act ; we may collect promptly on the thirty-first day of December everything available without a single member of the profession dissenting, and we are not going to get a single step ahead ; in fact we are not going to meet

the full amount. Others will say, times are going to be better. But you must remember this deficit is increasing all the time. Some say there is a great deal of it met. Certainly, if we had the means I suppose we might go on meeting it, but that does not touch the matter as a business question. What I want to get at is this, that as a business question we have got to meet it; and if we have got this enormous deficit rolling up it has got to be met at some time by some means. We have got to get out of the difficulty in some way, or the problem has got to solve itself. I have no doubt several will say, your position is rather a unique one, you would offer a property for sale, and your reason for selling it is, by your own proof, it is worth nothing in the market at all. I cannot accept this at all; I think in going into a property speculation the Council stepped entirely outside of its duties, and I think we have no right to expect the members of this Council to show themselves as adepts or experts as real estate agents; at least a great many of the profession look at it in that way. Instead of accusing the Council of badly managing the affair it has been a wonder to my mind they have managed it so long as they have in the face of such an undertaking. I do not want to take up a great deal of your time on this question, because there are a great many of the older members of this Council that will want to speak to the matter. But it has been brought home to me very pointedly; my constituents have demanded me to give attention to this particular matter, and I think I am not out of order in referring to the members of the College and their views that they expressed in this matter. Why, in short, they put it just in this way, that they are strictly loyal to this Council, and they are ready and they are willing to do everything reasonable to sustain the hands of this Council in upholding the profession generally, and any undertaking that is for the profession; but in a property speculation, which they consider outside of the scope of the legislation and outside of the proper discharge of our duties, if a demand is made upon them to meet a deficit arising out of a mismanagement in the business they say that they can not respond to it, nor will they respond to it.

Dr. THORBURN—I submit that these remarks are altogether out of taste. This matter should be referred to the Finance Committee, and when that committee brings in its report it will be then quite in order for Dr. Thornton or any other gentleman here to make any allusions to it that they may see fit. We want to economize our time at this meeting, and this is taking up the time of the Council unnecessarily. There are a number of gentlemen here who are lengthening out the Council's time and adding very much to the expense of the Council, which has been a constant complaint against the Council in the past, and we should now endeavor to remove all causes for further complaint on that score.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I do not propose to follow Dr. Thornton in any of his remarks whatever. We are dealing to-day with things in a matter-of-fact way. We have this building on our hands, and we have it to deal with; and I am sure there is not a member of the Council here present but is anxious to deal with it in the best possible way that can be done in the interests of the profession—(hear, hear)—and I believe I am perfectly safe in saying every member of the old Council has that kind of feeling. (Hear, hear.) They want to have done that which is best—(hear, hear)—and if a mistake was made in the past—along about 1878, when the property was purchased—if it was a mistake, we are not prepared to cast undue reflections upon the members of the Council who were acting at that time, because we must believe that they acted according to their judgment and to the best of their ability. (Hear, hear.) Whether it was the wisest thing in the world to have put up this building is a matter upon which there may be more than one opinion, and hence I think it is not wise at present to enter fully into a discussion as to what is best now to do. We have appointed a Finance Committee to go into the whole matter in connection with our financial position; and we have strengthened that, if I may use the term, by a resolution, drawn up by Dr. Armour and sent to that committee, which is intended to impress upon them more fully that we want our financial matters gone into, and gone into carefully; and when we have that committee's report and their recommendation, then we will be in a position, and not till then, to pass upon this matter with any degree of satisfaction. Holding that view, I move, seconded by Dr. Henry, that this matter be referred to the Finance Committee, with a request that they report thereon.

Dr. HENRY—In seconding this motion, I heartily endorse the remarks made by Dr. Williams. I canvassed through my constituency and I found a great many of my constituents took objection to this building; but, while they took objection, quite a number were laboring under a great mistake. They were under the impression that the Council at the present time had gone to the expense of establishing a library here and keeping up a set of offices for the especial benefit of the profession in the city of Toronto. That was one of the ideas they were laboring under. As a matter of course, I quite agree with Dr. Williams, and I have always held the view that as quick as we can dispose of this building it would be well to do so; and I believe if we could buy property in the western part of the city on which we might erect a small building—a building that would give ample room for examinations—that that would be wiser, perhaps, than maintaining this large structure. But while holding those views, I think this is a very bad time to try to force a building of this type on the market. We all know property has gone down in value not only here but everywhere else, and to try to place

this property on the market and force a sale would be certain financial suicide. We are all agreeable, and think it very desirable that this property should be disposed of as quickly as possible ; but in the meantime, supposing we got a good offer for it to-morrow, we would have to look around for some other place to carry on the affairs of the Council. We know the difficulty we had to contend with in the past to get rooms sufficiently large and ample in which to hold and conduct our examinations. The University was found to be too small, and the Normal School was too small, and it was a difficult matter to keep students (as was reported to this Council) from copying from one another when the examinations were conducted at those places ; and if we were to sell, and then turn around and rent from the man to whom we sold, we would find it would be an increased expense. I think we are not in a position to discuss this question intelligently. I think it ought to go to the Finance Committee, and from them we will get the facts. I do not know what the revenue is that is derived from this building at present ; it may be that the revenue is sufficient to meet the demands. I cannot discuss this question intelligently because I do not know the facts, and I think the better way is to let the matter go to the Finance Committee, and let them thresh it out and report to us, when we can talk intelligently.

Dr. BRAY—Just one word. I would be the last one in the world to wish to curtail the remarks of anybody ; but we are departing from the general procedure in the remarks made not only by young members but by old members ; and I think an important question of this kind, where we have no facts before us, should not be discussed until we have the facts.

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise to a point of order. Are the members speaking to the amendment or to the resolution ?

The PRESIDENT—To the amendment.

Dr. SANGSTER—The amendment has not been read from the chair.

The PRESIDENT—No. I will read it now. It is moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Henry, and resolved, that the resolution be referred to the Finance Committee and be reported on by them with other matters.

Dr. BRAY—As I said before, I do not wish to curtail discussion at all. There will be ample opportunity when the matter is reported on by the committee, for full discussion, and we shall then have all the figures before us. If we want to facilitate business I think the less discussion we have on those matters that we do not know much about before-hand the better. I do not wish to make any more remarks on this subject now or to reflect on any member, but I say the old members as well as the new have transgressed in this respect.

Dr. GEIKIE—In order to economize the time of the Council, I cannot avoid a word or two on this. In reference to the amendment there is a bright side, and a fairly bright side, to this question. At first the purchase was considered a very reasonable one, they got it at so reasonable a rate. The boom came and everything went away up ; then everything went away down. But matters are brightening again. There is an immense pile (points to new civic buildings on Queen street) costing a large sum of money, that has enhanced the value of this property very largely ; and when that Court House is finished the value will be still further enhanced. In view of this fact, and of the fact that times are brightening, there is not a doubt that this property is situated most eligibly, and that it is of great value. Now, keeping that and the other things in view, after the Finance Committee shall have discussed the matter properly, we shall be in a position to arrive at a decision that we are not now in a position to arrive at.

(Cries of "Question, question.")

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I have my rights and I intend to exercise them, and I do not intend to be deprived of them by a cry of "Question." It has been stated here that it is out of order to discuss this question. But I claim it is the right of every deliberative body to discuss any and every question that comes before it.

The PRESIDENT—It has not been ruled out of order.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No ; and I am glad you agree with me, and that you did not rule it out of order. But member after member has stated it is out of order, and that Dr. Thornton is out of order. I do not propose to discuss the question at any great length. I do not agree with the suggestion to send it to a committee, and they will tell you all about it when it comes back. I do not agree with that ; it is not parliamentary, and it is not what we ought to do. I am not on the Finance Committee, and Dr. Thornton is not on it, as far as I know ; and he has a right to express his view on any question, and then the committee can take his views and discuss the question. Member after member has risen and said, "I do not know anything about it." I really think the members of the Council ought to know a great deal about it ; it is the big elephant that is on our hands to-day, and every member ought to study this question and know what is before us. I want to refer to a word that fell from Dr. Williams, that if fault was to be found, it was to be found with the Council of 1878. I entirely disagree with him. I was a member of the old Council when the old building was purchased here ; and we purchased that building for no other purpose than the purposes of the Council. We purchased it as a building in which the Council would meet

and hold its examinations. I find no fault with that ; and if the Council had maintained that position I would still have maintained there was no fault. But the very moment they commenced to erect a huge building here for speculative purposes the wrong began ; and I maintain they did that in direct violation of the Act under which we are incorporated. I will only speak a word or two on this, and leave further discussion until a later period. Mr. President, you know, and every member of this Council knows who has followed our Legislature in Toronto or Ottawa carefully, that whenever a body seeks incorporation for any particular purpose, Parliament is extremely careful and jealous that that body shall be hemmed in by high fences that would prevent them going over and outside of the functions for which they are incorporated. Take the lawyers, they got an Act of Incorporation, and they were hemmed in by language as strong as language could be made, so as to prevent them from going into any other undertaking than that of belonging to the legal profession. Of the pharmacists the same is true, of the surveyors the same is true, and the same is true of our medical profession. The language that is used in the various Acts I have copied out of the various statutes, but I will only ask you to listen to the language employed in regard to our body, and which you can all find in our Medical Act. By that Act "The College of Physicians and Surgeons are made a body corporate, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of chattel property and real estate for the purposes of this Act." Now, there is the Act under which we are incorporated ; and I say there is no power upon earth by which the Council could legally get outside of and beyond what is specified there. What were the purposes of this Act ? At that time it was simply to fix a curriculum, to conduct examinations, and for registration. That was all ; just the three purposes. But in spite of that Act, the Council has put up a building for speculative purposes, and they have dragged the profession down into the arena of speculation here in the city of Toronto. Now, I do confess I feel, as a member of our noble profession, humiliated that to-day we are here in Toronto a speculative body, and the result of that speculation has been most calamitous. I will not go over all the figures as the result of it. (Cries of "Go on, go on.") I do not like to detain the Council, because it may come up for discussion again, but ever since this building went up we have had nothing but one calamity after another from it. You will pardon the digression. It has been stated to day that I was as much to blame as anybody—that I entered into this speculation. I say I never did ; I say the Council bought this place when I was a member ; that they bought this place for the purposes of this Act ; that they acted entirely within their powers set out in the Act of Incorporation. But it was subsequent to that—in 1886 or 1887—the confines of the law were broken down and the Council went outside of their powers and duties. I will simply ask your attention to the deficit since the building has been erected. The first year was 1888-89, the deficit then was \$3,076.91 ; the next year, \$2,428 ; the next year, \$2,726 ; the next year, \$3,412 ; the next year, \$2,872 ; the next year, \$3,531 ; and the last year, the worst of them all, and that just closed on the last day of the last month, \$4,203.77. It is growing worse and worse every day. Now, I say this Council ought to proceed as a private individual would proceed. If this property was mine, what would I do with it ? If it was yours, sir, what would you do with it ? We are the trustees of the profession of this province, and it is our duty to make the best out of this we possible can. We have been told, year after year, for several years back, that things were going to improve ; that there was a great building going up near by, and that this would boom and go up. Why should it boom because it is near that place ? Why should that make it boom ? The answer to that has been, why you would rent it to lawyers because it would be near the Court House. There is not one of the large legal firms in the City of Toronto that would come and occupy rooms in this building and leave the fine rooms they have got. Do you think Mr. Osler's or Mr. Blake's firm would leave their fine, magnificent rooms ? What good does proximity to the Court House do them ? They do not get their clients from that place, but from all over the country, and they want their offices where the people of the country can reach them easily, on King street and on Toronto street. I say, so far as the lawyers are concerned, that the place where this building is is not one particle more advantageous than any of these other places. I do not want to press this Council, if I had the power or the ability to persuade the Council, to sell the building immediately if it cannot be done to the best advantage. I want the matter gone into faithfully and honestly, and dealt with in the best interests of the profession. But I still think if this were my own private property, and the deficits were increasing year by year, I would be only a reasonable man if I tried to get rid of it. (Cries of "Question, question.")

The President now put the amendment and declared it carried.

Dr. SANGSTER—I gave notice, Mr. President, of a motion asking leave to amend By-law 22. If you will kindly ask the Registrar to read that by-law, I will be able to obtain the words I want.

On instructions from the President, the Registrar read By-law 22, as follows :

Moved by Dr. Sangster, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that leave be granted to amend

By-law No. 22, by appending to the end thereof the words "such expense not to exceed the cost of one first-class return railroad ticket to the place of residence."

The President put the motion.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, I do not wish to occupy much of your time, and I will be as brief as I possibly can. I want to bring out my views in regard to this matter. It is necessary evidently for the debilitated condition of our treasury that we should proceed to retrenchment wherever it may be possible and correct and desirable. It appears to me that we can not with a good grace proceed to economize in other respects until we have brought down our own emoluments to something within reason, or something within what is proper and right. I presume that no man in the profession will regard \$10 per diem to the members of this Council as an outrageous or too great payment for the loss of time in being away from their practice, and for the services they render here in devoting themselves to the work of the profession. I presume there is no man in the profession probably that would regard that charge as high or unreasonable; and I therefore do not ask that that shall be touched. But to the \$10 which has been appropriated by that by-law to each member of this Council as a per diem allowance, there has been added by a side wind \$3.50 for hotel expenses; and I want to call your attention to the fact that the law states that there shall be paid to members of this Council such fees for attendance and such reasonable travelling expenses as may be from time to time fixed by by-law passed by the Council. I want you to observe that the payments made to the members of this Council are to be fixed by by-law, by a much more formal instrument than a resolution of the Council, or a recommendation of the Finance Committee. By by-law the Council has fixed the payment as \$10, and such reasonable expenses as are reasonably incurred in travelling to and from the Council. There is no by-law on the books of the Council authorizing the payment by the Council to its members of \$3.50 for hotel expenses. There was a recommendation to that effect by the Finance Committee, in the year 1887; and in the following year there was another recommendation by the Finance Committee that the payment which the previous year had been made to country members should be paid also to city members. I hold that there is no legal authorization for the payment of this amount, and if I am right some of us are in a position to congratulate ourselves that we have not been members of this Council before the present year, because there is an ugly question of restitution of \$5,000 or \$6,000 into the coffers of this Council which you may have to face. If you desire that that payment of \$3.50 for hotel expenses is to be continued, then I desire to move against its continuance. If you decide that you will forthwith proceed to pass a by-law authorizing in future the payment of \$3.50 to the members of this Council by way of hotel expenses, I shall oppose it; and I hope many others will oppose it. I do not say I shall oppose it upon the ground that \$13.50 even might be too much in return for the services of members of this Council, but I claim that that was not the proper way by which the members of this Council should have increased their remuneration. A much better way would have been to pass a by-law or resolution or recommendation, if they choose to act upon that flimsy authority (the recommendation of the Finance Committee) that the remuneration of this Council should be increased to \$13.50, without any pretence to hotel expenses, which in the case of most of the Council I need hardly tell is a clear misnomer. In regard to the railway expenses I may say, as many of you are aware, and as I saw stated by the Treasurer in a communication to the Council some years ago, some member of the Council had been in the habit of charging two full railway tickets, instead of a ticket and return. That is only a small matter, but I think small matters had better be kept within the bounds of right. You may claim that the profession looks upon these small matters, and looks upon any reference to them as a matter scarcely worth the notice of this Council. But I do not think that a position of scrupulosity or squeamishness on the part of the profession in regard to the payment of members of the Council is in place; I do not think it would be in place for the profession; I do not think the profession would display their usual good taste if they were to say we cannot accept the services of these gentlemen at \$10 a day, or if they were to even say we cannot accept the services of these gentlemen for nothing. I dare say that somebody may move a resolution, if this should fail, that in the present straitened finances of this Council it would be well for the members of the Council to forego all sessional indemnity for a period of a few years till things had brightened a little, and I would not be undisposed to adopt that. We have to make some sacrifices for the good of the profession and for the good of the Council. What I was remarking is that I think the profession would not display its usual good taste if it were to exhibit that squeamishness to which I refer, especially when it is considered that the universities and the schools, which are our mirrors of propriety and our sources of ethical and professional inspiration, do not exhibit anything like the same squeamishness in regard to the members that they appoint to this Council; they not only accept their services for nothing, but they actually require this Council to pay drafts that they should feel highly honored in accepting. Therefore, without occupying any more of your time, I move that the by-law be amended in the direction that

I specify, so as to limit the travelling expenses to one first-class return railroad ticket to the place of residence, and the \$10 per diem allowance; and I leave it to the Council to say what shall be done with that \$3.50 per diem allowance. If it is decided that that shall be regarded as valid and lawful and is to be continued, then I shall give notice at the next session of a further motion to repeal that portion of the by-law allowing that \$3.50 to members of this Council. I may say, although it is a little thing, that the reduction I am proposing (I have looked into the matter) will not only pay for the extra expenses involved by the five additional members, but it would leave a good solid balance of some \$700 or \$800 when applied to Council and committee meetings.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I presume that Dr. Sangster must have overlooked the fact that, in order to amend a by-law, it is necessary to do it by another by-law. He has simply brought up a motion to amend a by-law, and it is not in the province of this Council to amend a by-law in that way.

The President ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that the amendment of the by-law cannot be made on motion, but must be made by by-law.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I rise to a point of order. If you rule this motion out of order, there yet remains the question whether your ruling is right or not. If this is out of order, the resolution or motion to add \$3.50 for hotel expenses some years ago was out of order, so that Dr. Sangster is following that precedent.

The PRESIDENT—Do you appeal from the ruling of the chair, Dr. McLaughlin?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No; I am just calling your attention to that point.

Dr. Brock moved, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that this Council, having noticed the frequency of cases of poisoning, recommend to persons engaged in dispensing the necessity of providing some means by which those deplorable accidents may be prevented.

The President put the motion.

Dr. BROCK—I noticed a very sad case recently in which one bottle was mistaken for another, and carbolic acid was given; and this drew my attention to the necessity of the means which is taken at the present time in England, and I believe on the Continent. In England they use, I believe, such a form of bottle that the moment you touch it you are aware you are handling poison. It would be very easy to have that introduced to this country, and it might possibly save many valuable lives. I think it would be possibly well to refer this to the Executive Committee, who could confer with the Pharmacists' Association in reference to it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Isn't this a motion that would come more naturally before the Pharmaceutical Society? The pharmacists are not under our control, and I almost think if you send them any recommendation as to how they should conduct their business they will think it is an interference upon our part that we have no right to dictate.

Dr. BROCK—It seems to me it is part of our duty to use all those means that we can for the protection of the public; the medical profession are looked upon by the public as persons who should initiate all these. The Pharmaceutical Association represents a body of druggists and dispensers, and I have no doubt they will be very glad to have a recommendation from us, and to have our assistance in giving them a recommendation. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. WILLIAMS—This would be simply an expression of opinion; it has no weight or force.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I would suggest that you add to the end of that motion that we recommend the railway companies be more careful in regard to frogs.

The President put the motion, and a vote having been taken declared it carried.

INQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

None.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

None.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I have a motion that I would like to make; but before making the motion I would like to preface it with a few remarks. I understand that a very old member of this Council, who has been a member constantly since 1877, is about to leave us to-morrow for a trip to Europe. I refer to Dr. Geikie, who has informed me that he is about to start for Europe to-morrow. Dr. Geikie has been long identified with education in this province, not only as a member of this body, but also as a member of one of the most prosperous medical schools in the province; and therefore I would beg leave to move,

seconded by Dr. Moore, that Dr. Geikie be appointed by this Council as its delegate to the approaching meeting of the British Medical Association. I am sure that this motion will be endorsed by this Council unanimously as a very wise appointment, and it is an appointment that does not entail any expense on this Association; and we could, I am sure, get no one who would represent us more honorably before that very learned society. The meeting is to be held on the last three days of July and the first two days of August.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I have no objection to this at all, if we were in the habit of appointing delegates; but to my knowledge this Council has never appointed or sent a delegate to any association, and this would certainly be a departure.

The PRESIDENT—Allow me to correct you there, Dr. Rosebrugh. Delegates have been appointed by this Council and have had their credentials. The Registrar will refer to them.

The Registrar stated that Sir James Grant had been a delegate, that Dr. Moore had a credential to the International Congress at Berlin, and that Dr. Geikie had been appointed a delegate before.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I beg to withdraw my remarks. I did not intend to make any objection whatever to this.

Dr. BRAY—Mr. President, it is just a complimentary thing on the part of this Council to Dr. Geikie, and it involves no expense at all; it is only paying a just compliment to an esteemed member of this Council and an old teacher to give him the seal of this College, which would perhaps entitle him to more consideration before the British Medical Association. Dr. Geikie is not looking for anything, and we are not offering anything; it is just a matter of courtesy to Dr. Geikie, but one that I shall be glad to see granted.

The President put the motion, and after a vote had been taken declared it carried. (Applause.)

Dr. GEIKIE—I shall endeavor to represent the Council if I have an opportunity. I look upon it as courtesy to the British Medical Council, not to any individual—I don't mean in appointing me as your representative—

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Yes, that is it. (Laughter.)

Dr. GEIKIE—No, no. But in allowing anybody to convey the greetings of this Council to the British Medical Association.

Dr. SANGSTER—Can I claim the indulgence of this meeting to move the by-law now, of which I gave notice?

The PRESIDENT—You gave no notice introducing a by-law. You gave notice to introduce a motion, and that motion I ruled out of order. It is not the proper place to introduce that by-law at this stage of the proceedings. We are now through with the business of the Council for the day.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I think the Council might extend to Dr. Sangster the courtesy of allowing him to submit a notice of motion to introduce his by-law at some future meeting. Leave granted.

The Council reverted to the order of business "Notices of Motion."

Dr. WILLIAMS—I do not think Dr. Sangster ought to be shut off on a technical point, and if he is satisfied with a notice of motion now and a by-law to-morrow I am.

Dr. SANGSTER—I am satisfied.

Dr. Reddick gave notice of motion that the Registrar be authorized to procure a book in which all the by-laws of the Council shall be written after they are passed.

Dr. Brock gave notice of motion that the Registrar report the names of all members in arrears up to and including the year 1892 for their annual fees, giving the amount of arrears.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think it advisable sometimes to look into the practicability of a motion, and I do not believe the Registrar can go through the book and get together in reasonable time the amount of information demanded by that notice of motion. I do not object to the notice of motion.

Dr. Sangster gave notice of motion to introduce a by-law to amend By-law No. 22.

On motion the Council adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, June 13th.

The Council met at 10 o'clock, a.m., according to motion for adjournment. The President, Dr. Harris, in the chair, called the meeting to order.

The Registrar called the roll and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddock, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The Registrar read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed as read, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1. Dr. THORBURN—That the Registrar be instructed to have the by-laws of the Council compiled and printed in pamphlet form for use of members in the Council.

No. 2. Dr. FOWLER—That passing the Departmental Matriculation Examination in Arts, and attending subsequently one session in Arts, and passing the required examinations at the end of the first year in Arts in any recognized university, shall entitle such students to be registered by the Medical Council, upon paying the required fee.

No. 3. Dr. BARRICK—That the report of the Finance Committee be printed, and a copy thereof be placed in the hands of each member of this Council before it is formally submitted.

No. 4. Dr. ROOME—That a special committee of three be appointed to consolidate the by-laws of the Council, the said committee to be nominated by the President.

No. 5. Dr. ROGERS—To introduce a by-law levying an annual assessment, and for collection of all arrears of assessment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Registrar read a communication from Mr. Downing, who failed at the recent examinations. Referred to Committee on Complaints.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The detective presented a report yesterday that came in, I think, under the order of communications, and I would ask that a copy of this communication be placed on the desk of every member.

NOTICES OF MOTION OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. Rogers asked leave to have his motion *re* the appointment of a Committee on Discipline stand over till the afternoon session. Leave granted.

Dr. Bray, referring to his motion that seals and documents in the hands of the now defunct Medical Boards be returned to the Registrar, asked leave to have this matter stand till after the report of the Discipline Committee should be presented. Leave granted.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, I need not occupy the time of the Council by repeating what I said yesterday in reference to the amendment of By-law 22. I now hand in the by-law which I propose to introduce to amend By-law No. 22.

The President then put the motion as follows: "Moved by Dr. Sangster, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that By-law No. 64 to amend By-law No. 22 be now introduced and read a first time." Carried.

Dr. Sangster then read By-law No. 64.

Dr. SANGSTER—As the by-laws have not been printed and are obtainable only with great difficulty, I may state that when these by-laws are being consolidated you will find that certain by-laws are not numbered correctly, that there are one or two by-laws in existence the numbers of which do not correspond, and there is another by-law numbered as a by-law that was never passed. These irregularities made it very difficult to get at the by-laws or to know anything about them; they are not printed, so that I had not in my possession By-law No. 22, and I have therefore to ask whether it will suffice to ask the Registrar to read By-law No. 22, and for me to read merely the clause I propose to amend at the end.

Dr. Sangster's request was acceded to by the Council.

The Registrar, Dr. Pyne, then read By-law No. 22: "Whereas it is thought expedient by the Council to amend the by-law passed June 9th, 1876, therefore the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows, repealing all other by-laws or rules upon the subject dealt with or provided for by this by-law, that the allowance for each member of the Council shall be \$10 a day when attending the meetings of the Council, with a reasonable allowance for travelling expenses necessarily incurred in going to and from the meetings of the Council."

Dr. SANGSTER—The amendment I propose by By-law No. 64 to By-law No. 22 comes in at the close, after the word "Council;" the last sentence is proposed to be amended by appending to its close the words, "such expenditure not to exceed the cost of one first-class railway return ticket to place of residence." I said all I had to state with reference to that by-law in the motion I made yesterday, and I therefore do not care to occupy the time of the Council by appending any further remarks.

Dr. Sangster moved, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that By-law No. 64 to amend By-law 22 be referred to the Committee of the Whole and read a second time. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Barrick in the chair. The by-law was read a second time.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. Chairman, this by-law, to some considerable extent, deals with the question of the allowance made to members of the Council; and it opens another question about which there has been some difference of opinion in the past; and if that by-law is

passed in its present form without any amendment, I think most of us would think an injustice was done to some people. This proposed by-law would allow one first-class return ticket from the place where the man resides. I think we would all agree that that is reasonable and right, that there is no question upon that. The next point to be considered is that some men reside at such a distance that they must either start one day earlier or otherwise travel at night; and if they travel at night and pay for a sleeper it is cheaper for the Council than to have them travelling the day before and not pay for a sleeper. We have a number of instances of that kind. Supposing, for instance, you take the man who comes from No. 1 Division, the furthest division west. If you say he shall not take a sleeper, it is unreasonable for the Council to ask the member for that division to sit up all night and travel; then it becomes reasonable for the Council to allow him to start the morning before and pay his day's time. In that view is it not more reasonable to still further amend this by-law by allowing a member to take a sleeper in any case where it is necessary that he should travel at night in order to reach the meeting in its proper time? Or take the case of the member who comes from Ottawa. The Council meets on the first day of the session at two o'clock in the afternoon, and that member cannot start on the morning of that day and get here in time for that meeting. Is it then not better to have him start at night and pay for a sleeper for him than to have him start the morning before and pay him for a day's services? A day's services would cost \$10, while a sleeper would cost but one or two dollars. Now, I would suggest to Dr. Sangster, in view of that, that this looks like an undue hardship on persons living at a long distance, and that he should add the further words, that a member be allowed to take a sleeper and charge for it where he necessarily does so to reach the meeting in proper time. If Dr. Sangster will add some words in that form that would cover that point, I am perfectly willing, but unless he does I shall have to take the sense of the Council in the matter, because to me it seems that that is only reasonable and right. Personally it makes no difference to me, because I can get here by starting on the morning of the day of the first meeting, but there are members of the Council who cannot do so. Take the case of members residing at Kingston or down that way. They cannot get here without taking up an extra day unless they are allowed for a sleeper or we insist that they sit up all night. And I ask you is it reasonable to ask a member coming here to transact business that he shall sit up all night and travel? If Dr. Sangster will allow in his by-law provision for a sleeper being taken in necessary cases, well and good; if not, I shall have to endeavor to further amend his by-law by that addition.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. Chairman, I think that there is a good deal of reason in Dr. Williams' statement. There are a few men in the province who are in the position described by him; and I have therefore no objection in the case of those living in the extreme east or extreme west that they should be permitted to charge in their accounts the cost of a sleeper. It is within the knowledge of this Council that in the past it has not been the custom merely to charge for a sleeper, but to charge also for one, and in some cases two days extra for attendance at this Council; the bills have been presented not for the five days' attendance, but for six and six and a half days, and in some cases for seven days' attendance. That I object to most decidedly. In the case of the few members, and there are but few, who live in the extreme east and the extreme west, I am willing that that by-law shall be further amended in the direction Dr. Williams suggests.

Dr. WILLIAMS—My idea is not that you should single out certain divisions, but rather make the statement in your by-law that where it is necessary in order that a man shall arrive at a meeting in time, and where he has to travel at night, he shall be allowed to charge for a sleeper. I am not particular as to the form of words so long as it covers the point; if you will allow Dr. Pyne to make an addition to the end of your by-law to that effect, I will consent.

Dr. SANGSTER—I will consent to that.

The Registrar asks in what words he is to make the proposed addition.

Dr. WILLIAMS—You may select the words: that is the idea, that where in order for a man to arrive here in proper time it becomes necessary for him to travel at night or else take an extra day, that he shall be allowed to travel at night and charge for a sleeper.

Dr. ROOME—I think a better way than adopting this would be to pay a certain mileage to meet the circumstances. There may be physicians here who do not come all the way by rail, but who have to drive a certain distance; and there should be a mileage allowance to them. If a member of the Council has to drive to a train, or has to take another train to get there, he should be allowed a mileage. I think if you would regulate it by two or three cents a mile to and fro, or one way, you would meet the suggestion quite as well as amending your by-law by putting sleepers or Pullman cars in it. I do not know any society that does not adopt the mileage system. We could ride cheaper on a second-class car than on a first-class; but some of us in doing our own business take a Pullman; and I do not think the medical profession of Ontario asks us to ride as paupers. I feel, about the matter, that we should allow a certain mileage; and in doing that, I do not want to be

exorbitant ; and I do not want to charge more than what the actual fare would be. I would suggest that you should put a certain mileage in our by-laws, because I do not want it down there that we want sleepers and Pullmans and so on paid for by this College.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I was just going to make a suggestion that Dr. Roome put his thoughts on paper so that the Committee may see what they are ; and I am quite satisfied the Committee will give it consideration, and if they think it an improvement on the by-law, I am satisfied the Council will be only too anxious to adopt it. If there is any new scheme that is better than mine, I am quite satisfied that it should be considered.

Dr. ROOME—I just threw out a suggestion. I would like to hear the opinions of any who have opinions on this subject, and then we may formulate this in shape that will be satisfactory to all.

Dr. GEIKIE—There is one thing that has been omitted, perhaps inadvertently, that persons coming from a long distance should be allowed to take refreshments ; and such refreshments shall not exceed the price of ten cents.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I have always been a little inclined to Dr. Roome's idea. I remember, some years ago, some of us talking over it, although it was not brought up in Council, and discussing the idea of mileage system which would be sufficient to cover the actual railway expenses and drawing-room accommodation. I agree with Dr. Roome that gentlemen who are in the habit, when travelling on their own business, of using a Pullman car, using all the comforts and accommodation that they can get in travelling, should not be expected to travel in the interests of any corporation without receiving the same accommodation ; and I do not think, as Dr. Roome does not think, that the medical profession of Ontario desires that the men whom it has selected to represent it should travel in any other way, or with any less accommodation when serving them than they would enjoy when travelling on their own business. (Hear, hear). And for that reason the close cutting to an actual return fare, leaving out anything else, seems to me something the profession would not be inclined to ask us to accept. The mileage proposition suggested by Dr. Roome meets with my approval. But I am quite willing that the Council should keep on in the way it has been. I am not very particular, and I am not so set on the mileage idea as to make a very strong effort to have our present system changed ; and if the members of the Council are content with the arrangement they have, I have no objections. But my own idea always has been that a mileage method would be fair ; and then a man can spend his money just as he pleased. As to the exact figure, some gentlemen who are connected with other legislative bodies know what the usual amount is that is paid for mileage by other legislative bodies in the province of, I should hope, equal respectability to ours ; and I presume what might satisfy a member of Parliament should certainly satisfy members of this Council ; Dr. Roome knows what that figure is ; I do not ; and Dr. McLaughlin, I presume, also knows.

Dr. ROOME—Ten cents a mile both ways.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Ten cents a mile one way.

Dr. ROGERS—Ten cents each mile you travel.

Dr. ROOME—I have been travelling for nine years, and I ought to know something about it. It is ten cents each way.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I should not think the members of this Council would ask for more than the members of Parliament ask.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I am not prepared to say whether the mileage is more or less in the province than the Dominion. I think, as ours is a provincial institution, it would perhaps be better that we should be governed by the practice of our Provincial Legislature more than by that of the Dominion Parliament.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The allowance made to members of the Local Legislature is ten cents a mile for a single counting of the distance ; that is, a man who lives forty miles from Toronto receives \$4.00, and a man coming eighty miles receives \$8.00 ; it is not ten cents a mile both ways, only one way, and they only receive one fare during the whole session. I am sure there is no desire on the part of any member of this Council to deal penuriously or meanly with this question. I do not wish to do so. But things have occurred in the past, according to the returns we have received, that have not been creditable, I do think, to the members of the Council. Perhaps not in connection with this particular item, but in connection with the expense of the Council. It has appeared that members from a distance have charged Pullman fare upon the railway, and they have taken \$3.50 a day for that day or that section of a day, for hotel expenses. In doing that they take money from the Council for their bed upon the car, and also take money from the Council for a bed in a hotel that they did not occupy. I do not think that that should prevail ; we do not want any of these things to prevail in this Council ; we want every man to be properly remunerated for travelling to and from the Council, but beyond that we should not go. I am not wedded to this by-law, and if another scheme can be provided that would be fair and just and in harmony with the methods adopted by other bodies such as our own, I will be very glad to harmonize with it ; but it is quite unnecessary to say that we are trying to advocate

some pauper law here, or some ten-cent bill, as my friend, Dr. Geikie suggests. I am not advocating anything of that kind ; but at the same time I do not think that comes with very good grace from my old friend over there, who used to sup his porridge at his own home and draw \$3.50 for it. That does not look like pauper work at ten cents a meal. However, if you can adopt any plan by which you can arrange this amicably and fairly, and justly, and in a manner that will look just to our friends in the profession all over the province, I am satisfied.

Dr. GEIKIE—Dr. McLaughlin has been pleased to allude to me in his remarks, and I wish to say that I had nothing to do with arranging these matters. I simply took what other members of the Council took.

Dr. BRAY—I quite agree with a great deal that has been said, that there should be some fixed figure about this. I do not find fault with anything that has been done in the past ; I have not the least to find fault with, and if the members choose to go on with the system they have, all right. But I do think myself that a system of mileage would probably cover everything and there would be no fault to be found. Everyone knows the number of miles he lives from this place, and I think we might follow the provincial idea as has been suggested, I think, by Dr. Williams. I am in favor of that idea, and I would like to have the matter fixed in some way or other. I also wish to say that I quite agree with what has been said by gentlemen here, that our constituents do not expect us to come here and travel as emigrants, but to come as representatives of the profession, and to travel as gentlemen, as we are expected to be.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I was about to suggest an amendment by which we can get at a uniform fee in this matter. I would suggest the appointment of a committee of five to consider and put in form the whole subject and bring it before us at a future meeting ; I would suggest that that committee should devise a scheme and submit it to the Council.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think that suggestion of Dr. Williams is a very good one. I myself am not in favor of the mileage scheme. I think it would very largely increase the expenses incurred by this Council. Take my own case as a very simple one—my railway return ticket from here to my home is only \$2.40, but under the mileage scheme, at ten cents per mile one way, it would make the railway ticket \$5.00. If this scheme is going to double the travelling expenses of the entire Council, I urge respectfully upon the Council to think twice before they incur such an expense. There seems to be difficulty about what the real expenses are. My friend, Dr. Roome, being a member of the Dominion House, I presume travels upon a pass possibly, and my friend Dr. McLaughlin has learned since he left the Legislature what the mileage amounts to, and there may be others in the same position, and there may be other gentlemen in this Council connected with the railways in the capacity of surgeons, who travel upon passes, and there may be gentlemen in this Council who occupy the position of executive officers of the fraternal societies, and they travel upon passes. The by-law as it at present stands states that the Council shall receive the expenses incurred in travelling. I do not care what the members of Parliament do ; I hope the members of this Council take higher ground than the members of Parliament, and although the members of Parliament do travel on passes, I do not think the members of this Council should do so. In accordance with that by-law as it existed in the past, and as it exists now, until you amend it in that particular, I do not think any gentleman can present a bill to this Council for expenses incurred in travelling, when he is conscious he has travelled on a pass and has not incurred any expense at all. I think that Dr. Williams' suggestion of a committee to look into the whole matter is a good one.

Dr. ROGERS—How far do you live from Toronto ?

Dr. SANGSTER—Fifty miles ; and ten cent mileage would be \$50.00 for that—

A VOICE—Wouldn't it be \$5.00 ?

Dr. SANGSTER—\$5.00 ; and my actual return railway ticket costs me \$2.40. If it is going to have the same effect upon the expenses of every member of this Council it is going to double the entire travelling expenses of the Council.

Dr. ROOME—In speaking as I did of the mileage I did not state ten cents a mile, as Dr. Sangster wished to infer I did. I said the mileage should meet the expenses, making proviso for those who did not live on or near a railway ; and I do not suppose they should be called on to walk. Neither should Dr. Sangster throw reflections on members of Parliament who ride on passes. I think there are just as honorable men who ride on passes as the men who ride on tickets, and if I see fit to come to this Council on a pass, which I have not done, it is not any of this Council's business ; and therefore I think we should have a mileage that would be fair to all concerned ; and I agree with Dr. Williams that we should have a committee appointed to bring the whole matter before the Council.

Dr. BROCK—I do not think I should allow this to pass without making a few remarks. What a peculiar position we stand in when we discuss the affairs of the Council without knowing the full particulars. I have taken great interest in the discussions of this Council for the past thirty years, and I have paid particular attention to some of these questions

during my candidature, and I find the profession in the counties of Wellington and Waterloo are perfectly willing to allow us all that is right—(hear, hear)—and they not only stated that, but have stated that if it was necessary to carry on this Council that we should apply to the Legislature to increase the payment we have already. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I can say positively that a large number of the profession in Wellington and Waterloo would be very glad to see this Council properly equipped.

Dr. ROGERS—I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to some of the remarks, especially to those from my friend, Dr. Brock. I was waiting to see if I could possibly ascertain what the meaning was of this motion of our friend from Port Perry, and I was not aware until now how far he resided from Toronto—perhaps my knowledge of geography is deficient. I find one reason why Dr. Sangster introduced this by-law was because he lived only a few miles from the City of Toronto—as he says he lives within fifty miles of Toronto—and he can jump onto the car, and in two hours he is here. “Now,” he says, “I can come here for one return fare; I do not require to have a Pullman; it is very little loss of time to me; and I will force the members of this Council to do from long distances what I do in a short distance.” Now, it seems to me that is certainly a peculiar way of looking at it; a way that is hardly fair, a way that is hardly just, a way that is hardly in accord with what one would expect from an honorable and professional man. The profession wants to treat the members of this Council as professional gentlemen, and not as emigrants, as has been stated here to-day. It has been stated, Mr. Chairman, that the members of this Council in the past have charged for days which they did not put in in this Council. Now, sir, I deny that as far as I know, and I think that the gentleman that makes such a statement should be prepared, and I hope he is prepared, to prove it here before this Council.

Dr. SANGSTER—What is your denial, sir?

Dr. ROGERS—I say it is false to say that any member of this Council charged for days when he was not in actual attendance either in Council or in committee, or on the way. I say that in all cases there have been times when members of the Council have met to hold committee meetings the day before the meeting of the Council, in order to save expense in the Council, and the charge for that time has been placed in with the charge for the regular attendance to the Council meeting. Now, I think that the suggestion that Dr. Williams has made to have it referred to a committee, is a very valuable one; and I hope that the committee will be appointed and will investigate the whole thing. I think also, that when we have a member of the Dominion Legislature who gets up and states the way the House treats its members it is a fair criterion for us to go by; he knows what the Dominion House pays its members. We, as a body of professional men, stand in a little different position from even the ordinary member of Parliament, because the time of members of Parliament is not exactly the same as the time of physicians; in the case of this Council every member who attends is a professional man, and therefore it is absolutely important that he shall travel in accordance with his position. I think it would be nothing but what is right to follow out the suggestion which Dr. Roome has stated and give so much a mile, thereby covering it in the same way it is covered in the Dominion House.

Dr. Williams moved, seconded by Dr. Roome, and resolved, that a committee consisting of Drs. Roome, Britton, Sangster, McLaughlin, Moore, Rogers, and the mover, be appointed to consider the full subject of remuneration to members and their allowances, to report to the Council on Friday morning.

Dr. Campbell asked whether this motion is for a sub-committee of the Committee of the Whole, which sub-committee would have to report back to the Committee of the Whole.

The Chairman states in the affirmative.

Dr. SANGSTER—I desire to make a few remarks in reply to Dr. Rogers, in regard to his statement about not charging expenses beyond time of actual attendance at the meetings of the Council and committee. Of course that is a safe statement to make; it would be hard in some cases to actually prove beyond circumstantial evidence that he is wrong, and designedly wrong, in his statement. But in the return that was made to the Legislature, asked for by Mr. Waters, two years ago, under the head of “Committee Meetings,” I find, April 18th, “A. F. Rogers, Committee on Legislation, four days,” for which he charged \$3.50 expenses and travelling expenses. I find Dr. Moore on the same committee, and presumably at the same time, charges only three days. This very expensive member of the Council, for he has been the most expensive member the Council has had. On April 24th, 1891, I find Dr. A. F. Rogers, under the same head of Legislative Committee, bills this Council with not only ten days at \$10 a day, but ten days at \$3.50 hotel expenses, and also full travelling expenses; while Dr. Bergin, who came equally as far, bills for only two days; and Dr. Thorburn, who was in Toronto, and presumably in full attendance on that committee, only bills nine days. As I said, Dr. Rogers bills the Council with ten days. Again, on April 18th, 1891, we have Dr. Rogers again billing the Council for four days;

Dr. Moore, presumably the same attendance, also bills four days there. Again, if you turn to the meetings of the Council, we have the first time in which this gentleman's name occurs ; there you will see that on June 14th, 1890, the times charged up to the Council for attendance were : Dr. Bergin, eight days ; Dr. Bray, seven days ; five days for Dr. Britton, five days for Dr. Campbell, five days for Dr. Day, six days for Dr. Fowler, five days for Dr. Geikie, five days for Dr. Harris, six and a-half days for Dr. Henderson, five days for Dr. Henry, five days for Dr. Johnson, six and a-half days for Dr. Luton, seven days for Dr. Moore, and so on, and when we come to Dr. Rogers we have seven days charged. It would be incumbent on Dr. Rogers to prove, in support of his statement, that he met on committees at that time on which these gentlemen who have charged only five days were also present ; that is, if he desires to prove his statement made in Council it is incumbent on him to prove that. In the next meeting of the Council, Dr. Rogers charges again for seven days. Does it always happen that every session of the Council there is not only five days' attendance charged for but two days in addition ? Is there always a committee on which Dr. Rogers is required to meet in the two days prior to the commencement of the business of this Council ? In 1892, Dr. Rogers puts in only five days ; that appears to be a session in which he did not actually charge for any days on committee—he was not required on any committees on those days. I say it is incumbent on Dr. Rogers to prove the statement he made that on those three sessions where he has charged extra time he was actually engaged in committee work.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think the Council have no special desire that the dirty linen shall be washed here ; if there is some dirty linen between Dr. Rogers and Dr. Sangster we are perfectly willing that they shall withdraw to some of the private rooms and wash it there themselves ; we have no particular desire to be entertained in that way. The business before this committee is to endeavor to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement for compensation to the Council, and I submit that the motion in your hands, Mr. Chairman, is open now for consideration, and that the committee should proceed to direct business and allow this matter to drop.

Dr. ARMOUR—Mr. Chairman, I take exception to Dr. Williams' statement that this Council should not discuss this matter fully with regard to these charges. The present regulations, this by-law through which the indemnity of members has been secured, has been a rather lax one. There are many members of the Council who did not abuse it at all, and we have no complaint to find with them with regard to the use of it as it stood. But there are others with whom there is just reason for complaint, and I think the profession should be fully informed regarding the matter. Dr. Rogers has desired it to be shown that no member has exceeded due bounds with regard to appropriations for travelling and other expenses—

Dr. ROGERS—I rise to a point of order. If this is going on it is a personal matter.

Dr. ARMOUR—I submit that this is in order.

The CHAIRMAN (Dr. Barrick)—This is a motion moved by Dr. Williams ; and the reason I did not interrupt Dr. Sangster was because a challenge was thrown down by Dr. Rogers where Dr. Sangster makes certain statements on the floor of this house, and therefore I thought that Dr. Sangster in answering that question was perfectly in order. We now have before us this resolution appointing a committee, and I think we should at once act upon this resolution. It is moved by Dr. Williams and seconded by Dr. Roome, that the following committee be appointed to take into consideration the whole question of fees in connection with the members of this body : Drs. Williams, Roome, Sangster, McLaughlin, Britton, Moore, Rogers, and Campbell.

The Chairman then put the motion and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I will now move, seconded by Dr. Shaw, that the Committee do now rise and ask leave to sit again on Friday morning. Carried.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The President in the chair.

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted.

Dr. Reddick moved, seconded by Dr. Roome, that the Registrar be authorized to procure a book, in which are to be entered all the by-laws as they are passed by this Council.

The President put the motion.

Dr. REDDICK—I think it will require very few remarks on my part to convince every member of the Council of the necessity for this. If the Registrar has a book in which all the by-laws, and nothing else, are to be put, even if the committee which may be appointed

re codifying of the by-laws is not appointed, we will have a book in which we can look at the by-laws ; and I think I might have added that the rules and regulations as they are passed might be put in that same book. As it is at present, it is a very awkward thing for any new member of the Council to ascertain what the by-laws and regulations are, and it requires a very long memory for the old members of the Council to remember everything that is passed. In order to find out the exact meaning of any by-law you have got to go and bother the Registrar and get him to turn up all the minutes that have been passed in the last twenty or twenty-five years ; and it is an almost impossible thing to get at anything definitely. I think that the use of this book, which would cost only a nominal sum, and the entering of the by-laws as they are passed in it, will expedite matters very much.

Dr. THORBURN—Has that reference to the future only or does it refer to the past as well.

Dr. REDDICK—Only the future. I might have added perhaps that there should be a combination of the proposed committees of Drs. Thorburn and Roome.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think every member of the Council will be fully satisfied that the proposition made is a wise one, but I do not think we ought to narrow it down and say “only for the future.” My conviction is there should be a by-law book, and that that book should contain all the by-laws of this Council in force ; then if the consolidation is carried out, that is just the time when they could be consolidated and entered in the new by-law book, and then that book would be always accessible to the members of the Council. I think the two thoughts should be combined into one and acted on together.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Would it not expedite matters if the mover would allow this to stand, and when the other similar motions come up, consider them all together? Dr. Thorburn's and Dr. Roome's motions run parallel to this, and it would be well, I think, if they were all considered together. I agree with Dr. Williams that all the by-laws should be consolidated and printed and put into the hands of every member of the Council, because if they are simply in the book here, who can see them except those in the city? And we want all to be conversant with the by laws, and that can not be accomplished unless they are codified and printed and put into the hands of the members.

Dr. REDDICK—I think a book is necessary in any case, and that is all my motion refers to. However, I am quite willing to do anything to aid matters, and I will leave my motion till the discussion relating to the same thing comes up again, with the permission of the Council.

Leave granted.

Dr. Williams moved, seconded by Dr. Shaw, and resolved, that the Council do now go into Committee of the Whole on the subject of establishing medical tariffs on a legal basis.

The President put the motion, and on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Bray in the chair.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It will be within the knowledge, I presume, of all the members of the Council that we have no legalized tariff in any of the divisions in any part of Ontario ; it will also be within your knowledge that we formerly had an Act by which each territorial division could decide on a tariff for itself and have that submitted to the Medical Council, and it then became a legalized medical tariff for that division. You will all be aware that during the last session of Parliament that portion of the Medical Act was repealed, and that we have no legalized tariff in any part of the province. Perhaps it is only just to the gentleman who had this repealed to make a little explanation. There has been considerable fault found with a medical friend of ours for having taken in a bill for this purpose, but I think a few moments' explanation will show you that he is not deserving of any censure, but, on the contrary, was working in the interest of the Council and the profession. You are all aware that during the last year or two we have had what you may call a third party in politics in this country—the Patrons of Industry, and throughout the country during the last election the highest flights of statesmanship they were able to reach were in connection with the medical profession and the monopoly they had, and about the high tariffs, and otherwise to ill-use, and abuse and rob, may I say, the people of this province. During the contest it is within my knowledge that even in the very division represented by the Premier, that subject was pushed from one hustings to another ; it was also pushed in the adjacent electoral division, and I think I am safe in saying that in almost all, if not all, constituencies where there was a Patron candidate, that became the principal subject that was brought before the electors. During that election the Premier (I think I am not abusing confidence when I say this) felt himself by one circumstance to be in a rather awkward position, and it was this—the point was urged that the medical men themselves established what would be their fee, it was submitted to the Medical Council—another lot of medical men—and they were by that Act empowered to fix what should be the legal price and impose that upon the public. The Premier felt there was a certain amount of force in that, and that it was absolutely necessary that that matter should be changed in some form. Now, when the Legislature met, I think I am not abusing confidence when I

tell you that the Government had a measure prepared for the purpose of repealing that portion, and throwing it back upon the profession to devise some new means that would not be open to that objection. That bill was placed in the hands of our friend, Dr. McKay, and he put it through. It was a Government measure notwithstanding, and would have passed whether Dr. McKay were willing or not. Now, that puts us in this position that we are without legal standing so far as tariffs are concerned, and the question crops up as to what is the best course to be pursued. There have been three or four suggestions that I have heard; and I may tell you that in bringing this matter before this committee I am not coming here to seek to gain adherents to any settled idea in my own mind. I am rather bringing it up in Council so that we may have a full expression of opinion from other members of the Council, and if we can devise the means that will be satisfactory, then we will embody that in a somewhat substantial form; and I have the assurance that if we can put it in a form that will not be objectionable, the Government will be quite willing to pass it through the House, and there will be no trouble on that score. Now, what are the features which it must possess that it shall not be objectionable? Well, it is this one feature that when the tariff is established, whether by this Council or wherever it may be established, it must be submitted to some person outside of the medical profession, who shall pass upon it and say whether it is a just and fair one. There are several ideas with reference to that. One is that it might be submitted to the County Judge in the division where it is brought in force; another is that it might be submitted to a High Court Judge; and still a third, that it be submitted to the Governor-in-Council. I am free to say for myself that I do not believe that any of those are as competent to pass upon it as the Medical Council are, so far as getting at what is just and right. Notwithstanding that that is my conviction, I feel that the Premier was perfectly right, in order to protect himself and his Government, in insisting that it be passed before some other party. I think it was right, and it is a question for the Council to consider just what is the best way to adopt. Some hold to the view that it would be better for the Council to go into this subject and establish a universal tariff for the entire province. In reference to that, it will strike almost any of you that there are sometimes local reasons why a tariff in this division may be reasonable at one price, and that in another section it might be reasonable at a considerably larger price; and hence a universal tariff is not without some faults. Then again, a local tariff may have its objections too. In considering this there is also the fact to be considered that perhaps a local tariff submitted to the senior County Judge in the division would bring the practitioners in touch with the Judge, and if they had cases going before him he would understand what he was dealing with. Then again, there is the third idea, and that is that we do as we did before the establishment of the Act—do without any tariff at all. That has some advantages; one advantage is, that the cry that the Patrons and the Patron party have got up against the profession throughout the entire country would be set aside, and I do not think the profession would be any worse off, because I think you could collect your reasonable bills just exactly as well as you did before; in fact, before we had any such legalized tariff we had no more difficulty in collecting our fees than we had when the tariff was in force, and I must say I am quite inclined myself to the view that we would be just as well for a year or two at any rate, until this excitement has passed over, without any tariff. Notwithstanding that I think the members of the Council should give very full thought and expression upon this subject, and then if we can embody the matured thought of the Council, if I may use the term, into the form of an Act, I am quite satisfied that the Government will assist us in getting that Act through the House. I am somewhat doubtful, as I said, whether it would not be advisable, just for the present, to pass no Act at all, and to allow the matter to remain in abeyance for at least a year. But we are open to hear the views of the members of the Council.

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. Chairman,—With your indulgence I would like to state to the Council a dilemma which I am in at present. As chairman of the Education Committee I last night appointed a time for meeting an important deputation from the University of Toronto, and I set that time at eleven o'clock this morning, with the expectation that there would not be very much business before the Council. It would now please me very much, and help along the Education Committee very much, and would be only an act of courtesy and justice to the large number of medical gentlemen who are present, to make this meeting as short as possible.

The CHAIRMAN (Dr. Bray)—As those gentlemen have come up here, and they are busy men, I would suggest to Dr. Williams that he move that the committee rise and take up this question later on.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I move that the committee do now rise, and ask leave to sit again.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Do I understand that Dr. Britton alone has an engagement with certain gentlemen from the University?

Dr. BRITTON—I have not so much egotism as to ask the indulgence of this Council to the extent that they cut their business short for the purpose of allowing me to carry out some personal engagement which I have made. I am not a Uriah Heep but I have a certain

amount of humility. The engagement is between the Committee on Education, of which I am chairman, and a large deputation which has been sent to us from the University of Toronto for a certain purpose.

The Chairman then put the motion, and on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The committee rose. The President in the chair.

Dr. MOORE—I would suggest that the deputation from the Toronto University be now heard before the Council. This will probably settle the whole matter in eight or ten minutes, and it will expedite matters, I think.

Dr. BRITTON—I am very much inclined to think that the conference will be more in the nature of an ordinary conversation than in the shape of a formal discussion, and I think it will facilitate matters very much to allow the Committee on Education to take the matter in hand. I suggest that simply to save a great deal of time. There will be a full report given, of course, to the Council by the committee. The subject to be considered is this. There is a proposal made by the University of Toronto that hereafter the sessions be eight months instead of six months, and that the summer session be eliminated. I cannot say what the opinion of the Committee on Education is in regard to the matter. It has not been expressed. The matter has not been brought before them at all. They have simply stated the nature of the case and appointed a time for a conference. I am sure it will facilitate matters very much, and a great deal of time will be saved, if you allow the intentions of the committee to be carried out. The matter was referred to the committee, and this is the course we have decided to pursue.

Dr. BRAY—I move that the Council do now adjourn to 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of allowing the conference between the gentlemen from Toronto University and the Education Committee to take place.

Dr. MOORE—In view of what Dr. Britton has said, I have much pleasure in seconding this motion, and I withdraw the suggestion I made that the deputation be received now by the Council.

The President put the motion, and on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and the Council adjourned to 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, *June 13th*, 1895.

The President in the chair, called the meeting to order.

The Registrar called the roll. The following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The Registrar read the minutes, which were confirmed as read and signed by the President.

The PRESIDENT—Pursuant to motion of Dr. Bray, the first order of business for the session of the Council this afternoon is that the report of the Committee on Discipline should be taken up. I see that Dr. Day, an old member of the Council, and still Chairman of the Committee on Discipline, is with us; I will now ask Dr. Day to come to the platform and take the Registrar's chair.

Dr. Day then advanced to the platform and was greeted with loud and hearty applause.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Logan, that in accordance with notice of motion the report of the Discipline Committee be received. Carried.

Dr. DAY (Chairman of the Discipline Committee)—Mr. President and Gentlemen, I have pleasure in presenting to you the report of the Discipline Committee for the last year as follows:

To the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

Your Committee on Discipline beg to report that during the past year they have had before them the case of Ezekiel Awrey Alvin Benson Rose, and have held an investigation thereon, particulars of which are appended to this report, together with the findings of your Committee thereon, there is also appended a copy of the evidence submitted and the proceedings taken and had before your Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY W. DAY, *Chairman*.

Dated at Toronto, this 13th day of June, A.D. 1895.

To the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

Your Committee appointed to enquire into the facts *re* the complaint of Thos. Wasson against Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose, M.D., for erasure from the register as a member and registered practitioner of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Your Committee duly met after notice of the charges in the subject matter of the enquiry to be conducted had been given to the said Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose who did not appear personal, but was represented by counsel on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, 1895, at the town of Brockville, and on Friday, the 7th day of June, 1895, at the town of Brockville, when witnesses were examined in support of the petition, and when the said Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose gave evidence on his own behalf; and after hearing the evidence, which herewith accompanies this report, your Committee arrives at the following conclusions :

1. As to charge one, which alleges, "That the said Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose procured his registration as a member of the said College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario on or about the 23rd day of November, 1872, upon the false and fraudulent representation that he was entitled to such registration as Certificate Eclectic Medical Board, 1868, M.D. Eclectic Medical College, Penn., U.S.A., 1869, your committee find that no evidence was produced by the prosecution, the documents upon which the prosecution depended not having been brought forward in response to the subpoenas issued."

2. As to charge two, which alleges, "That the said Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows : By causing to be printed or published and distributed in or about the month of August, 1892, certain pamphlets setting forth the details of certain diseases (particularly cancer) and urging all persons suffering from any such symptoms to come to him, the said Rose, representing that he could cure the same, whereas the said Rose well knew that if such persons really had the disease or ailment mentioned in the pamphlet the same could not be cured by him in the manner therein set forth."

Your Committee find this charge to be proved.

3. As to charge three, which alleges, "That the said Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows : By entering into an agreement with the proprietor of a certain patent medicine, namely, Dodd's Kidney Pills, whereby the said Rose received money or other valuable consideration for prescribing, recommending and advertising the said patent medicine and for the use of his name to be advertised as having been cured by the said patent medicine."

Your Committee find the charge not proven.

4. As to charge four, which alleges, "That the said Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows : By allowing his name to be used by the proprietors of a certain patent medicine, namely, Dodd's Kidney Pills, and advertised in the following newspapers, that is to say, in the *Toronto Evening News*, in the issue of February 17th, 1894; in the daily *Empire*, in the various issues during the year 1893; in the *Kingston Whig*, in the issue of January 4th, 1893; in the *Toronto Evening Star*, in the issue of March 10 and November 17th, 1894; in the *Toronto Empire*, in the issue of December 8th, 1893; in the *Brockville Recorder*, in the issue of February 12th, 1894; in various other newspapers published in the Province of Ontario, and also in various other issues of a certain publication entitled "Press Clippings," published by the proprietors of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and particularly in certain issues thereof dated in 1894, and being numbered Vol. 2, No. 3 and Vol. No. 2, No. 3."

Your Committee find the charge proved.

5. Your Committee also find the defendant guilty of having stated to one, Thomas K. Scovil, that he (the defendant) was a graduate of McGill College, although he (said defendant) never held any degree from said college.

6. Your Committee, after consultation with Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., solicitor for your honorable body, would recommend that the seals and all matters of records formerly belonging to and used by the eclectic and homœopathic bodies of this province when they possessed and exercised the right and privilege of granting licenses and such other qualifications as they were by law then empowered to issue, be procured by this Council and kept in their custody, as by the union or merging of the said eclectic and homœopathic bodies with the general profession, forming the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, said College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario became the successors and the said Eclectic and Homœopathic bodies, and therefore entitled to all seals and matters of record of the said bodies.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

HENRY W. DAY, *Chairman of Committee.*

Dated at Toronto, this 13th day of June, A.D. 1895.

As to clause one of report in the matter of E. A. A. B. Rose, I may say the prosecution there relied upon documents and so forth of the old Eclectic Board, and that they subpoenaed the secretary of that Board, who came, but said he could not produce any documents, as they were not in his possession; he said he had had them at one time, but he did not know now where they were; so that the prosecution gave no evidence. The defence, however, did give evidence on this charge. I am not at liberty to sum up the evidence for you, because there is no distinct finding on it, but I must say the evidence had an effect upon the minds of the Committee which led them to believe there would not have been a very great deal of difference if the documents could have been produced. (Dr. Day then read the report as to charges Nos. 2 and 3.) Referring to charge No. 3, the report is that it is not proven that he received any pecuniary remuneration for it. I may say, if I am permitted, I not having now a right to speak as a member of the Council, I would recommend that that last clause of the report be acted on by the Council if it is possible to get the documents and things referred to in it, as I think it is very important that they should be got. I am not saying improper use has been made of them, but I am saying it is possible that improper use could be made of them; it would be a very easy matter to make improper use of that seal and those documents without anybody becoming any the wiser of it. I have a letter here from Mr. Lavell, counsel for Dr. Rose, the defendant in this case, consenting that charge No. 1 be allowed to stand as if not completed, that it be left an open charge for any investigation that may be taken by the Council at any future time on giving the proper legal notice of two weeks; and he also pledges Dr. Rose will in the future do nothing unprofessional in case the Council should see fit to simply suspend decision in the matter. This would leave the Council just in the position they are in now, free to take up or free to suspend or do as they deem right, on condition that charge No. 1 relative to fraudulent registration be left entirely open, as if it hadn't been completed, as it certainly has not been to the satisfaction of the prosecution. I beg to submit the report of the Discipline Committee, together with a copy of the evidence.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Logan, that the report be adopted.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Is this not a matter of sufficient importance that we should go into Committee of the Whole and get to know more about it?

Dr. LOGAN—I think we have had the opinion of Mr. Osler on this subject, and that he said the adoption of this report should be in Council.

Dr. DAY—Any action taken must be taken in Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—In order that we may have some idea what we are doing and know what we are acting upon, I think the evidence should be given to us.

Dr. LOGAN—The discussion may take place in Committee of the Whole, but the final action must be had in Council.

Dr. REDDICK—What is the effect of adopting this report? Does it necessitate the erasure of the gentleman's name from the register?

Dr. BRAY—I will move, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that this Council go into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Discipline Committee on one E. A. A. B. Rose.

The President put the motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—If the report of the Committee is satisfactory I do not see any necessity of going into Committee of the Whole to see whether it is satisfactory or whether it is not; to do that intelligently, it seems to me, we would have to go over the whole evidence, and that I do not suppose the Council propose to do. If any member of the Council thinks there has been wrong doing on the part of the Committee, that is, that their judgment has erred, and that they have not done just right, you may go into Committee of the Whole. But so far as I know, I know nothing about it, and am prepared to accept the report unless there is some objection taken to it, and that would avoid the necessity of going into committee.

Dr. BRAY—I do not wish to say anything on this subject, I being a member of the Discipline Committee, but it seems to me it is the findings of this committee you are to decide on. The Committee has made findings on these charges and they have reported those findings to you. If the Council wishes to see the evidence on which the Committee bases its findings the evidence is here, and we can go into committee or take it up in open Council as you like. It will take a long time to go over the evidence. It has been a custom here to accept the findings of the Committee unless someone has some objection, in which case the findings on that point can be gone into.

Dr. DAY—Dr. Rose has been served with notice to appear here and show cause why his name should not be erased. Mr. Lavell, his counsel, is here on his behalf, and Mr. L. G. McCarthy, who was present at the last hearing of this matter before the Discipline Committee in Brockville, on behalf of the prosecution, is also present, and I fancy it would be as well for the Council to hear those gentlemen. I do not presume that either of them will take up much of your time, and they probably will give to you the evidence more quickly

than you could possibly get it yourselves by attempting to go over it. I think if the Council heard these gentlemen it would facilitate matters very much.

Dr. Bray asked permission of the Council to withhold his motion in order that counsel might be heard. Leave granted.

Messrs. Lavell and McCarthy were then requested by the President to come forward and address the Council.

Mr. Lavell, counsel for Dr. Rose, then addressed the Council as follows :

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons,—Practice of this kind is somewhat new, as you can readily understand, to me ; and I do not now, in addressing you on behalf of Dr. Rose, desire, and in fact I do not consider myself capable, in the limited time at our disposal, of going into the evidence in detail that was taken before your Discipline Committee ; it is simply out of the question to do it intelligently unless I take a matter of two or three hours, and I am afraid after two or three hours conversation that even you, gentlemen, would hardly be prepared to listen to me intelligently, and I have no desire to detain you for that length of time.

The first charge on the finding of the Discipline Committee has practically not been proven, and as far as my client is concerned at the present moment, that disposes of that charge. As to the second charge I can only say on behalf of Dr. Rose that the charge as it is laid, that this pamphlet is published, is correct and the Committee is correct in finding, as they did, that that pamphlet was published. There is no attempt on my part or on the part of Dr. Rose to deny that there was a pamphlet published, and the pamphlet speaks for itself, and you, gentlemen, and the Committee are in a good deal better position to judge of the correctness of the statements in it than I am. I can only say, however, that Dr. Rose insisted before the Committee that when he published that pamphlet he believed the statements in it were true ; and I desire to add another statement which I think will be found clearly on the evidence to be correct, and the Discipline Committee will bear me out in saying that Dr. Rose, after having published this pamphlet, had a conversation with a couple of doctors in the town of Perth, who told him they considered the publication of this pamphlet was unprofessional and was something that was not proper for a medical man to do. Dr. Rose then says, and I think all the evidence bears out the statement and there is nothing whatever to contradict it, that although he had some ten thousand of these pamphlets, of which only two or three hundred had been distributed, he, in the winter of 1892, at once destroyed all that were left and that he didn't afterwards distribute any others. And there is not only his own evidence before the Committee that no person went to him on account of those pamphlets, but there is the further statement on his part that after that day he did not attempt in any way to practice on patients for cancer ; I think the evidence clearly is that since that date he has had no cancer patients whatever. I think this is a fact that should be borne in mind by the Committee and by the Council, and should be considered by you gentlemen ; and, under all the circumstances, such a heavy penalty should not be passed upon him for the publication of that pamphlet, after three years have elapsed, as being forbidden to further practice his profession. I am making very bald comments on the evidence.

The third charge has been found by the Committee to be not proven ; and I see upon reading the report of the Committee that they find the fourth charge to be correct. There is not the slightest doubt, and I do not wish this afternoon in speaking to you intelligent professional men, to attempt to go into this evidence as counsel are often compelled to do in talking to a jury. These are matters on which you are just as well able, and possibly better able, to judge than I am ; and I do not wish either to take up your time by saying or doing anything in connection with this matter that would belittle the questions or make it appear as though I had belittled your intelligence in considering them. There is no question as to this fourth charge, that on October 30th, 1893 (I think the evidence shows), Dr. Rose did write a letter to the proprietor of Dodds' Kidney Pills, and that letter was afterwards published in the papers referred to ; and as far as his writing of that letter makes him responsible for the publication, just so far is the report of the Committee correct. The evidence of Dr. Rose is that he stated that the Dodds Medicine Co. were not to publish this letter ; and the only other evidence that was called is the evidence of Mr. McKee, the proprietor and manager of the Dodds Medicine Co., which company is responsible for these advertisements. Mr. McKee says (you will find it in his evidence ; the evidence is properly indexed), and I think that is really the kernel of this charge, that Dr. Rose did come there, and that before giving him this letter Dr. Rose told him he was not to publish it ; that after Dr. Rose had told him he would not give any testimonial to be published, Mr. McKee told the doctor to go and consult the Registrar of the College ; that Dr. Rose came back and said he had not seen the Registrar, but had consulted a lawyer, Mr. Gallagher, an old friend of his at Portland, who said such a letter as was proposed would not be unprofessional to write ; that he then gave the letter, and Mr. McKee says he told the doctor he would publish the letter, and that while the doctor did not consent to it,

he did not, as Mr. McKee believes, refuse to permit it ; Mr. McKee leaves it in a somewhat negative shape. On the other hand, Dr. Rose says he persisted in his refusal to permit the letter to be published ; and I might mention that there is in evidence a letter which was identified by Mr. McKee as having been written by him in December, 1894, and in this letter Mr. McKee acknowledges the receipt of a letter of December 23rd, 1894 (last December), wherein Dr. Rose has very plainly asked him to withdraw and no longer publish the letter ; Dr. Rose was objecting to the publication of that letter ; and Mr. McKee notices that and says that there is a certain amount of matter in print, and that he will not publish the letter after what was then in print has been used. I simply call your attention to this as showing that their agreement could not be any agreement about publication. Although the Committee in this has found there was no agreement to publish for value, I would like to press the point that there was no definite agreement in any way that the letter should be published, and that even Mr. McKee's statement goes to show it was left in a non-committal way by Dr. Rose. I do not wish to take up any more time on those two particular points than to press upon your knowledge that the cancer pamphlet was withdrawn as soon as Dr. Rose was told by some person (Dr. Hanna, of Perth) who knew more about professional etiquette than he did that it was unprofessional to do this, and that as soon as he heard that he was willing to listen, and he destroyed the ten thousand pamphlets which he had had printed ; and there is absolutely no evidence that any person came to him on account of those pamphlets ; and there is his own statement that after the destruction of those pamphlets over two years ago, he never had anything to do with cancer patients.

On the fourth clause I would refer you to the evidence of Mr. McKee and the evidence of Dr. Rose in connection with the same thing. Dr. Rose's evidence goes to show that he always declined to permit the letter to be published ; Mr. McKee says he did decline at first, and afterwards says that when Dr. Rose was told it would be published he did not say yes or no. If it be in order I would like the Council, on behalf of Dr. Rose, to take into consideration the state of Dr. Rose's health. I think the members of the Discipline Committee and other physicians present at Dr. Rose's examination would be willing to admit that Dr. Rose is not only in a very serious state of health at the present moment, but he probably has been for some years ; and you all know what effect this has on the giving of evidence generally and on the way in which a man will prepare to meet any charges that may be made against him. It is very doubtful, and in this I am of course simply repeating the words of some members of your own profession, that Dr. Rose will live to see the meeting of your Medical Council next June ; and while I know that is not a matter of argument I would like to mention it to you. And there is another thing to be remembered ; Dr. Rose has for many years been practising in a country village and has been afflicted with another disease, probably not so fatal as the one I referred to a moment ago, but a disease that afflicts him even now, and perhaps that is why he is not better represented by counsel and evidence ; in other words, he is afflicted by the dire disease poverty, which often impels a man to do things he would not desire to do. I know that that is not a matter of argument, but, knowing that it would be substantiated by those who know the matter, I do not hesitate to mention it before your Committee. It is an extremely grave matter for a man after he has got past the middle life and come to a state of health which prevents him taking up another occupation to be confronted with a charge like this, and the consequent forbidding him to practice his profession and find a means of livelihood ; and in considering this matter, whatever the Council may do with the report, in the matter of adopting it or otherwise, I would like to press this matter on the attention of the Council ; and I would like them to take it into consideration in considering what action they will take in the matter. There is one other thing I wish to speak on, but on which I do not care to touch very much. You will notice that I have already stated that Dr. Rose said that he firmly believed when he published that pamphlet on cancer that the statements made in it were true ; I mention that because the second charge reads, "That whereas the said Rose well knew that if such persons really had the disease or ailment mentioned in the said pamphlet the same could not be cured by him in the manner therein set forth." Now, it is somewhat delicate for me to touch on this particular matter here, still I think it is only fair and in justice to the profession, at the same time as I think it is in justice to my client, to touch somewhat on it. I recognize, as every person must recognize who considers the question properly, that it is in the interests of the public that a high standard should be maintained in the medical profession ; and it is also recognized that this Council has taken every care that such a high standard should be maintained ; and I do not want to say anything here to indicate that such a high standard should not be maintained ; or, that it would be any breach of the rights of the public if an effort were made to maintain it. But it will be remembered by a large number of those here that when this Medical Council was first organized the medical profession in Ontario was in an extremely disorganized condition and was represented by many men who would hardly nowadays be considered creditable in the organization of this Medical Council, and in passing

the original Act an arrangement had to be made by which men with very many different grades of qualifications were to be permitted to enter the body and become recognized registered practitioners in the Province of Ontario, and among others were those who held certificates from the Medical Eclectic Board. Now, I presume that I am hardly giving anything away when I state that it could be generally recognized that the standard of qualification very often required by the Medical Eclectic Board was not quite as high as that required by the College of Physicians and Surgeons nowadays, and, as a consequence, many men under the necessities of the case had to enter the profession in those days who did not have the professional knowledge which is required of medical practitioners to-day. And I think you will agree with me also in this fact, that a man entering, say in 1872, under a certificate of the Medical Eclectic Board with practically only that qualification, did not have the qualifications, and did not have the professional knowledge which a man entered as a graduate of one of our universities, or under the examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to-day would have, and if he did not have it then, how much more would he be apt to get it after practising for twenty-three years in an out-of-the-way country village or series of out-of-the-way country villages? I would just like you to bear that in mind. It is unfortunate, possibly, that there is no special penalty on ignorance, and it is unfortunate possibly also that many men have not the opportunities to gain in professional knowledge, and possibly knowledge of professional etiquette that the majority of the members of the profession have, but the fact has to be recognized, and I would like you gentlemen to recognize the fact. Does not the gravament of the charge depend very greatly upon the professional knowledge of the man who is charged, and who by the report of the Committee has been found to have published this pamphlet and who admits he did publish it, and who has written this letter and admits he did write it; and should it not depend very greatly upon the professional knowledge he had, and the opportunities which he had to gain professional knowledge, and to know something of the standard of rules in the profession? I think it says a good deal for Dr. Ross that he, even though he did publish that pamphlet, as soon as his attention was called to it, and after he had gone to the expense of printing 10,000 copies, dropped it and burned the copies; and notwithstanding there has been a fairly keen analysis, and a fairly keen search for evidence in that neighborhood, there has been nothing whatever to contradict his statement that no cancer patients came to him on account of it, and that after the destruction of his pamphlet he did not attend to cancer patients. If he did not attend to them, and if that pamphlet is destroyed, I would ask you, even though it be admitted that the cancer pamphlet was published, to consider those points in his favor, and also ask you whether it would not be fair to treat that as something that was unfortunately done, something that was past, and which should not be visited with a very heavy punishment. The same remarks will apply to his letter which was published in "Press Clippings," and which, as he says, he firmly believed at that time to be true, although he now admits that the statement made there that he had been cured was, unfortunately for him, a further mistake, and that he is now just as ill, and perhaps more ill, than ever he was. I have touched in rather a desultory fashion on the different points I wish to bring to your attention. I have not attempted to search into the evidence; it is there to speak for itself. I would leave the matter for your careful consideration, and ask you to consider whether there are absolutely no pardonable sins in connection with a breach of medical etiquette and in connection with unprofessional work. And just one moment on what now has been said at the end of the report by the Chairman of the Discipline Committee. I was asked fairly, and in a very straightforward and fair way, before I came in, and with most certain knowledge on my part that there was no evidence before the committee that would warrant them in finding the first charge proved, whether I, on behalf of Dr. Rose, would be willing to let the matter stand open and let that first enquiry be gone into, and my answer was the only one I could give, that I could not consent to anything of that kind unless the whole question stood over in the meantime, and that it be definitely understood that practically no action would be taken on this if consent was given on the part of Dr. Rose to going into that further enquiry. It might be very much in the interests of the medical profession in the province to go into that enquiry, but there is no special benefit to Dr. Rose; if it be in the interests of the medical profession to go into it, then the enquiry will have to stand open; and in the meantime I was asked if I would promise, on behalf of Dr. Rose, that he would not be guilty of any further unprofessional conduct. Of course I said it was utterly impossible to make any personal undertaking that I would have him enter into any pledge, and I am warranted by him in making that statement, for I wrote to him before I came up here and told him that on some of these things I would like to be in a position to speak plainly in the matter, and he wrote to me plainly and freely, and said he would pledge himself in any way the Council would ask; that he would not in the future do anything of the kind, or commit any breaches of professional etiquette. That is the way in which that statement came to be made. I will leave this whole matter for your careful consideration. The graver charges I submit are not proven. The gravest charges are the first and third,

and they are not proven, and I submit the finding of the Discipline Committee is perfectly right, that their findings that are held to be proven were, I admit, partially proven, that is to say, I admit the publication of the pamphlet and the writing of the letter. I submit further that the other evidence that was given, and the facts that came out, go very largely, or should go very largely, to mitigate any penalty that might otherwise be on Dr. Rose in the matter. I think you, gentlemen, for listening to me, and I trust I have not taken up too much of your time.

The President requested Mr. Lavell to read the letter written by him and referred to by Dr. Day.

Mr. LAVELL—I made this memorandum, which I handed to the Chairman of the Discipline Committee before coming in. It is as follows: “(1) Consent on behalf of Dr. Rose that if at any time in the future the College or the Discipline Committee thereof desire to proceed further with the enquiry on the first charge, they shall be at liberty to do so, in the same way as if enquiry only adjourned, on two weeks’ notice to Dr. Rose. (2) That Dr. Rose in the future will do nothing of an unprofessional nature or character, on the understanding that any order of the Council be in the meantime suspended. (Signed) JOHN R. LAVELL, Counsel for E. A. Rose.”

Mr. MCCARTHY—Mr. President and members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario,—It would be, as Mr. Lavell has said, impossible to minutely review this evidence in the limited time at our disposal. The evidence covers 150 odd pages of type writing, and the answers to the questions asked are somewhat involved and would require explanation. But my learned friend, Mr. Lavell, has fairly reviewed the evidence from his standpoint: he has made a plea to you, and I think the only plea which it would be possible for him to make on behalf of his client; and that was ignorance, because if ever man was ignorant of what the ethics of his profession required, and still more ignorant of the teachings of his profession, that man I think is Dr. Rose. It came out in evidence, in cross-examination, that he, as you will see on looking at the register, registered under an Eclectic medical certificate of 1868; and he says himself in his evidence, upon examination by Mr. Lavell, that it was obtained in October, 1868. But the affidavit which he swore before His Honor Judge Gowan, in 1872, says that it was obtained on June 17th, 1868. He swore to Mr. Lavell that he obtained his Pennsylvania certificate in the spring of 1868, and he swore before His Honor Judge Gowan in January, 1872, that he obtained it in 1869, and between the time he gave his evidence to Mr. Lavell and the time that I cross-examined him he again changed, and he said he must have been mistaken, that his Pennsylvania certificate must have been obtained in June, 1868, and the Medical Eclectic certificate also in June, 1868, as he had before him at the time he made the affidavit those certificates and diplomas. Is a man who contradicts himself in that way to be believed? You will see he really knows nothing about the matter, or about the day or date on which he obtained his certificate or diploma; and that, I think, in the mind of any man who has obtained either a diploma in medicine or who has been called to the bar, is a red letter day not likely to be forgotten, nor is the year likely to be forgotten. However, that portion of the charge laid against this man has been held by the Committee to be not proven, and I think they could not have found otherwise upon the evidence, although, if you read the evidence you will, I am sure, come to the conclusion that there is something beneath that charge. Dr. Hall, in whose evidence (if you will read it) you will find that he, being an eclectic—and I think he should be called an “electric” because the rapidity with which he obtained certificates and diplomas is unprecedented, in my short experience at all events—got a certificate in Pennsylvania in 1866, another in 1867 and another in New York in 1868. I asked him if he had been attending two colleges, and he told me no, that he got the one in New York as an honorary degree. I asked him why they honored him? He could not tell me that. He, however, told me in the morning when I was examining him that he was a member of the Eclectic Board of Ontario from 1860 to 1868, and had been secretary for two or three years during that time. Now, there are seven years between 1860 and 1868, and in three of those years he got degrees in the states, and three of those years he was secretary of the Board here, not having an eclectic degree, according to his evidence as reported, until 1866; and he states that the Eclectic Board here would not grant an eclectic certificate unless there was a diploma to show that the candidate had had eclectic teachings. Now, there is something, to say the least of it, most suspicious beneath the obtaining of his eclectic degrees, and I think it is to the advantage of the medical profession of this province that that matter should be investigated further and that you should endeavor to find out what these men have been doing in the past. As to the charge in regards to the cancer pamphlet. The pamphlet published by Dr. Rose is here; it guarantees a cure; it states the nature of cancer from his view, and says that certain doctors have said it cannot be cured, but he says that it is utterly untrue, that cancer can be cured. In that pamphlet he guarantees a cure for \$25 or upwards, according to the ability of the patient to pay. Now that, beyond any shadow of doubt, is most unprofessional; and Dr. Rose admitted it was so. We examined the son of one

patient, and two other patients who had been treated by him for cancer. One was William Boulton, whose father had consulted Dr. Rose ; and Dr. Rose admits he made the agreement with him that he would cure him—he guaranteed a cure—and that he would charge him \$50, and he would not charge him anything if he did not cure —

Mr. LAVELL—Excuse me, that was before they saw the cancer pamphlet.

Mr. MCCARTHY—The Boultons did not see the pamphlet until after that, but they consulted Dr. Rose ; and he said he would guarantee a cure and would charge them \$50, and if he did not cure he would not charge them anything ; he admits that. He got \$93 from the Boultons altogether. The young man came back and said, “ My father has died ; you made the cancer worse, you didn’t cure it, you afterwards told us it was not a cancer but a tumor and you put on a salve ; and we paid you more ; besides that you didn’t cure ; now, according to your agreement, I want the \$50 back.” Mr. Boulton was told—I was going to say politely, but I cannot say it—to get out of the house. I asked Dr. Rose why he did that, and he said, “ Because this man did not obey my orders.” I asked him what the orders were, and he said he told him not to work—not to heat his blood. I asked him if it was a cancer that Mr. Boulton had, and he said it was, notwithstanding that he had apparently changed his opinion twice in regard to the matter. Then we examined a Mr. Curry, a rather elderly gentleman, who had been splitting wood and a splinter flew up and cut him beneath the eye. He knew Dr. Rose in early days, some thirty years ago, and he knew Dr. Rose’s father, when this present Dr. Rose was a lad of about eighteen years of age, and he remembered then having sent this Dr. Rose to Kingston to get some machinery for him ; and at that time, as far as Mr. Curry can remember, this Dr. Rose had no thought of going into medicine. But at the time I have just spoken of he went to call on Dr. Rose, not in a professional way at all ; and when Dr. Rose saw this sore on his eye he asked him what it was, and examined it, and told Mr. Curry that he had cancer and that it would be better to have it attended to at once or it might be serious. Dr. Rose had Mr. Curry at his place for I think some ten or twelve days, and he operated, by way of burning this cut, as it had not healed—Mr. Curry says it had not healed because it was itchy and he kept rubbing it ; Dr. Rose burned it and took away something from the wound, and it afterwards healed up. Mr. Curry was told by Dr. Rose that he had a cancer ; and he was charged \$100, which he paid. Then Dr. Rose was asked what kind of a cancer it was, and he could not say ; Dr. Bray pressed him further and asked him to tell us the different kinds of cancer, but he could not do that without his books ; he did not know apparently that there were different kinds of cancer, at all events he could not tell anything about the cancer. So that the plea of ignorance on the part of my learned friend is, I say, correctly borne out by the evidence and is the only plea that could be advanced on his behalf. That wound which Mr. Curry had was examined by Dr. Anderson, a qualified practitioner ; and Mr. Curry tells us it was pronounced not to be cancer. Then Mrs. Janet Bushfield, a somewhat elderly woman, was examined and treated by him for cancer some three years ago ; she stayed at his house and was told she had cancer ; and she boarded at his house to be treated for cancer, she also consulted another doctor who told her she was not troubled with cancer at all. So that you will see the conduct of which this practitioner has been guilty. There can be no shadow of doubt that the finding which the Committee have come to in that regard is based upon indisputable evidence which is overpowering, and not contradicted, they could not have done otherwise ; and the finding is correct beyond doubt.

Then, as regards the finding in connection with the Dodds Medicine Company, Dr. Rose shows that he was not as ignorant as regards professional ethics as he endeavored on this investigation to make out, because on his way back from the World’s Fair, having been told prior to this that his conduct with regard to the cancer pamphlet was unprofessional—that having blown over, nine months having elapsed since he destroyed those pamphlets—he went to the Dodds Medicine Company and handed in the letter which is before the Council, and which the doctors who gave evidence upon the investigation thought was disgraceful and infamous conduct from a professional standpoint ; and now he says, by way of shielding himself, that he told this man not to publish it. The argument of my learned friend would be perfectly correct if the facts were as stated by him, that there is simply on this evidence oath against oath, and that there is no corroboration. But the facts are these : he went to the Dodds Medicine Company and he handed them this letter, and says that he told Mr. McKee, the manager of the Company, not to publish it, that he might have it for the purpose of showing it to a few friends. But on cross-examination he admits that he told Mr. McKee it might be unprofessional, and he did not want to give it to him. Then, apparently, he is pressed for the document, Mr. McKee telling him “ it is no use to us unless we can publish it.” What does Dr. Rose then do ? He says, well, in case it might be unprofessional, I will go and consult the Registrar of the Council and a lawyer, and see if I publish that letter which I now show you whether it will be unprofessional or not. During that visit he did go to the Registrar’s office, but he didn’t see him ; Mr. Wasson was there, and there was a conversation between them, but Dr. Rose never saw the Registrar to consult him as to whether this

would be unprofessional or not. He did consult a Mr. Ziba Gallagher, a lawyer in Toronto, who told him that it would not be unprofessional; he then goes back and hands this document to the Dodds Medicine Co. Now, on that alone I submit that any judge or jury would find that that was given for the purpose of publication, in view of the fact that Mr. McKee had told him it was no use to give him the letter unless he had authority to publish it; he goes back and gives Mr. McKee that letter, and that I say is *prima facie* proof that he intended it for publication. But over and above all that, Mr. McKee swears upon his oath that it was understood between him and Dr. Rose that the letter should be published; and over and above that, he says that Dr. Rose saw him making notes of what he was telling him, that these pills had cured him, that six doctors had given him up, that they were a wonderful discovery and a perfect marvel to the medical profession. Dr. Rose admits he said all that. The evidence in corroboration of what Mr. McKee says is that Mr. Wilton Sherwood, who was examined, said Dr. Rose was telling him about these wonderful pills, and he was going to write a testimonial and send or give it to this company. The charge was made that Dr. Rose had obtained consideration for that letter, but the Committee have found, and I think properly so, that he did not receive consideration for it. But evidently the Medicine Company thought it was a pretty good thing because Mr. McKee—it was like drawing teeth to get the information—told me just at the end of his cross-examination that he had not paid anything for the letter, but I then pressed him, and pressed him again, and finally he said he did not pay him himself but he told his bookkeeper to send Dr. Rose \$25, which Dr. Rose admits having received and which, he says, was on account of postage and for his pains and trouble. Dr. Rose got that money; and the largest number of letters he would mention that he had received was fifty letters, which at three cents a letter would be \$1.50, and he told me he had had letters in which the postage was prepaid, letters that contained a stamp for reply. These letters were written to him asking him in regard to those pills; and he gave a favorable answer and advised the parties all to use them. He got that \$25, it would not be fair to say he got it for that testimonial, because he got it afterwards; we could not ascertain whether he made any arrangement at the time he handed the letter over or not, in fact I think they both swore that no arrangement was made. This is the kind of man we have to deal with; he either is so ignorant, or he wilfully does not care. Ignorance in regard to his profession is established, I think, beyond any shadow of doubt, but whether he is so ignorant of the ethics that apply to the profession or not I leave to be judged from the remarks I have made in regard to his thinking that that letter might not be professional. Then we have a further letter which Dr. Rose writes, or his son writes, under his instructions as he admits—evidently he has taken great interest in this Dodds Medicine Company and their pills—addressed to Dr. L. A. Smith, written on the 16th December, 1893, in which he says, "I can get you a grand testimonial for diabetes. It is a woman that has been afflicted with diabetes for some years. She has doctored with Dr. Yates and Dr. Fenwick, and some three others of Kingston of no use. Six boxes of your pills cured her. She is a tailoress and is widely known with the farming community. Her testimonial will be of great benefit to you. I can get it for \$5 and twelve boxes of pills. If you approve of it make it and send it to me and I will get her to sign it. I am answering many letters for diabetes. (Signed) E. A. Rose." I think from that letter, although it is denied by him, he seems to have had a larger interest or a greater interest in the Dodds Medicine Company than was admitted or proved, but the Medicine Company went back on him, they would not send him the \$5 or the twelve boxes of pills to produce this testimonial, they found out who the lady was and they went.

Mr. LAVELL—Dr. Rose told them who she was.

Mr. MCCARTHY—He told them who she was; and the Medicine Co. went behind his back and got the testimonial. That is the charge in reference to the Medicine Co. and the kidney pills. And the doctors who were examined stated that in their opinion that was conduct of a grossly unprofessional kind, and that it came within the statute. I have gone very shortly over the evidence, but I think I have shown you conclusively from facts that cannot be and are not denied, and I have only taken the most prominent ones, that the findings of the Discipline Committee in regard to Dr. Rose are perfectly correct. Perhaps it would be wise for the Council to hold over that charge in reference to the Eclectic Board, in order that the Council may have a further investigation, if any further information can be found, because certainly that Eclectic Board did issue certificates in a very rapid way, and certainly the Pennsylvania diplomas were obtained in a very peculiar way. Dr. Rose admitted upon his evidence, after I pressed him for some time, that his father's diploma, upon which his father registered, was obtained in an illegitimate way. I then asked him if he had not a knowledge of how to obtain diplomas in an improper way, but he did not answer me; he simply muttered something, and that was all. We did not get that information until we saw from the production of the diplomas, which he produced after being asked for them, that his father's diploma was obtained from Pennsylvania in 1868, the same year as his. (He swears his diploma was obtained from Pennsylvania in 1868.) If they were both

obtained in 1868 they must have been in college together. But he did not go that far; he said they were not in college together, and that his father's diploma was not a good or valid diploma. All those circumstances do look very suspicious; and I think it would be wise for this Council to consider the advisability of endeavoring to investigate this matter, because the evidence of the Secretary of the Eclectic Board was very unsatisfactory as to where he obtained his "electric" diplomas. No man could have gone to college and got them on his merits within the time stated. Dr. Hall said he did not know whether I would consider it was on his merits, but he got them anyway; he got them in 1866, 1867, and 1868, and I submit that would be impossible if they were properly granted and obtained on the merits. I think the Council would do well to investigate that, particularly as this secretary has retained the stamp and has a number of blank diplomas in his possession, and has had since the Board became defunct. Dr. Rose in his examination said he had been with his father, who was not a properly licensed or registered practitioner, from 1868 to 1872 as his travelling agent, and I asked him if he practised and diagnosed cases and prescribed, and he said he did; I then asked him how he could do that if he was not a licensed man, and he said he did it for the benefit of his father; I then asked him what he received for his services, and he said one-third of all the proceeds. That is the kind of man you have to deal with. He practiced for those years with his father, and admits during that period he was not a licensed practitioner. If he did it then, and it is shown he did, it shows that the man was not over particular as to whether he was licensed or not; and it certainly has a bearing upon this matter which any judge or jury would consider, and you gentlemen are the judges and should take it into your consideration in dealing with it. I have gone very quickly and very shortly over the facts; the evidence is very long, but I think I have touched very briefly upon most of the important points in connection with the matter, and I leave it simply in your hands to deal with as you see fit.

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Council, you have heard the argument for and against; what shall we do?

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—Is there anything before the chair?

The PRESIDENT—There is nothing before the chair.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The report is before us.

The PRESIDENT—There is no motion before the chair.

Dr. LOGAN—I think it would be better for some other doctors of the Council than those constituting the Committee on Discipline to enunciate the nature of the punishment to be dealt out to Dr. Rose.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I would like to ask a question. In the event of the Council adopting the report of the Committee, and proceeding to act upon it by erasing the name of the offender from the register, what effect will that have upon the first charge which the Committee reports not proven, and which it has been intimated as a matter of wisdom should be investigated?

Dr. DAY—I think it closes the case altogether.

Mr. LAVELL—If I might be permitted to say, that consent that I gave leaves it all open in case of suspension of your action.

Dr. Moorhouse moved, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the report be adopted.

Dr. DICKSON—Do I understand the recommendations of the report to be that the name of E. A. A. B. Rose be erased from the register?

The PRESIDENT—No.

Dr. DAY—We simply find the different charges proven or not proven. We give no recommendation as to what shall be done with him; we have no right to do that. It is not the function of the Committee to do it. The function of the Committee is simply to investigate and report facts.

Dr. BRAY—I think there is a misunderstanding about this, and that a good many of the members think that by the adoption of the report we strike the name from the register. The motion is simply for the adoption of the report coming from the Committee to the Council; and it is for the Council to deal with the report after they have adopted it.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Then we can adopt the report and let the matter rest, if we want to.

Dr. HENRY—I thought the adoption of the report was to end discussion?

The PRESIDENT—Yes; if you adopt the report that ends it.

Dr. BRAY—After the adoption of the report it is for the Council to say what is to be done on the findings contained in the report. The report should be adopted, and the Council may then if they deem it wise suspend sentence. They may let him go, as some others were let go, as long as he behaves himself, with the axe hanging over his head that can be dropped at any time. We have the precedent for this course of action in the case of Nelson Washington, who submitted a letter to the Council which was accepted by the Council, and during the year he transgressed again; and the Council acted on his letter of submission and struck his name off the register. He then appealed against the action of the Council, and the Court sustained the Council; and his name is now stricken off our rolls,

and that act is confirmed by the Court. By adopting this report you are adopting the findings on which you have to judge afterwards.

Dr. DAY—In adopting the report we take very grave chances that we close the investigation. I would therefore suggest that the report be received. That then leaves the discussion open; it leaves the first clause open. I think Mr. Lavell is right in saying, if you adopt the report, it closes the Committee's action in that matter.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I withdraw my motion.

Dr. ARMOUR—Might it not shorten matters to move the adoption of the report, stating also in the same motion how we shall dispose of the matter.

Dr. DAY—I have attached Mr. Lavell's letter to the report, so that it becomes really a part of the report.

Dr. Moorhouse moved, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the report of the Committee on Discipline in the case of one E. A. A. B. Rose be received.

Dr. REDDICK—I have no particular objection to the motion, but I think the report is already received, if I understand Rule 3 aright. That rule says: "When a committee presents its report, such report shall be received without motion or debate."

The President put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I move that proceedings at present be suspended in the case of one E. A. A. B. Rose, and the pledges as now offered by his solicitor to the Council be accepted.

Dr. REDDICK—I will second that motion.

The President put the motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Might I suggest that Mr. Lavell should restate his proposition?

Mr. LAVELL—It is that the first charge be open to take evidence at any time. One of the members has asked what guarantee I can give. I can give no guarantee as to unprofessional behavior, except the suspended sentence; and I will use all the power and eloquence I have to tell Dr. Rose what unprofessional conduct is. All I have is Dr. Rose's statement; he authorized me by letter to say this. My idea is that the suspended sentence is the best guarantee.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I am sure, on the evidence that has been presented on both sides here and from the reading of that lengthy type-written report of the committee, that the culprit is exceedingly ignorant. I do not think he ever had any education as a medical man at all, and my view of the matter is that this diploma has been bought, that he, as any ignorant ploughman might, bought a diploma such as was lately sold by the notorious Buchanan—

Dr. BRAY—This is one of the Buchanan diplomas.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—And he has one of the Buchanan diplomas—

Mr. LAVELL—That is his father's diploma.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—And also in view of the fact that the man is far advanced in the disease of diabetes, I believe, and is not likely to live many months—

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—Why does he not take Dodd's Kidney Pills?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Notwithstanding his certificate of his being cured by the celebrated Dodd's Kidney Pills, I think, in view of the facts, it would be better for the Council to view his case with leniency and suspend action at the present time. By this means we leave open a portion of his conduct for scrutiny, and new light may be thrown on it, and other offences emanating from the same source be brought to light. If we strike this man's name from the roll we would make a martyr of him, and rouse public sympathy; while at present we have his written pledge, as handed in by his solicitor to you to-day, and read before the Council, as evidence against him.

The PRESIDENT—As Dr. Day says, it is part of the report now.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Yes. I think this would be the wise course to follow in view of the circumstances.

Dr. MOORE—For my own information and the information of the Council I would like to know, in case we do suspend sentence on this man's case, whether we can strike him off at any time hereafter without his again offending? It appears to me, if we suspend sentence he must offend again before we can take further action.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I think not.

Dr. MOORE—The reason I take exception to this is, I do not think he is a medical man at all. I do not believe he ever was a medical man. I believe he obtained his right to practise by fraud. I believe, as much as I believe anything that I am not positive of, that this man never attended a medical college, and that he knows nothing whatever about medicine, and therefore, when we are erasing his name from the register, we are not erasing the name of a medical practitioner from the register at all. I have had some objections before about striking a man's name off when he was first found guilty, simply for the reason that he was a well-educated fellow. But here is a man who never had a degree or never was a medical man, and who has no rights or claims on us, and who has been a fraud from the time he obtained this degree, and, from his own story, long before it. This man was registered, but, I believe, on his father's diploma; and he tells us in his evidence that his father bought his

diploma. I am anxious that this matter relating to the Medical Eclectic Board should be sifted, because I think that matter is quite as important, and perhaps a good deal more important, to this Council and the profession in the Province. The only reason why I would consent to suspended sentence is, because I think it very necessary to go on and look after this eclectic fraud, or apparent fraud. I am of this opinion because we have in evidence the statement of a man who tells us he has been attending two colleges, one in Philadelphia and one in New York, at the same time. The man I speak of was the strangest man to give evidence that I ever met. He told us in his evidence that he could not even swear what he thought. Now, if it is better to suspend sentence and trust to this man going wrong again, and I think he will, for I do not think he can go right at all hardly, probably you had better suspend sentence, for I think we should get after that seal and after those diplomas that are lying in the hands of a certain gentleman or in the hands, as he told us, of another gentleman. I think it is very necessary that we should get those things; and if Mr. McCarthy tells us we can lop off this man's head at any time hereafter when he offends, without having to go to the expense of a further inquiry, I would say to let him go on suspended sentence.

Dr. DAY—We have had that opinion from Mr. Osler already.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It is always well to temper justice with mercy, but I think it is a great pity to make a caricature of justice, and it seems to me, if this motion prevails, something of that kind will be done to-day. I would like to see my esteemed friend from London, with his dignified manner, meeting Dr. Rose somewhere and taking him in his arms as a brother in the profession. I have read over this cancer pamphlet of Dr. Rose, and I find it is a wonderful construction from beginning to end, and for the information of some of my friends here who are not very well posted on cancer, I think it is advisable I should read some of the symptoms of cancer as therein stated, because it is sometimes a little difficult—at least I find it difficult—in the early stages to diagnose it: "The only symptoms for months, and in many cases even years, are occasionally a stinging, darting, stabbing, shooting, burning, smarting, itching or creeping sensation, and in some cases not even any of these. If you have a branny, scaly, crusty or warty appearance, with an occasional exfoliation of the same upon the face lips, nose, or any other portion of the skin, attended with any of the above symptoms, or giving an occasional sensation as though a fly had alighted upon the part, or a hair were tickling it, the evidence should be conclusive that your trouble is cancer." (Laughter). This document abounds in statements of that kind from beginning to end, and he goes further on to say that cancer may absolutely be cured, and so on. Now, Mr. President, I cannot support the motion that has been made. I think if any case demands action on the part of the Council to clear itself of men who are guilty of unprofessional conduct and who are a disgrace to our profession, this is one of them.

Dr. BRITTON—The only thing that stands in the way of summarily ordering his name to be erased, is the apparent necessity that has been disclosed during this trial or investigation to determine what has been done with the seal and blank diplomas of the defunct Eclectic Examining Board. I would like to know whether or not any steps have been taken in this Council in that direction, and if so, whether or not those steps are likely to be as practical and as likely to lead to a result and to accomplish what we desire as though we were to allow this matter to remain open for further investigation, because further investigation of this matter means a further expense to this Council. One of our most expensive committees is the Discipline Committee. I have the greatest regard for the Discipline Committee, and I think it has accomplished a great deal in the past and will do a great deal in the future and I am satisfied that every cent that has ever been expended in the maintenance of that Committee and the carrying out of the directions given to it has been well expended. I have nothing to say but that which is well and kindly concerning the Discipline Committee, and I have to speak especially of the gentleman who is present with us, Dr. Day, because, as I once said before, he has a temperament and tendency that to a large extent would qualify him for a judge on the bench—(hear, hear)—provided he had the necessary papers from Osgoode Hall. Dr. Day has done his work well, and the Discipline Committee has done its work well, and I want, for one, if possible to avoid further expense in connection with this man Rose, or Dr. Rose, whatever his name may be, and if we can otherwise succeed in getting all the information that we require concerning this defunct Eclectic Examining Board, and without any great expenditure of money, I would then vote for the summary erasure of his name from the register.

Dr. BRAY—In answer to a question that Dr. Britton put here, if there had been any steps taken, it was with that view I gave notice of motion to introduce a resolution this afternoon. As a member of the Discipline Committee, I do not intend to express an opinion on this case, as to whether it would be well to strike this man's name off our register. I have my own opinion, but I think it would not be right to express it here.

The PRESIDENT—I do not see why it would not be proper. Dr. Bray is a member of

the Council as well as of the Committee, and every member who has a seat in the Council has a right to express an opinion.

Dr. BRAY—I do not think so before the case is disposed of. I think we are still acting in the capacity of judges, and I do not think it would be well to give our opinion until after the case is disposed of; that is the view I have always held, and I have always been very careful never to express any opinion or ask any questions during the investigation except what I considered of vital importance, the same as a judge on the Bench would. I would rather not express an opinion now, although I would like if some member of the Council could express my opinion for me.

Dr. HENRY—I have no hesitancy whatever in expressing my opinion. I think that man's name should be erased from the register. I think last year or the year before we were of a somewhat charitable disposition to an offender, and it was only a few months till he offended again. It is not likely we could get any information from Dr. Rose, although we might from Dr. Hall, and I think we ought to erase this man's name from the register.

Dr. SANGSTER—I would like to know two things. In the first place, if that man's name is erased from the register, does it preclude any further steps on the part of this Council to delve into the matter of the Eclectic Board diplomas? It appears to me the Council is still in a position to carry on any enquiries in that direction that they may see fit to make. The other question that I think is important, is to know what the experience of this Council is with regard to other men who have been let off on suspended sentence. Is it the fact that they have ultimately, in almost every case, had to have their names erased from the register, or is it not? If the experience of this Council is to the effect that even after they have allowed a man to go on suspended sentence they have subsequently to erase his name from the register, then I for one am in favor, and strongly in favor, of instant and prompt punishment following on the offence. I think the Discipline Committee, which has done excellent work, weakens its action and weakens the effect of its decisions very much by allowing the delinquents through the country to feel we will undergo the trial, and then some good-natured fellow in the Council will get up and say, "Let him off; he is near death's door and he has a wife and a number of children, or he is lame, or some other paltry excuse of that kind." I say if you find a man guilty of unprofessional conduct, or a disgraceful act, in a professional sense, strike his name from the register at once.

Dr. BRITTON—Dr. Day, the chairman of the committee, has had a good deal of experience in the past, and therefore I would like to ask a favor of him. I wish to move, in amendment to the motion, that the name of Dr. E. A. A. B. Rose be erased from the register, but I know it is necessary that a motion should be put in a special form, and I would like Dr. Day to do that for me.

Dr. BRAY—I have the special form here which Dr. Day had printed.

Dr. WILLIAMS—While Dr. Britton is getting that motion ready I think it would be interesting to the Council if Dr. Day would just state what the facts are with reference to those persons who have been allowed to go on suspended sentence in the past; it would only take about two or three minutes to tell us, and he can tell us how many of those had to be struck off our register afterwards, and how many are still on the register.

Dr. DAY—Speaking from memory I really cannot say, but Dr. Pyne can tell us just how many. The case that gave us the most difficulty was that of Dr. Washington, the first case we had. As the thing was somewhat new at the time, by the advice of our solicitor, we allowed Washington's name to remain on the register, he giving an absolute pledge, with his solicitor joining, that he would not transgress in the future, and that if he did transgress there was to be no more investigation about it, and therefore there would be no extra cost about it. If a man under suspended sentence does transgress you simply strike him off; it is simply a suspended sentence; you do not lose anything by suspending the sentence, and you may gain a great deal. In the Washington case we did gain a great deal; for this reason, that Dr. Washington signed a document that if he did transgress in the future and the Council struck him off, he would consider himself justly erased from the roll and would make no complaint; and when he violated that undertaking again, and we did strike him off, and he went before the Court of Appeal, the Court said, there is your own proposition, that if they let you remain on you would behave yourself; the Council accepted that proposition and let you remain on, and you have violated that, and they have been compelled to strike you off. They at once threw his case out; they said, according to your own agreement you have no right to appeal; that was an agreement something like this that Mr. Lavell puts in to-day that he would in the future comply with the rules of the profession; and when Dr. Washington broke that agreement again the Court at once said, you have certainly now, according to your own proposition, forfeited your position, and we cannot hear you at all, you are not in court.

Dr. SANGSTER—That hardly meets Dr. Williams' questions. What most of us are anxious to know is, are there any cases that have been allowed to go on suspended sentence that have really and definitely and clearly turned over a new leaf in their lives and led clean and reputable professional lives afterwards? I know Dr. McCully was allowed to go

on suspended sentence, but if my recollection serves me right his name was presented to the Discipline Committee last year for advertising, and that was after he was allowed to go on suspended sentence. It is a point in which most of us are interested ; these discipline trials cost money, and a very large amount of money, as Dr. Britton has properly said. They may be absolutely necessary for the benefit of the profession, but at least every trial that is held should do the utmost amount of good, as a deterrent, that it possibly can do ; and I claim the only way to do that is to let your punishment follow the offences promptly and inevitably.

Dr. BRITTON—Before proceeding any further I might say I have in my hand the form of motion which is necessary to make for the purpose of erasing the name, and I notice in this form a paragraph which would lead me to think we are somewhat out of order. I may, perhaps, be in error in that respect, but I would ask whether or not the report of the committee has been adopted, and I will read the paragraph to explain the position.

Dr. DAY—Adopting the report makes a finality of the matter, it closes up any further investigation you want to have. The report was not adopted with a view of leaving the first charge open ; I think that is the reason why the word "reception," and not "adoption," was used. If you intend to close it up it would be absolutely necessary to adopt it, there is no doubt about that.

The PRESIDENT—I have a motion here by Dr. Moorhouse, seconded by Dr. Reddick, that the proceedings at present be suspended ; that is the motion before the Council at the present time.

Dr. ROGERS—I move in amendment, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, and resolved, that whereas the report of the Discipline Committee in the case of Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose has been received by this Council, and whereas the said committee has found the said Rose has been guilty of certain charges of disgraceful or infamous conduct in a professional respect, and whereas the Council has received the assurance of the legal counsel of the said Rose, pledging that the said Rose will not again offend in any similar manner or in any unprofessional manner, therefore this Council decide to defer action in the matter for the time being, but they may at any future time take action thereon. I am quite as unwilling as any member of this Council to make any effort to shield the guilty, and I do not think it is a good practice to attempt to shield those that will do wrong, such as this man undoubtedly has done, but there is always a legal danger, and you must always remember that point in these cases, and that is, if you erase this man's name and he should go to the courts you have simply the findings by the Discipline Committee, and, while that might be strong enough, there is no evidence which can be produced is as strong as that admission which the counsel of the accused in this case now gives the committee. And, mind you, if you erase his name that very moment the admission of his counsel ceases to be part of your legal affairs on which you can go to the court ; you cannot use it, it ceases to be in existence. But if you adopt this motion, we simply defer action ; we say this, that at any time you can take action again, and if he offends in any degree unprofessionally, you can simply, on the evidence already taken and on his own admission, erase his name. But it places you in this position, when you have done that, the courts will say, well, Dr. Rose, they found you guilty, you admitted it through your counsel, here is your own admission signed by your counsel, and we cannot hear you at all. Now, that being the case, I think we ought to go first a little slowly, and in this way I believe we can save ourselves, perhaps, from litigation. It may be stated, for instance, that we are acting too leniently in attempting to shield a man who is guilty and who is not a professional man at all, but that has nothing to do with the case ; the first charge, that he got his degree wrongly has not been declared proved, and from the fact that he is now registered he stands in the sight of the law equal to any member in this room, as far as registration is concerned. We may believe otherwise, but that being the case, we should take the suggestion of the chairman of the Discipline Committee, that it is wise not to be in a hurry, and to defer action. I believe, too, that this man may not live a year ; I know the case ; he is a man who used to be formerly in my own division, and a man that is no doubt dying, and in a very short time he will cease to trouble us.

Dr. MOORE—He looks as well as you do.

Dr. ROGERS—That is not the evidence given to me.

Dr. BRAY—He has no more diabetes than I have.

Dr. ROGERS—If this man is really sorry for his wrong-doing, if he is really repentent, and if he is willing to say I will do better in the future, I think the best thing that this Council can do is to act leniently, and if he breaks out again it gives us fifty times a stronger case to go to the Court of Appeal ; for that reason I would urge the Council to consider very seriously the action they take in this matter ; and in doing that I do not say my view is infallible, but it is a rule that has been acted on before on the advice of Mr. Osler himself, and the urgent advice of Mr. Osler. Mr. Osler has always urged us to endeavor to get an admission and suspend sentence if we will, and then if the delinquent appeals to the court we have evidence which cannot be disputed.

Dr. Britton moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Henry,

Whereas, the Committee on Discipline reported in writing to the Council in the case of Dr. Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose, as appears by said report on file and in possession of the Registrar ; and

Whereas, the said Dr. Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose has been called upon to show cause why the Council should not act upon the report of the Committee by written notice served upon his solicitor ; and

Whereas, the said Dr. Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose has appeared in the person of his counsel, Mr. J. R. Lavell, to show cause why his name should not be erased from the register.

Whereas, the offences charged and reported as proved by the said Committee are not within the proviso contained in sub-section 2 of section 34 of the Ontario Medical Act as amended ; and

Whereas, as to the said facts stated in the reports of the said Discipline Committee, the Council now resolve to act and hereby adopt the said facts and report as to the finding of the facts in the case of the said Dr. Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose. Be it therefore

Resolved,—That upon the application herein and upon the enquiry herein before the said Discipline Committee and upon the report of the said Committee and upon the facts therein found and hereinbefore adopted by the said Council the name of Ezekiel Awrey Alvin Benson Rose now appearing in the register is hereby erased from the said register, and the Registrar is hereby directed to erase the name of the said Ezekiel Awrey Alvin Benson Rose from the said register and to alter and amend the same accordingly.

And it is further directed under the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, section 38 "B," that the costs of and incidental to such erasure be paid by the said Ezekiel Awrey Alvin Benson Rose to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario forthwith after taxation by one of the taxing officers of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.

And the Registrar is directed, after such taxation, to obtain the issue of such execution or executions as may be necessary for the collection of such costs by the said College. Carried unanimously. W.S.H.

The following persons voted in favor : Dr. Armour, Dr. Barrick, Dr. Bray, Dr. Britton, Dr. Brock, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Dickson, Dr. Emory, Dr. Fowler, Dr. Graham, Dr. Hamly, Dr. Harris, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Henry, Dr. Logan, Dr. Luton, Dr. Machell, Dr. Moore, Dr. Moorhouse, Dr. McLaughlin, Dr. Reddick, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Roome, Dr. Rosebrugh, Dr. Sangster, Dr. Shaw, Dr. Thorburn, Dr. Thornton, and Dr. Williams.

Dr. BRITTON—We have tried the matter of suspended sentence, I think, in almost every instance.

Dr. ROGERS—Oh, no.

Dr. BRITTON—I said in almost every instance—in several instances our clemency has been abused. Of course that does not bear on this man's case directly, for it does not follow that because one man in the past has written a lie and has made a false declaration, made a promise and subsequently broken it in two or three months, that this man would do the same ; but his record seems to me to be an exceedingly bad one, and I, personally, would place very little confidence in any promise he would make. (Hear, hear). I have already given reasons why, from a financial aspect, it would be better for us to deal with the matter now, and leave it to a subsequent time (during the present session of this Council) to enquire into the doings of the defunct Eclectic Examining Board. These matters can be secured in another way and with a great deal less expense than by going into a further investigation of this case, for probably a further investigation would mean almost as much expense as this one has necessitated. I do not like to have to move a resolution of this kind condemnatory of a fellow practitioner, but it is in justice, and I feel as though in this case there is no room for mercy to intervene between the Council and the man who is reflecting upon the Council and the dignity and respect of the profession.

Dr. Moorhouse asked leave to withdraw his motion. Leave granted.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—My reason for seconding Dr. Rogers' motion is not that his motion means anything more than the one I had written previously, but it is more explicit, and is bearing out in the same spirit exactly the meaning of my own motion. As for quacks, I know of many medical men that are in good standing, and with whom I am well acquainted, and who enjoy the confidence of this Association, and have done just as much quackery as this poor man has. It is done quietly by more perhaps than you are aware of. My reason also for seconding Dr. Rogers' motion, or moving the previous one was, I am informed on good authority that this man is in the last stages of disease, notwithstanding his boasted cure by the Dodd's Kidney Pills. And, by the way, in speaking of this letter, there is no doubt this was given for the purpose of gain, and it is distinctly admitted that he received \$25, and, as

I have been also informed by gentlemen that are well acquainted with the case, probably he received two or three hundred dollars for that letter of recommendation. I would like also to remind you that although we are to a certain extent controlling the actions of the medical men of the province, yet we are ourselves controlled by a greater power, namely, the people—(hear, hear)—and the people may speak loudly to our condemnation to the representatives in the Provincial Assembly, and in this way we may have all our powers curtailed ; therefore, I say, it behooves us to carefully look to it that we do not exceed our powers, or go even to their full extent, for fear of summary vengeance. We know how fickle, indeed, is the public mind, and we may be condemned and find ourselves shorn of a great deal of the power we enjoy at present, and therefore we should use it with caution. Dr. Sangster, in many of his speeches during the present session—I have watched him—is rather emphatic, and I think he would be inclined to deal despotically and without tempering his speeches with mercy, and for this reason I am not inclined to side with his view of the matter, and I think that we ought very carefully to weigh this case before erasing this man's name from the roll. And further than that, I think the course that has been spoken of by our worthy chairman of the Discipline Committee, Dr. Day, and which course, as he says, was recommended by our solicitor, Mr. Osler, Q. C., is the course that we should now pursue, and that we should now do as we propose doing, and by this means we would gain further evidence against the culprit, and perhaps save ourselves from further vexation.

Dr. WILLIAMS—May we ask the Registrar now to give the information asked for some time ago, that is, how many names have been erased ; how many are out on suspended sentence, and how many that went out on suspended sentence were obliged afterwards to be erased.

The Registrar stated that Dr. J. C. Bright was let go on suspended sentence ; that Dr. Lemon was let go on suspended sentence for one year, but the Council found it necessary then to order his erasure, and his name was erased ; Dr. Washington was allowed out on suspended sentence for a year, and after that year his erasure was ordered, and his name was erased ; Dr. John McKeown was ordered for erasure ; Drs. McCully and Anderson were allowed to go on suspended sentence ; Dr. J. R. McCullough was ordered for erasure ; Dr. W. F. McBrien was allowed to go on suspended sentence, and Dr. Hugh McG. Wilson was ordered for erasure. And further stated that those were the only cases that came before the committee, with the exception of the name now before the meeting.

Dr. SANGSTER—At the close of last session Dr. McCully's name was again presented, after he had been suspended, and the last clause but one in the Announcement of last year is to the following effect : “ Moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Britton, that the advertisement of Dr. McCully in this morning's issue of the *Toronto World* be referred to the Discipline Committee.

The PRESIDENT—That was referred, according to that resolution, but they apparently have not reported on that case.

Dr. SANGSTER—No ; but it is one of the suspended men whose case was again referred to.

Dr. Pyne stated that there were four persons under suspended sentence, one of whom, Dr. Bright, had since passed over to the majority, leaving three now on suspended sentence.

Dr. SANGSTER—Is that including Dr. McCully ?

Dr. Pyne stated that Dr. McCully's name was one of the four.

Dr. SANGSTER—So that there are only two under suspended sentence at present whose conduct has not evoked some further remark of condemnation from the Council.

Dr. BROCK—I think this case is exceptional in several respects ; it is exceptional in its aspect towards the Council, towards the profession and towards the public ; exceptional towards the Council in that this man is regarded by the Council with strong suspicion as not being really a qualified practitioner ; and if you allow him to remain on the register what will be the condition of this Council if an action for malpractice should be taken against him at any time ? Would not the public think the Council had acted very cowardly in not erasing him at once from the register ? The public, the judge himself, the jury, the counsel for the person who was injured, and who was prosecuting this man, would come to the conclusion that the Medical Council of Ontario were cowards, that we were afraid to use those powers entrusted to us by Parliament in a just and proper manner. I think Dr. Sangster has not spoken too strongly in this case ; I feel like supporting the erasure of this man's name from our register immediately.

Dr. ROGERS—I understood the letter presented by Mr. Lavell to be an absolute admission, but I am now told that I made a little mistake in so thinking. If it is not an admission I withdraw my motion at once ; I made the motion because I understood it was an admission ; and if Mr. Lavell is not prepared to admit at once that this man is guilty then I withdraw my motion. I would ask that the letter be again read.

The President here requested Mr. Lavell to again read the letter.

Mr. LAVELL—I might say that this was all that was written, because this is all that was spoken of just at the time. Of course any admission or statement I make is without pre-

judice to Dr. Rose's position in case the Council does not choose to accept his offer in its entirety; that must be definitely understood. I am empowered to make several admissions on the part of Dr. Rose, but not one of those admissions is made if his name is erased from the register; it is only fair to Dr. Rose and myself to say that. I will read the letter; and I am willing to add any words that may make it clear; I am willing to put it in writing that in case the sentence of the Council is suspended and in the discretion of the Discipline Committee at any time Dr. Rose offends against it he will accept the decision of the Discipline Committee or the Council without appeal. I am perfectly willing to put that in writing (reads letter); I am perfectly willing to add to that that in case the sentence is suspended that Dr. Rose will pledge himself to take no action and make no appeal on any action the Council may afterwards take, but to abide absolutely by the decision of the Council.

Dr. ROGERS—Will you admit, without prejudice of course, in writing, signed for Dr. Rose, that he is guilty of the two charges which have been found to be proven?

Mr. LAVELL—I am willing, if the sentence is suspended, to sign a writing on behalf of Dr. Rose accepting the decision of the Discipline Committee and agreeing not to appeal therefrom; agreeing to accept the report of the Discipline Committee, and the statements in the report.

Dr. ROGERS—No. Will you admit that he is guilty of the two charges he has been found guilty of?

Mr. LAVELL—I do not know that I have authority to. I am willing to admit anything that would have the same practical effect.

Dr. ROGERS—I want an absolute admission.

Mr. LAVELL—You can understand the authority of a counsel is limited; there are some things a counsel can not consent to. I do not want to consent to a thing which the courts might tell me I had not power to consent to, and which would not be binding on Dr. Rose.

Dr. SANGSTER—I do not think it is fair to ask Mr. Lavell to betray the confidence of his client.

Mr. LAVELL—It would not be a betrayal of my client's confidence, because it would not be from any statement he has made to me.

Dr. ROGERS—Your client has received proper notice to be here?

Mr. LAVELL—Certainly.

Dr. ROGERS—Could you not act for him?

Mr. LAVELL—I would sooner fight this matter to the bitter end than stand up here, without any guarantee or anything of that kind, and be asked to admit what I have no right to admit. But if you wish to know whether or not, in case this sentence is suspended, will Dr. Rose absolutely admit that the Council had a right to erase his name, and could erase his name, and admit the correctness of those two charges, I say I will do that. But I cannot admit prior to any pronouncement of the Council—

Mr. MCCARTHY—It is all contingent on "without prejudice." Here is the undertaking signed by Mr. Cassels in the McCully case; it says, "I admit that the advertisements complained of herein, and any others of the like effect or nature, are unprofessional, and the publication thereof by me constitutes infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional respect within the meaning of the Ontario Medical Act.

"I submit myself to the action of the Council in the premises, and admit that I am liable, on the evidence, to have my name erased from the Medical Register.

"I undertake and agree not further to offend in the premises, and ask the Council to suspend action on the report of the committee so long as I, in good faith, comply with the above undertaking. It is agreed that the charges, other than those which charge the advertisements to be a breach of the Act, are to be considered as undisposed of and untried.

"S. E. McCULLY.

"12th December, 1892.

"WALTER CASSELS."

Mr. LAVELL—I am perfectly willing to sign a document like that, on behalf of Dr. Rose, it being understood that that admission is without prejudice in case the Council do not suspend sentence.

Dr. MOORE—Now, when we have got all that, and when we have got this fellow back doing business for the Dodd's Medicine Co., and he does offend again, we have got to come here to order his name to be erased (the Discipline Committee have no power to erase his name); and he will stand on the register in good standing, as good as he is now or ever was, until this time twelve month—(hear, hear)—unless this Council see fit to come here at a very great expense and erase his name.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Supposing he is suspended, the honor of the Council is given not to take action unless there is another breach. Supposing some person alleges there has been another breach, is it necessary that that shall come before the committee, and that they shall look into the matter to see whether there has been another breach? I believe that is quite an important point. If there is suspended sentence the honor of this Council is at stake not to take

any action against that man unless there is a further breach ; then how are we going to find out whether there is one or not ? Can we do so without letting the matter go again before the committee and let them look into that second matter ?

Dr. SANGSTER—No.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Then that means a considerable expense to know whether there is a second breach or not.

Dr. MOORE—The solicitor is here, and can explain that question in a moment, I presume.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I think your solicitor is Mr. B. B. Osler ; and I would not like to undertake to advise the Council. You see the number of years I bear ; I do not think it is right to ask me to advise you off-hand on a question of that kind. Looking at it from the common-sense point of view, I would say if you undertook not to sentence him until there is a further breach, that before you could pass a sentence there would have to be a further breach, and that further breach would have to be proven ; in other words, you would not know a breach had occurred unless it was proven in evidence that there was a further breach.

Dr. SANGSTER—That the case of Dr. McCully last year was not referred to the Council, but to the Discipline Committee, is a proof of this.

Dr. CAMPBELL—There is only a point or two on which I would like to have some information from the gentleman who is acting as solicitor at present. So far as the general principles are concerned I think we are all inclined to have this person's name erased at once ; the only point in my mind is, is it the wise course under all the circumstances ? Two points only, it seems to me, require further settlement ; first, will there be a greater advantage gained by pursuing an investigation under the suspended sentence and acquiring the information that some of us think ought to be acquired in regard to certain matters hinted at in the first charge, and left open ? Another point is, is the evidence so strong that it will satisfy not us but a court of law in the event of this man's name being erased and an appeal being taken ? On these two points I would like to feel a little more assured before I vote ; and for that reason I would like Mr. McCarthy to give us an idea as to whether, in the event of our erasing this person's name from the register, we could pursue an investigation in any other way into the matters referred to in the first clause of that charge at any less expense than by investigating it with the charge left open as it is now. Can we, unless we bring a charge against some other member of the profession and investigate the case, bring a charge against some man who we may suppose to be implicated in this matter, of the irregular issue of certificates, and investigate the case more cheaply than to let this man go on suspended sentence and pursue the investigation as indicated by the chairman of the committee ?

Dr. BRAY—There is a form of procedure that we have adopted in these cases that we are departing from in this Council to-day ; and I will just go over it. The report has been received ; then the Council have been called upon to speak upon it ; and then the counsel and everybody else, excepting the members of this Council, have been asked to retire, when the report comes up for adoption ; after the report has been adopted by the Council they decide among themselves what shall be done with it. I do not think all this discussion should go on just as it has been going on now, although I do not wish it to be understood that I take any exception to Mr. Lavell or anybody else being here, but I think there is a proper way of procedure and we should follow that procedure.

Dr. MOORE—It is not necessary ; we are not afraid of what we do.

The PRESIDENT—It has been customary in the past to exclude those charged with the offence, and others, from the room during the deliberations of the Council on the question, after they have been represented before us by their counsel. It was not suggested to me to-day, and I did not think it was at all necessary to call the attention of the Council to that practice which we have heretofore observed ; and as the counsel for the prosecution as well as the counsel for the defence have been here, I presume there has no harm been done by Mr. Lavell remaining. I will now ask the members present whether they desire that these gentlemen should retire from the room.

The sense of the Council appeared to be that no one should be excluded from the room.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Then I will proceed with what I was saying. Will Mr. McCarthy give us an idea whether we could investigate this matter referred to in the first clause of the report any more expeditiously and inexpensively by letting this person go on suspended sentence and pursuing it through that channel, or by bringing a charge against another man ?

Mr. MCCARTHY—I do not put this in the nature of an opinion at all, but I will tell you from my own standpoint what I think. The charges against Dr. Rose as to his not having proper diplomas or certificates for registration can be less expensively investigated in this proceeding ; and I cannot go further than that, when you ask me as to commencing a charge against somebody else I do not know who that somebody else is, nor whether we can procure evidence against him, nor do we know where the records are, nor do we know whether we can succeed. As medical men you must know that there must be something before you before you can diagnose a case. In this case you cannot lay your hand on the

information which would be necessary to proceed with the investigation, and until you can lay that before a lawyer he cannot advise.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Are there any symptoms that would give indication so far?

Mr. MCCARTHY—Yes; from the evidence we have had there seems to be something further, but whether we can get at the books of this association or not we cannot tell. If we got at all the members of the Eclectic Board and examined them—

Dr. CAMPBELL—They are dead.

Mr. MCCARTHY—No, Dr. Hopkins is alive. It might not take an hour, if we got at the books, to find out how Dr. Rose's certificate was obtained.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Is that evidence so solemn and so complete that if we went before the court on an appeal the Council would be sustained?

Mr. MCCARTHY—My opinion is that the evidence would be very strong, but I would not like to guarantee anything—in so doing I might be guilty of unprofessional conduct.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I have got as much answer as I think could be reasonably obtained on the subject.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Is it not the fact that Dr. Hall, the secretary of this Board, was before the Discipline Committee and declined to give evidence?

Mr. MCCARTHY—Oh, no; his evidence is there.

Dr. WILLIAMS—He declined to give such information as would tell where the books and records were.

Mr. MCCARTHY—No; he said he couldn't, but he thought Dr. Hopkins, of Kincardine, or his son, who resides at Dunnville, might have them. He said there was another member who resided at Newmarket who might have them, but he was dead; and he also said he did not remember that Dr. Rose ever came before the Board, and he could not give us the names of anybody, except Dr. Seivewright, whom he had issued a certificate for. He did not seem to remember anything, or he would not remember anything. He did not give us any information regarding the records except that he had searched for them in his house and office, where they would likely be, and they were not there; and that the best of his recollection was he had not seen them since, I think, 1869, when he thought he gave them to Dr. Hopkins. He said he still had the seal and the blank diplomas.

Dr. BROCK—Are we not doing a very dangerous thing, if this man is a criminal, in making use of the evidence we have got as, I may say, a thumb-screw or a lever to force information from him, which we can only get in that way? Have we a right to lay this all over on purpose to obtain information from him that we might make use of against others that we suppose are criminals?

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I would like to ask Mr. McCarthy this, Supposing we knew where those papers were, have we any power to compel these men to bring them forward unless there was a case before the courts and the courts ordered the papers to be produced?

Mr. MCCARTHY—Under the statute you have a perfect right to issue a subpoena to compel a man to come before you and produce documents; then there might be a question raised that those were privileged or were not properly before the court. On the other hand, there might be a question raised by reason of this action being deferred. Dr. Rose consenting to our investigating further and off-hand, I would not be prepared to give an opinion whether this might not be held to be a bar if Dr. Hall raised the question that there was no action really pending, because we had deferred action. The more we discuss it the more these points will arise, and they are somewhat grave and require careful consideration as to whether a good and valid investigation would be pending if the action proposed here were to be taken. There are a number of points to be looked at in that way, and I could not give an off-hand opinion.

Dr. REDDICK—This case, I think, affects me perhaps as much as any other member of the Council, from the fact that Dr. Rose is one of my constituents and helped to send me here. I might say that I didn't know anything about this case, although the defendant lives in my own division, till I about came to this Council. While Dr. Rose has been a supporter of my own he has never written me a letter, but one of his friends, Dr. Hanna, mentioned it to me verbally while I was attending a meeting of the Medical Association here last week. But I wish to say that while Dr. Rose has been a supporter of mine, I am not afraid to do what, in my judgment, seems right in the matter. Among some of the reasons that have been given why he should be suspended, one thing seems to influence a number of the members of the College, and that is, that he is not a practitioner at all, but I say that we cannot deny he is just as legally entitled to be on the register as any member of this Council, because he is there, according to the report of the committee, and we must treat him as one of ourselves so far as that is concerned. Another reason given why action should be suspended is that he can be used to give evidence for us. There is another point I am very sorry about, and that is, from some peculiarity of this committee they apparently are debarred, or think they are debarred, from giving their opinions to this Council. As to that I would like to ask who in this Council can give a better opinion than the Discipline

Committee, or who have we a better right to look to? Why have we got a Discipline Committee if we cannot get an opinion from them as to what should be done to the offender? They have heard the evidence and they know all the circumstances, while as far as I am concerned I do not know the man; there is not a man in this Council but knows him as well as I do. I do not think the Discipline Committee are judges, and I do not know why they should keep back their opinions; and again I say there are no men in this Council better prepared to give an opinion than those men, and it is to them we look. We have not time to go through the evidence; then are we going to take their findings blindly and vote upon it? From precedent in the Council and from discussion that has taken place this afternoon, I have come to the conclusion that in justice this man ought to go on suspended sentence.

Dr. LOGAN—Mr. President, Dr. Reddick has made one remark that has induced me to rise as a member of the Discipline Committee. I may say that I have been particularly careful ever since I became a member of that committee to have nothing to say in reference to the decision as to the punishment; and I am of opinion that the committee will stand higher in the estimation of the profession and of the public if they express no individual opinions on the matter, because that committee is sitting there merely as a committee of medical men appointed by this Council for the purpose of collecting evidence, and are not there in a judicial capacity; and if the Council is anxious that we should act in a judicial capacity I do not know that I would consent to be a member of the committee. I have not taken my degrees at Osgoode Hall, and I would not like to be put in a judicial position in this matter. I think your committee would stand very much better merely to be sent to the investigation for the purpose of collecting evidence and reporting that evidence to this Council, and not acting in a judicial capacity.

Dr. SANGSTER—I would like to ask Dr. Logan whether the committee do not express an opinion? I understand the committee to each charge append a statement of proven or not proven, and I would ask whether in doing that they do not exercise judicial powers?

Dr. LOGAN—To some extent. But we do not recommend the nature of the punishment to be imposed.

Dr. DICKSON—It seems to me the Discipline Committee having submitted their report, and that report having been received, we must regard them as now having completed their work; and I think they are at perfect liberty, while they might have had a little hesitancy during the progress of the investigation, to express an opinion individually. I think they should feel themselves no longer debarred from doing so; and as my friend, Dr. Reddick, has said, I think there is no member of this Council who is in the same position to express intelligently an opinion on this matter as these gentlemen who heard all the evidence, who have seen the defendant and know the manner in which he gave evidence, and I think they are the men we ought to listen to with the greatest consideration. About two weeks ago I had a letter from one of my constituents in my division, lying in juxtaposition to this one, which has afforded the gentleman who wrote me the letter opportunities of meeting Dr. Rose—I do not know Dr. Rose and never heard of the case really till I was written to. In that letter the gentleman I speak of writes to me to say that he has not found Dr. Rose so bad as he is generally reported; and I may further say that the gentleman who wrote me is—and I think I am not going beyond my privilege in naming him—Dr. Hanna, to whom Dr. Rose submitted his action when issuing this cancer circular as to whether it was professional or not, and who advised him that it was certainly unprofessional. Dr. Hanna in his letter to me said from what he knew of Dr. Rose he would be very glad if this Council, in their judgment, would see their way to allow Dr. Rose to enjoy the privilege of continuing to practice his profession for the short time it was likely he would have to live; that Dr. Rose is a very poor man and had a very small practice at best, and he thought he was tempted by his poverty to take the course he did to gain patients and earn a living. Now, as he has given his solemn promise through his counsel that he will not err in the future in that direction, I think the least we can do is to take that promise, under the circumstances. Though others, after having been given an opportunity to do better, have not conducted themselves as they should, I do not think we ought to deal too harshly with Dr. Rose on that account. It appears that two at least of those who have gone on suspended sentence have not given this Council any cause to regret their leniency; and I would be very glad to think that the Council in this case would take a lenient view of Dr. Rose's conduct in the matter. It has been urged that his extreme ignorance of what is professional is an excuse, and I think it is to some extent; I do believe his ignorance on that point had something to do with his issuing that circular. There are men in the profession who supply certificates to pharmacists and others who manufacture just about as innocuous an agent as Dr. Rose is in the habit of administering to his patients, and put those broadcast over the world as to the efficacy of these agents for certain purposes, and no great objection has been taken to it; and here we have this man ignorant, as I believe, stating that he possessed a remedy—I am not arguing, and I have no evidence he really believed he possessed a remedy—to some extent I think the

cases are parallel ; and I think we should not be too harsh with Dr. Rose, more particularly if it be true, and I think we have every evidence it is, that he is fast hastening to the close of his career.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I do not want to prolong this discussion, but I contend the Discipline Committee occupies a judicial position ; no judge on the bench occupies a greater judicial position. A man is accused of a crime, evidence is produced pro and con. and this committee are asked to pronounce whether the accused is guilty or not. But the moment they hand in their report that judicial position ceases and they become members like the rest of us, and they have a right to express their opinions or withhold them. We cannot force them to give their opinions ; but when it comes to a vote they must give it. I think the discussion has drifted ; this side issue about hunting up these other matters should not be brought into our verdict, and should not mould it in any shape or form ; we must found our conclusions merely on the merits of the case. The question before us is, Does Dr. Rose merit expulsion from the list or does he merit retention there, providing his conduct in the future is good or bad ? I think this is the only question before us now, and I hope the Council will view it in that light and deal with the case upon its merits and not on any side issue.

Dr. BRAY—I have been enlightened both by gentlemen of this Council and also by the solicitor somewhat, and I think now that after giving our report, as has been stated, our duties ended ; and as Dr. McLaughlin has just said, we have a vote for this question ; and whether we vote yea or nay, that will be our opinion. Now, having to do that, and do it immediately, I cannot see that there is very much harm in expressing an opinion beforehand. Our expressing an opinion in this case is not without a precedent, because we have been asked individually and by the Council as a whole our opinions on other cases when other cases were up, as to which we considered the worst, and so on ; and I do not think we would be exceeding our duties at all or be in any way prejudicing this case before the courts hereafter by now expressing our views. If I thought it would prejudice this case should it come before the courts, that would be the only reason I would have for holding my tongue ; for, as you all know, these cases are subject to an appeal, and any expression that any member of the committee might make here might prejudice the case.

The PRESIDENT—I think there is a great deal of force in what Dr. McLaughlin says, that the moment the committee's report is received, the members of that committee become again private members of the Council, and the committee is practically discharged ; and therefore those members have as much right to express an opinion on this question as I or any other member in the Council.

Dr. BRAY—I will express my opinion very shortly. We listened to the charges that have been read. There are many things that come before the committee which are not proven, and which might have a tendency to prejudice their minds, and which consequently I do not want to touch on at all. The charges on which we find Dr. Rose guilty of disgraceful and unprofessional conduct, I think, were so conclusively proven that in my opinion the man should be struck off the register on those. I do not wish to say anything on these side-issues, as they were called by Dr. McLaughlin, at all. I think Dr. Rose should be struck off the register on the charges which the committee have considered proven. I think it is better for us to act only on the charges that we have found proven, and I therefore do not express my opinion on what has been reported as not proven.

Dr. LOGAN—Since it appears to be the general opinion of the members of this Council that the Discipline Committee should express their opinions in the Council as ordinary members of the Council, if in the opinion of the Council that is the better course to pursue in every respect, whether we have reference to the public sense or to the advantages or interests of this Council, I have not the slightest hesitation in giving my opinion as to what I would do in this case. I think that we have evidence sufficient in accordance with the opinion given by our solicitor to justify us in erasing this name. I was anxious before I said anything that our solicitor would give us an opinion whether we have a good case or not ; and I understand his opinion to be that we have a good case, supposing we strike this name from the register. In that case I have no doubt whatever that this man is thoroughly guilty, and if you put the motion to expel him I shall vote for it.

The PRESIDENT—As President of this Council, I wish to say that in the past in dealing with the other cases our action has always been unanimous, whether we suspended sentence or erased the name at once.

Dr. BRAY—It is advisable it should be so.

The PRESIDENT—I think in this case the matter has been thoroughly discussed ; and now we have two motions, one to suspend sentence and the other to remove the name from the register. It is desirable we should be unanimous either on one or the other of these motions. It would be, I think, very unfortunate that these two motions should be put to the meeting.

Dr. HENRY—There are two members here who have been sitting on this committee, and I would like to ask them in what condition of health Dr. Rose was when they saw him.

Is he in a dying condition? Because that is the only thing in the world that would modify my action.

Dr. BRAY—He did not give us a chance to examine him physically.

Dr. HENRY—What is your opinion?

Dr. BRAY—I think Dr. Rose is likely to live as long as I am.

Dr. CAMPBELL—In view of what you have said, Mr. President, I would make a suggestion which might possibly facilitate bringing about the very desirable results you have indicated, that is unanimous action. If Dr. Britton will withdraw his motion we can have the sense of the Council expressed on the question of suspension of sentence; then, if that motion should be lost, Dr. Britton might introduce his motion as a substantive motion and in all probability there would be a pretty unanimous vote upon that, though, of course, I am not sure whether that would be the result or not.

Dr. BRITTON—Naturally, I think that my resolution is of more consequence than the original motion, and I do not see any reason why, reasoning on the same line—

Dr. CAMPBELL—Excuse me; what I meant was that some of the members might be inclined to vote for suspension, but after gaining the sense of the Council they would then be ready to vote for carrying out the penalty of the law.

Dr. BRITTON—To digress from what I have already said (it is not necessary to say anything further in that line) I would say this, that if it is in accordance with the rule that the amendment be put in the ordinary way, prior to the original motion, and if it is carried that disposes of it, and then a motion might be made to the effect that it should be carried unanimously; that, I think, is quite in order in all corporate bodies.

Dr. BRAY—That will go on our records; I think it will be a great deal better if Dr. Rogers, after hearing the explanation, particularly of those best able to judge, will withdraw his motion, but if he feels inclined to vote for his motion I cannot help it, but I submit we should not have his motion come up and then have an amendment to it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—As a matter of order Dr. Britton's motion should be first voted upon, and then there is another motion which should be put from the chair; that is, shall the original motion as amended be carried? This will give these gentlemen an opportunity to vote unanimously if they like. That is the correct mode of procedure, and I think Dr. Roome will agree with me that it is parliamentary procedure. The amendment will be voted upon, and if carried that does not end it. The question shall then be put from the chair, as I have said.

Dr. ROGERS—As far as I am personally concerned I am willing to withdraw my motion if my seconder and Drs. Reddick and Dickson are willing. I have not been standing out because I felt very strongly on the case, but other gentlemen have expressed their views, and if those other gentlemen will consent I will withdraw my motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—We have had additional light since these gentlemen expressed their views. We have had expression of opinion from the judges who sat upon the bench and heard the evidence, and saw the manner in which it was given.

Dr. DICKSON—I was anxious to hear the opinions of the gentlemen who sat on the case, because I felt their judgment was what the Council would rely on mainly. They were appointed for that purpose, and they are men of intelligence, and the positive manner in which they have expressed their opinions certainly warrants me now to be quite prepared to fall in with Dr. Britton's motion.

Dr. ROGERS—If you will just allow me for a moment, I might say that the views I expressed in presenting the resolution were to the effect that I thought it was only to prevent the possibility of difficulty supposing this case goes to the courts. I have not any doubt in my own mind but what this man deserves the full sentence which Dr. Britton's resolution will effect, but I have had some little experience in legal troubles and I am a little frightened over the consequences of a law suit—a burned child dreads the fire; and for that reason I felt like surrounding ourselves as far as possible with all the hedges we could to prevent trouble in the event of this case going to appeal. At the same time I want it understood that I fully agree that such men as this should be stricken off our rolls. It was only a question of expediency that caused my motion, and with the consent of my seconder I am willing to withdraw it and vote for Dr. Britton's resolution.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—My reason for pressing the matter was simply, I thought Dr. Rose was in the last stages of active life, and I now hear from one of the members of the committee that he is likely to live as long as he (Dr. Bray) is, and Dr. Bray looks as though he might live a useful life for twenty or thirty years yet. Another reason was I thought it would expedite matters in getting at this eclectic institution which I have reason to believe has issued diplomas since it became defunct, but I now think, as Dr. McLaughlin says, that should not enter into the consideration, and I am quite willing the motion should be withdrawn. Another reason why I am willing is, I see that the motion to erase the name is going to carry, and I might as well fall in line and let the vote be unanimous.

Leave granted to Dr. Rogers to withdraw his motion.

The President then put Dr. Bray's motion to adopt the report of the Discipline Committee, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and the report of the Discipline Committee adopted.

The President then put Dr. Britton's motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

At the request of Dr. Britton the yeas and nays were taken as follows :

Yeas—Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton and Williams. Twenty-nine yeas.

Nays—None.

The President declared the motion carried unanimously, and directed that the name Ezekiel A. A. B. Rose be erased from the register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

The PRESIDENT—Mr. Lavell, you have heard the proceedings and heard the resolution which has just been passed, and that it was passed unanimously ; I presume you will notify Dr. Rose.

Mr. LAVELL—I will report. I now ask the Council to return the undertaking which was handed in by me "without prejudice."

The Council consented to the undertaking being returned to Mr. Lavell.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. Pyne read a number of communications, which were referred by the President to the various committees.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. ROGERS—I gave notice this morning of a motion to introduce a by-law appointing a Discipline Committee. It is now moved by me, and seconded by Dr. Williams, that the by-law to appoint a Discipline Committee be introduced and read a first time.

The President put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. Rogers read the by-law.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Williams, that the by-law to appoint a Discipline Committee be referred to Committee of the Whole and read a second time. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Brock in the chair.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 were read and adopted. Dr. Rogers moved that the first blank in clause 4 be filled with the name of Dr. J. L. Bray, of Chatham, and said : I have much pleasure in nominating Dr. Bray. He is an old member and an ex-president of the Council, and an old member of the Discipline Committee. I think in mentioning his name it is not necessary for me to say much about him. The fact that he has devoted so much time and labor to this committee, and has rendered such good service, I think, makes it altogether the correct thing for us to unanimously re-elect our friend, Dr. Bray, as a member of this committee. Carried.

Dr. Rogers moved that the second blank be filled with the name of Dr. George Logan, Ottawa, and said : It affords me much pleasure to propose the name of Dr. Logan, because he is an old personal friend of my own, and a man who stands high in the estimation of the Council. He is an ex-president of the Council, and one of our oldest members, and he has been for many years a member of this Discipline Committee, and in that capacity has rendered the Council a great deal of very excellent service. As Dr. Logan is so well known to you all I do not think it is necessary to add anything further, except to ask you to pass this motion by a unanimous vote, as I asked you to do in the case of Dr. Bray. Carried.

Dr. Rogers then moved that the third blank in clause 4 be filled with the name of Dr. V. H. Moore, of Brockville, and said : In proposing the name of Dr. Moore I feel that his name should be and will be received by this Council with the greatest pleasure. I feel it is an unfortunate thing that we have lost in the person of Dr. Day a very distinguished and able member of this committee, but still in the natural course of events men must come and men must go ; and I am very glad in this case that I can nominate a member of our profession who in his locality stands among the highest in our noble profession. Dr. Moore is an ex-president of the Council, and has been a member of this Council for fifteen or twenty years, and he has done a very great deal of good work for us, and I feel that his name will be received with the same amount of pleasure that I have in nominating him, for not only is he a personal friend of my own, but he is also a personal friend of most of us.

Dr. SANGSTER—I object to Dr. Moore or any other University appointee being appointed on this Discipline Committee. I think the three members of that Discipline Committee should be selected from among the territorial representatives of this Council.

Dr. ROGERS—Mr. Chairman, I can of course see the way our friend, Dr. Sangster, looks at this; at the same time I think perhaps we must look at the work to be done by the committee. They have to deal with matters which necessarily should be in the knowledge of an old member of the Council better than in the knowledge of a new member, and I also say, and I urge, new members of the Council to be just a little careful how far they use expressions or represent feelings as against our University representatives. I have to say this, too, that although Dr. Moore represents a University, and a very distinguished University, I have always found him as loyal a member of this Council and of the profession, and as eager to promote its success and welfare, as any member who ever sat in this Council—(hear, hear)—and I feel if we have on that Discipline Committee a territorial representative, as we have in our friend Dr. Bray, and if we have a homœopathic member, which we have in Dr. Logan, surely it is only asking what is fair, to put it in no other light, that the Universities, whose students will come in the near future before this committee, perhaps to have their professional life taken away, should be represented on the committee.

Dr. SANGSTER—I have only this to add, that I have no feeling to Dr. Moore other than the most kindly appreciation. I remember him as a member of this Council, and I have watched his course in the Council, and I think it has been judicious and wise, and I know he stands high in the profession. But at the same time I know there is a feeling in the medical electorate that the gentlemen composing the Discipline Committee, before whom any of them may be summoned for trial, should be the elected representatives or the homœopaths of the Province, and I think it would be placing Dr. Moore in a somewhat invidious position to appoint him to this committee; and another point is that we have never previously had a gentleman connected with one of the schools or Universities on this committee. I wish to disclaim in the most emphatic manner any theory of unkindness towards our medical institutions or schools. I have elsewhere in the most public manner expressed my high appreciation of our schools and Universities as institutions of learning, and I have expressed my appreciation and admiration of the teachers thereof, and I entertain the most kind sentiments to [representatives of those Universities and schools in our Council. I have had a good deal to say perhaps condemnatory of their presence in the Council, so far as their influence upon the profession is concerned, but I have never said, and I am proud to be able to say it, one word of unkindness or to their personal disparagement. I do not oppose this motion of Dr. Rogers from any feeling to Dr. Moore, for I have experienced nothing from Dr. Moore but kindness and courtesy. But I speak on the general principle that I do think, and I think on reflection this Council will agree with me, that the three members of the Discipline Committee, whose duty it is to meet and try the members of the profession for delinquencies, real or imaginary, should be either members of the homœopathic brethren or elected territorial representatives. Those are my feelings. (Cries of "Question!" "Question!")

The Chairman put the motion and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. SANGSTER—I want the yeas and nays on that question.

The PRESIDENT—You cannot take the yeas and nays in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. SANGSTER—I will call for the yeas and nays when the matter comes up in Council.

Dr. Rogers moved that the committee rise and report. Carried.

The committee rose and reported the adoption of the report. The President in the chair.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Williams, that the report of the Committee of the Whole re the by-law appointing the Discipline Committee, with the blanks in the by-law filled with the names mentioned, be adopted by this Council. Carried.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Britton, that the by-law be read a third time, passed, signed by the President, and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and numbered as By-law No. 65.

The Registrar read the first clause of the by-law.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—They are appointed for one year, and there are only three of them. What will they do if one should die?

The Registrar stated that the committee had power under the Act to appoint a member.

The Registrar read the remainder of the by-law.

The President put the motion.

Dr. SANGSTER—I beg to move, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that the by-law be not now read a third time, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of substituting the name of Dr. Henry for the name of Dr. Moore.

The President put the amendment.

Dr. ROGERS—Dr. Sangster made a statement just now to the effect that there never was on this committee any member other than territorial representatives and homœopaths.

Dr. SANGSTER—I said that was my impression.

Dr. ROGERS—I see. I thought it was an emphatic statement.

Dr. SANGSTER—Is it correct or not?

Dr. ROGERS—It is not correct.

Dr. SANGSTER—What University man was on the committee?

Dr. ROGERS—Dr. H. H. Wright, the representative of Toronto University, was on this committee, and it was always felt that it was only fair it should be so. While it seems to me that we should give the Universities representation, the important question to my mind is not whether the member belongs to the University or not, but is he a good man, and will he fill the position well. I say, put a good man in the place.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I want to assure Dr. Moore that there is nothing personal in the motion I have seconded. I have not known Dr. Moore long, but I agree with Dr. Sangster that his actions have been wise and judicious; but there is a principle behind it and it is this, that the voters who send the territorial men here are the men who are to be dealt with. We are not to discipline the University of Toronto or the Schools of Medicine, but we are to discipline the men only who vote for the representatives to this Council, therefore I think it ought to be one of their peers who shall deal with them. That was my object, simply because I think there underlies a principle of importance. And, speaking in this connection, may I correct my friend, who has had such long experience in this Council, that Dr. Wright never represented Toronto University in this Council.

Dr. THORBURN—He represented the School of Medicine.

Dr. HENRY—Before the amendment is put I wish to say I think I ought to have been consulted in a matter of this kind, and I state most emphatically now I will not serve on this committee. I desire to thank Drs. Sangster and McLaughlin for putting my name in connection with this, but I could not possibly attend to the duties of the committee, in the first place; and secondly, I have no desire to be on it. And another reason is, I feel disposed to support my friend Dr. Moore. I have sat in the Council with Dr. Moore for a long time, and I have unlimited confidence in him, and though he does represent a University I am satisfied the interests of the profession throughout the country will be as safe with him as they would be in my hands.

Dr. ROOME—I think we should have a good man for this position, the best man we have got. Dr. Moore is an old member of this Council. He has been a member for many years, and from the high esteem in which he is held by the Council, it matters not what position he is holding outside, he is a good man in the Council.

Dr. SANGSTER—Dr. Henry declines to accept the nomination, and we have placed ourselves on record with regard to our views, which was all I had in view. I had no personal objection to Dr. Moore.

The Council granted leave to Dr. Sangster to withdraw his amendment.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I wish to place myself on record on that resolution that is withdrawn, and my record is a little different to some of the opinions which have been expressed. I look upon it in this way, that every member in the Council is here by statute, here on his rights by statute, and so long as he is here under the proper provisions of the statute we have a right to treat him as a member of the Council in every particular, and not to oppose him because he happens to be a University representative or for any other cause. He is here upon equal terms with the rest of us by statute, and for that reason I would not vote against a University man. (Hear, hear).

The President put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried unanimously.

Moved by Dr. Brock, seconded by Dr. Dickson, that the Registrar be requested to furnish a statement of all arrears, and the names of such persons as have not paid fees as required by the Act, and the full amount now owing by such members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Carried.

Dr. DICKSON—I would like to get some information as to the possibility of this Council concluding its labors before Friday evening. The reason I ask this question is because it takes me a full day, from eight o'clock in the morning till a little after eight at night, to reach my home; and further, if I cannot get away from here on Saturday morning I cannot get home till Monday evening.

The PRESIDENT—My opinion is that it is not at all likely we will get through this week. During the ten or eleven years I have been on this Council, it has taken us always until Saturday at noon to get through with our work—

A VOICE—Not always.

The PRESIDENT—And in the past we have always had a night session in order to enable us to get through. Now it is Thursday night and we have not yet received a report from the Finance or Educational Committees, and they are heavy committees, and if as much time is taken up with the reports of those committees as was taken this afternoon with the business before us you will find the meeting will be greatly prolonged, and we will scarcely get through by Monday unless matters are hurried more than they have been, and fewer and shorter speeches made.

Moved by Dr. Fowler, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that on passing the Departmental Arts examination, and subsequently attending one session in Arts and passing the required examination at the end of the first session in Arts in any recognized University, a student shall be entitled to register by the Medical Council on paying the required fee.

The President put the motion.

Dr. THORBURN—In seconding that resolution I wish to state that I do not commit myself to the principle ; I am seconding it merely to bring it before the members of the Council for consideration. Dr. Fowler has so interested me.

Dr. Britton moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the motion introduced by Dr. Fowler be referred to the Education Committee.

The President put Dr. Britton's motion to refer, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and referred Dr. Fowler's resolution to the Education Committee.

Moved by Dr. Barrick, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, that the report of the Finance Committee be printed and a copy thereof placed in the hands of each member of this Council before it is formally submitted.

The President put the motion.

Dr. BARRICK—There is no doubt that from what has been said with regard to the finances of this Council the report of that committee is one of the utmost importance. It is a report that will not only let us know the assets and liabilities, that will not only give us a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past few years, but will also give us the estimates for the present year ; and as a new member of the Council I would like, in order to deal with this matter intelligently, to have these facts placed in the hands of every member of the Council some time before the report is submitted for approval. The matter of figures and so on some of the older members may be able to carry and grasp, but I am not able to do that, and I think it would be a saving of time if that report would be placed into the hands of each member, so that we will have time to consider it. I think it will shorten the session, shorten the work, and facilitate the business of the meeting.

Dr. THORBURN—It will be some time before the committee is in a position to hand the report in in that form. We have not done very much in the affair yet, and it will be some time before we can complete our report, and then after the report is completed the printers will require some time to get their part of the work done.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The motion of Dr. Barrick is a very important one. As he says, it is impossible to discuss the finances of the Council without having these figures before us to study them out. If we could have the same procedure adopted here as obtains in the House of Commons or the Local Legislature, we would be able to discuss it intelligently. In the House, no discussion takes place on the budget for the preceding year until the reports are in the hands of the members for some days, and the members also have the estimates for the succeeding year, and if the Executive Committee here could put them in shape and have them printed before we come, and let us look at them, and then let them go to the Finance Committee, we would see if there were any errors or any way by which expenditure could be lessened, and we would find the business of the Council would be conducted in a more satisfactory manner. If this matter could be considered, having all these receipts and expenditures printed and ready to put in our hands when we come here, I think it would be greatly to the advantage of the finances of the Council.

Dr. BRITTON—I am quite in accord with Dr. McLaughlin ; that is, that it would be wise if we could secure a printed report of the financial position each year. But time is going, it is almost the end of the week, and if I understand Dr. Thorburn aright the report is not ready yet for printing, and it might take that committee some time before they have their report ready for printing, and then it would be necessary that sufficient time should elapse for the printers to complete the proof, which would then have to be sent back to the committee for reading and correction, and returned to the printer again, so that I imagine it would consume at least two or three days before we could possibly get that report. I would be very glad myself to see it in print, but I do not see how it is going to be possible to do it without prolonging the session of this Council here into next week, and I do not think that would be desirable if we can possibly avoid it, because every day we are here means a considerable addition to the expense that the College of Physicians and Surgeons has to meet.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Could it not be got out by the typewriter in much less time than by the printer ? Miss Wasson was here last year.

Dr. THORBURN—We dispensed with her services in order to curtail expenses.

Dr. MACHILL—If the report be ready it would not take long to hand it to someone who is accustomed to work with the cyclostyle, and in a very short time thirty copies would be struck off ; and it would not be necessary to consume hours or days, as Dr. Britton suggested, to do that. And while Miss Wasson has been spoken of, I might say that the Librarian of the Ontario Medical Library is constantly doing that kind of work.

She has a cyclostyle, and for a tenth of the amount that it would cost for printing she would do this for us.

Dr. ROGERS—What is the difference between that and the typewriter.

Dr. MACHELL—I don't know.

Dr. THORBURN—The cost is not much. It is a matter of time.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I forgot to mention one matter in speaking on this; I think we ought to have an auditor whose duty would not be merely to sit down for an hour or two and take a look over these accounts, because it is impossible for any man to give an intelligent report in that way; but we ought to have an auditor who would look over the accounts and have them prepared and audited by the time we come here, just the same as the Auditor-General does. His report always accompanies the other financial reports. I do not understand it is possible to get this auditor this year, but I understand Dr. Barrick's motion covers the future, and if we can get what we want in the future it will be more satisfactory.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Barrick's motion, as I understand it, does not refer to the future at all, but just to the present sitting of the Council, and those matters referred to by Dr. McLaughlin have nothing to do with this.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Perhaps Dr. Barrick will make it apply to the future; as seconder of the motion I would be pleased if he would. I quite endorse what Dr. McLaughlin says about an auditor.

Dr. THORBURN—That was discussed last year, and our committee was authorized to get an auditor.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Copies of the Treasurer's statement could be prepared at once without waiting for the committee's report, if that would meet the requirements of the resolution.

Dr. THORBURN—That statement is now in the hands of the auditor; it has been delayed through the illness of the Treasurer and accounts coming in late.

The PRESIDENT—The Registrar can have copies of the Treasurer's statement ready in the morning. With regard to the auditor, the motion passed last year was moved by Dr. Ruttan and seconded by Dr. Harris, "That there be an expert accountant employed in the future as often as may be deemed necessary to assist the Finance Committee in examining the books of the Treasurer and furnishing an accurate statement of the condition of the finances;" so that the Finance Committee had it in their power, if they deemed it wise, to employ an auditor this year.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Has the Finance Committee power to appoint an auditor?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That should not be; an auditor should not be an officer of a committee, but of this Council.

The PRESIDENT—That has nothing to do with this resolution, and it is out of order just now. The motion before the meeting is, "That the report of the Finance Committee be printed and a copy thereof placed in the hands of each member of this Council before it is formally submitted to the Council."

Dr. ARMOUR—I would like to suggest that Dr. Barrick change his motion—that is, to answer the present purposes, that the Finance Committee be instructed to place a copy of their report before each member at the earliest possible time; and allow the Finance Committee to use their own discretion as to what form it shall appear in, whether printed or type-written.

Dr. BARRICK—The resolution now reads, "That a copy of the report of the Finance Committee be placed in the hands of each member of this Council before it is formally submitted." That only refers to this year. If there ever was a time in the history of this Council when it was desirable that every member of the Council should know our financial standing and know our resources for the future, this is the time; and it is in order to place this fully before this Council, especially before all the new members, that I make the motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I move in amendment, to add to Dr. Barrick's motion, not to change it, for I entirely concur in his motion, "That in the future a printed copy of the receipts and disbursements of the Council be placed in the hands of every member of the Council on the first day of meeting."

Dr. BARRICK—I am willing that you should add that to my motion.

Dr. BRITTON—I would like Dr. McLaughlin to define whose duty it will be to prepare and supply this?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The Treasurer's.

Dr. BRITTON—It is not stated in your motion. The reason I asked is because Dr. McLaughlin made the suggestion a little while ago that the Executive Committee should look after it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That was to look after the printing; I understood the Executive Committee did anything of this sort between the meetings of the Council.

Dr. BRITTON—The Treasurer has not the power, if he is not authorized by us to have the number of copies made.

Dr. ROOME—In reference to that, it will be necessary to appoint an auditor ; if there is nobody to furnish reports, there is nobody to get them printed. The Treasurer's reports should be placed in the hands of the auditor, and he should get them printed.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I will withdraw my proposed addition from Dr. Barrick's motion.

The President here put Dr. Barrick's motion, as originally made, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Shaw, and Resolved,—“That when this Council adjourn it stands adjourned until 8.30 o'clock this evening.”

Dr. BRAY—What time have the committees got to meet?

Dr. WILLIAMS—When the Council comes together they will adjourn to go into committee, and all the members will be right here then. Carried.

On motion, the Council adjourned at 6 p.m. to meet at 8.30 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

Thursday, June 13th, 1895.

The Council met at 8.30 o'clock. The President, in the chair, called the Council to order.

The roll was called by the Registrar. The following members were present :

Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1. Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That at the next meeting of the Council he will move that the Registrar be instructed to have prepared and have printed, prior to the meeting of the Council, a detailed statement of its receipts and disbursements, together with the auditor's report thereon.

No. 2. Dr. BROCK—That this Council take into consideration the question of the examination of all nurses who are now or may be hereafter students of the various training schools for nurses connected with the hospitals of this province.

No. 3. Dr. McLAUGHLIN—To introduce a by-law for the purpose of appointing an auditor to audit the accounts of the Council.

COMMUNICATIONS.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. Thorburn moved, seconded by Dr. Armour, that the Registrar collect the various by-laws of the College and have them printed in pamphlet form for the use of the members of the Council.

The President put the motion.

Dr. THORBURN—I do not think it requires any address on the subject. You all know the trouble we have to get the by-laws, and we all know that if printed in pamphlet form they would be very useful to the members of the Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think there are two other resolutions bearing upon the same subject, and there was a tacit understanding that when the Council dealt with one they would deal with all three. I think Dr. Roome moved one, Dr. Reddick another, and Dr. Thorburn the third ; and as they are all bearing on the same subject I think they should be considered together.

Dr. THORBURN—My notice of motion was given first.

Dr. ROOME—Mine was on the same lines as Dr. Thorburn's, only I went a little further. I moved that a committee should be appointed to consolidate the by-laws, as I understood from Dr. Sangster to-day the difficulty of tracing out the by-laws. The committee I propose would have to consolidate the by-laws and arrange them, and then they would be printed.

Dr. THORBURN—If you wish I will add to my motion, “That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of collecting the by-laws.”

The PRESIDENT—I find that Dr. Roome and Dr. Reddick have moved resolutions much on the same lines.

Dr. ROOME—I say it is on the same line, and if Dr. Thorburn will add to his motion, “That a committee be appointed to consolidate the by-laws,” I am willing to withdraw my motion.

Dr. REDDICK—I think, so far as my motion is concerned, it will be necessary to have it put, unless Dr. Thorburn includes in his motion, “That a book be procured.”

Dr. WILLIAMS—The proposition of Dr. Reddick does away with the necessity of having a committee, as in the other case. If you purchase the book and instruct your Registrar to collect those by-laws and put them in this book, then they will be collected there. There may be a little consolidation—I won’t say there is not some required—but when the by-laws are collected together it will be a small matter to deal with that; and then the printing would be a very little matter. But if you appoint a committee to consolidate and collect the by-laws, they will have to come here and get the books and spend some time and that will mean money. I think, if the Registrar collects the by-laws in the by-law book we can then have them dealt with in a short manner when the Council meets.

Dr. HENRY—It strikes me if you go to consolidate the by-laws, that not only will you require a committee, but a first-class lawyer to collect and consolidate them.

Dr. REDDICK—That is just what we want. If they are a little mixed up we want what is good selected, and we want to know how much of the by-laws is reliable. I think, in any case, you will need my motion carried, “That the Registrar get the by-law book for future use, and that all by-laws be entered in it.”

Dr. THORBURN—My motion now has added to it, “That a committee of three be appointed to collect and consolidate the by-laws, that they may be confirmed by the Council.” I have not named any gentlemen on that committee; I would rather the Council would name them; but, I think, as I said, it would be well that they should be members residing in the city of Toronto.

The President put the motion as amended as follows: Moved by Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Armour, “That the Registrar shall collect the various by-laws of the College and have them printed in pamphlet form for the use of members of this Council; and that a committee, consisting of three, be appointed to collect and consolidate the by-laws, that the same may be confirmed by the Council.”

Dr. CAMPBELL—According to one part of the motion I think the Registrar will be required to get the by-laws and print them in the recess, and then the confirmation of the by-laws would be by the Council at the next session.

Dr. THORBURN—Of course; the Council won’t meet till next year.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The by-laws ought not to be printed until they are confirmed, if confirmation is necessary. Possibly the appointment of a committee who will act along with the President and Registrar will satisfy the Council, and we can depend on their compilation. I do not think there is any doubt the by-laws will be confirmed, and in that case they can go on and print them without having any fear they would not be confirmed by the Council next year. (Hear, hear.) Many of those by-laws are for special purposes, the effect of which has expired, as, for instance, by-laws regarding the elections. Every election there are two or three by-laws passed that are not in force after the election; and there are other by-laws which have been repealed. I do not think there are a great many by-laws in actual force just now.

Dr. THORBURN—I added the last clause of my motion at the suggestion of Dr. Roome, “That a committee of three should be appointed to collect these by-laws.”

Dr. MOORE—I do not see the necessity myself for a committee at all. Dr. Pyne knows all the by-laws; and, as Dr. Campbell has pointed out, this Council has to approve of them, and they should not be printed until they are approved of. Let Dr. Pyne prepare them and get them ready for us at next meeting, and then, if they are correct, we can approve of them and they can be printed. Another reason, too, is that that would be the cheaper way, and I do not see that we should go to the expense of paying a committee for looking after this work that we will have to supervise in Council in the end.

Dr. SANGSTER—There are very few in number. If you take out of the sixty-three by-laws, said to exist in the book already, those referring to the appointment of Discipline Committees, the assessment of the annual tax and by-laws referring to elections, and some four or five referring to salaries—one, a by-law amended by three or four subsequent by-laws referring to the salaries of the appointed officers of the Council—there are not more than half a dozen there.

Dr. ROOME—The reason I gave notice of motion was to save time in getting these by-laws placed in our hands. I thought the committee might be appointed to-night, and before the end of the session they could have compiled these by-laws and submitted them to the Council. Then, another year we would have them printed and ready for distribution when we came here, or they could be sent to us before the session, and then we would know what the by-laws were. I am a new member, and I do not know what your rules and regulations are, and I have no way of learning, except as they come up in the Council. For these reasons I moved a committee; and I thought they could in a couple of hours go over the by-laws and select them, and submit them to this Council.

Dr. THORBURN—I do not think that would be possible. It seems a small matter to select by-laws, but to use judgment and discretion in the matter it requires very considerable thought. We cannot hurry up a thing of that kind.

Dr. ROOME—It is not to change them, but to write them out.

Dr. THORBURN—It would be a great deal of work.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I think Dr. Reddick's notice of motion would cover it all without entailing any expense upon the Council, and the Registrar knows more about these by-laws than all the rest of us put together—(hear, hear)—and it would cover all the difficulty. As Dr. Sangster has said, there are not very many. Our work is behind, and the various members are all concerned in the work of different committees, and those committees are very much behind with their work, and the members will not have time for this committee; therefore, I would ask Dr. Reddick to press his notice of motion in the form of a motion to-night.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think Dr. Reddick's motion would really cover all that it would be advisable to do at this meeting. If you get a by-law book, and then have the Registrar collect all the by-laws and place them in that book, when you come here at the next session you can have a committee consolidate those by-laws without much difficulty, because they will all be together. By having a by-law book with all the by-laws entered, you then keep the old by-laws in form, so that at any time they could be referred to. Supposing we have them consolidated, occasionally we want to go back and see what our original by-law was, and it would be an advantage in that way to have them in a by-law book. If they were put that way during the recess by the Registrar, which he can do better than anybody else, then when we come here next session, if we want them consolidated and printed, it will be necessary, when they are consolidated, that they shall be submitted to the Council; then, after that, the printing would be a very small matter, and it could be done during next session at very slight expense.

Dr. THORBURN—My motion covers Dr. Williams' suggestion, that the Registrar be instructed to collect the various by-laws and have them printed in pamphlet form. It is not necessary to have them printed if they are written in some book, and my motion did not intend it for the present session at all, but was made with the idea that we might have them at the next meeting, when they might be consolidated or not as we saw fit. It was merely to put them in some form.

The PRESIDENT—I would suggest that the Registrar should collect the various by-laws of the Council and have them entered in a book to be supplied for that purpose, to be called a By-law Book. I think that will take in both motions and simplify matters very much.

Dr. ARMOUR—I think it very necessary that we should have these by-laws printed very soon, so that during the interval between this and the next session, every member will have an opportunity to go over them and investigate them. For that reason I think it very desirable that the motion I have seconded should be pressed to a division here to-night. With regard to the printing I think we might allow the Registrar discretion, and after the committee that is appointed have done their consolidation they might be printed, and then at the next session of the Council submitted for the approval of the Council. But it is very desirable that we should have them in printed form in the hands of every member before the next meeting of the Council.

Dr. BRAY—I would suggest that Dr. Reddick's motion should be passed now, and the Registrar be empowered to write, or have put in the book, these by-laws, and have it done forthwith; and then, to save extra printing, these by-laws should come out in the annual announcement for this year. Then we will all get them before the next meeting of the Council, and then have them published annually afterwards, because they will not be the same by-laws always. Some will be repealed, and if you do that every year in your announcement you will have the by-laws compiled and you will not have any obsolete ones in it. If you accept Dr. Reddick's motion you will have it for the last day of this session at any rate, and you will have the by-laws copied in the announcement, and then it will go not only to the Council but to every member of the College.

Dr. REDDICK—It is moved by me and seconded by Dr. Roome, that the Registrar be authorized to procure a book, in which are to be recorded all the by-laws of the Council as they are passed.

Dr. THORBURN—The Registrar has a book.

Dr. REDDICK—I did not understand that. As I understood it the by-laws are in with the minutes in the minute book.

The PRESIDENT—I have before me now two motions which seem to me to conflict. One is scarcely an amendment to the other.

Dr. REDDICK—Mine is the original motion.

Dr. THORBURN—I am content to withdraw my motion so long as we get what we want.

Dr. ROGERS—I move, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the Registrar procure a by-law book and insert in the same all the by-laws in force, and that such by-laws shall be annually printed in the announcement of the College.

Dr. REDDICK—That is just my motion.

Dr. MOORE—It is not quite Dr. Reddick's motion, because it goes a little further, and says, "all by-laws in force," and that such by-laws shall be printed in the announcement. When that is done every member of the College will have them, and the cost will be a mere trifle.

Dr. WILLIAMS—It is useless making amendments. Dr. Reddick, I do not think, will object to the by-laws being printed in the announcement.

Dr. SANGSTER—If you append to the end of Dr. Reddick's motion that the by-laws shall be printed in the announcement, that is all that is necessary.

Dr. Moore asked to have the amendment put.

Dr. GRAHAM—Before you put that motion I will ask, would it not be a great and unnecessary expense to have these printed in the annual announcement? Only the members of the Council would have any interest in the by-laws. Members of the College would not, I think, take an interest in the by-laws as much as members of the Council. Of course if the additional expense is not great there can be no objection to it.

The PRESIDENT—If it is intended to include all the by-laws, such as election by-laws, it will mean a great deal of printing; if not, I suppose the cost of the printing will not amount to very much.

Dr. REDDICK—I object to the amendment as going a little too far. The amendment says you are to do just what my motion calls for—get a book and put all the by-laws in it as they are passed; it also says that you are not only to do that but you are to rewrite all the old by-laws in that book.

Dr. MOORE—No; it is only the existing by-laws or the by-laws now in force.

Dr. REDDICK—Even that means a great deal of work; you might better get them printed at once. My idea is to commence now and have the new by-laws put in the book.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—About what would be the annual cost of doing this?

The Registrar stated that if the motion meant only the by-laws now in force the cost would be very small, but if the old election by-laws and other expired by-laws were to be printed it would require a book larger than the announcement to contain them.

Dr. MOORE—The motion I have seconded simply says, "The by-laws in force." As I understand it the type remains set up from year to year, and the cost would be very small if the same man does the work.

Dr. REDDICK—My motion does not include the by-laws now existing, but the new by-laws.

Dr. LOGAN—I would like to call the attention of the Council to the fact that for the last year or two we had all the printing we required done by one party; and, if we are to have the printing done upon the same conditions this year, the printing of your by-laws in connection with the announcement will cost us nothing.

Dr. BRITTON—Really, I think it is not wise for us to continue the discussion on the matter any further; we are wasting time enough and money enough in that time to pay for the printing of the by-laws. The amendment which has been brought forward I think covers the case completely. All that any of the old members and all that any of the new members require is to be able to put their fingers upon any particular by-law that they may want to find, and that the amendment covers completely.

Dr. Reddick here withdrew his motion, and Dr. Rogers' amendment was put as the main motion, and, on a vote having been taken on it, the President declared it carried.

INQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. Thorburn presented the report of the Legislation Committee, and at his request the Registrar read the resolution appointing the committee as follows:

"Moved by Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Williams, that a committee be appointed to watch legislation in the Provincial Legislature, and to advise the Executive Committee on such matters, and to report at the next session of the Council any changes in the Medical Act deemed advisable."

Dr. Thorburn read the report of the committee as follows:

COMMITTEE TO WATCH LEGISLATION.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—As the mover for the appointment of the above committee, and convener of the same, I beg leave to report that I personally watched the proposed legislation at the

late session of the Ontario Legislative Assembly, and had the Registrar assist me in the supervision of all medical matters before the House, and kept myself in constant touch with the medical members of the House and others.

Owing to the sudden defeat of the Bill known as the "Patrons' Bill No. 1," and the withdrawal of "Patron Bill No. 2," I did not find it necessary to call together the committee appointed by your Council. I may say, however, that I was about to do so when the Patron Bill was rejected by the House.

The Bill repealing Clause 16 of the Ontario Medical Act, which was passed through all its stages in a day or two, did not give me time to call the Committee. However, we entered a protest with the Attorney-General and Government, along with Dr. A. McKay, M.L.A., Dr. G. S. Ryerson, M.L.A., and others of the House, on the grounds that it is unwise to be tampering with the Medical Act, and not in the interests of the public, as well as making an endeavor to establish the principle that all medical legislation should be initiated and come from the Medical Council, and not from parties outside the profession. For the information of the Council, I may say that I found wide differences of opinion amongst the medical members of the House regarding the repealing of Clause 16 of the Act, which the Attorney-General made up his mind to pass, and did pass, in spite of all protests.

Regarding your instructions to Committee to report at the next session of the Council any changes in the Medical Act deemed advisable, it was found, after consulting with the medical members of the House, that any further efforts to secure medical legislation at the present time had better be indefinitely postponed.

A copy of the Patrons' Bills, Nos. 1 and 2, and the Bill repealing Clause 16 of the Ontario Medical Act, will be found attached to this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES THORBURN, *Chairman.*

"PATRONS' BILL NO. I."

An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :

1. Section 13 of the Ontario Medical Act is amended by striking out the words "the salaries or fees to be paid to such officers and to the Board of Examiners hereinafter appointed," in the last two lines of the said section, and substituting therefor the words "the salaries to be paid to such officers."

2. Section 16 of the said Act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor :
"16. The said Division Association may from time to time submit to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council a tariff or tariffs of professional fees suitable to their Divisions, or to separate portions of their Division, and upon the said tariff or tariffs of fees receiving the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor by Order-in-Council to be published in the *Ontario Gazette*. Such tariff or tariffs shall be held to be a scale of reasonable charges within the meaning of section 39 of this Act for the Division or section of a Division where the member making the charge resides."

3. Sections 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 of the said Act are repealed.

4. Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 26, are repealed.

5. Section 22 of the said Ontario Medical Act, as enacted by section 9 of the said Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 26, is amended by adding after the words "the Council," in the third line thereof, the words "and subject to the approval of such orders and regulations by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council."

6. Section 40 of the Ontario Medical Act is amended by striking out the word "one" in the fifth line thereof, and inserting the word "two" in lieu thereof.

7. Section 6 of the Act passed in the 56th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 27, is repealed.

8. Subject to the provisions of section 24 of the Ontario Medical Act, every person who

(a) Holds a diploma from any chartered university in the Dominion of Canada or in Great Britain or Ireland, granting to such a person a degree as bachelor of medicine or doctor of medicine, or any similar degree, and who

(b) Has attended the full course of lectures and complied with the requirements of the curriculum of any duly incorporated medical school or college in the Dominion of Canada, or of any such school or college in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland which has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and who

(c) Holds a certificate from the Board of Medical Education, hereinafter mentioned, of having passed the examination and complied with the regulations prescribed by the said Board, shall be entitled, upon payment of a fee of \$5.00 to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, to be registered under the Ontario Medical Act.

9. (1) There is hereby constituted for the Province of Ontario a Board of Medical Education, to be composed as follows :

(a) Three members to be appointed by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

(b) One member to be appointed by the Faculty of each duly incorporated medical school or college in the Province of Ontario, but who shall not be a member of such Faculty.

(c) Two members to be appointed by the representatives of licensed practitioners in homœopathy in the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

(d) Two members to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council upon the recommendation of the Minister of Education.

(2) All members of the said Board shall be duly qualified medical practitioners resident in the Province of Ontario.

(3) The members of said Board shall be appointed annually on or before the first day of February in each year, and shall hold office for one year, but shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of that period.

(4) The presiding officers of the various bodies authorized to appoint members of the said Board shall, on or before the first day of February, transmit to the Minister of Education a statement in writing showing the names, post-office addresses and qualifications of the persons so appointed, and the names and qualifications of all the persons appointed shall be published in the *Ontario Gazette*.

(5) The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall appoint two members of said Board to act as chairman and secretary thereof respectively.

10. (1) The said Board shall have power from time to time to make regulations, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, respecting :

(a) The times and places at which the examinations of the Board shall be held.

(b) The subjects in which candidates shall be examined.

(c) The fee to be charged for such examination.

(d) The proofs to be furnished by candidates as to good character and as to their compliance with the requirement of this Act.

(2) The said Board shall hold an examination at least once a year for the admission of candidates for registration under the Ontario Medical Act, and all papers set by the said Board at any examination shall be first approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(3) The fees payable by candidates for such examination shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board, and shall be by him transmitted to the Provincial Treasurer, and the moneys so received shall be set apart and form a fund for paying the expenses of the Board of Medical Education in connection with such examination and the other fees and expenses of the said Board.

(4) The amount of remuneration of members of the Board shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

11. (1) The said Board may make special regulations respecting the terms upon which candidates shall be entitled to be registered as homœopathists, but no such regulations shall be of any force or effect unless concurred in by the representatives of homœopathy on the said Board, nor until approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(2) Until a homœopathic medical college is established in Ontario, the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of Section 8 of this Act shall not apply to candidates for registration as homœopathists.

12. Section 32 of the Ontario Medical Act is amended by inserting therein, immediately after the word "fees," in the fourth line thereof, the words "not exceeding \$1 for every such higher degree or additional qualification."

13. (1) Any registered medical practitioner who has either before or after the passing of this Act, and either before or after he is so registered, been guilty of a conduct unworthy of his profession, shall, upon the order of the senior judge of the county court of the county in which he is a resident, or in which the offence was committed, be liable to have his name erased from the register and be declared unworthy to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery in the Province of Ontario.

(2) Unworthy conduct within the meaning of the preceding sub-section shall include :

(a) Conviction for any offence, either in Her Majesty's Dominions or elsewhere, which, if committed in Canada, would be a crime.

(b) Habitual drunkenness.

(c) Transmitting or causing the transmission of contagion or infection through ignorance or through wilful neglect of the requirements of the Public Health Act, or any regulation made under the authority of the Act.

(d) Knowingly and wilfully issuing burial certificates containing false statements as to the cause of death, or issuing such certificates in blank.

(e) Conviction for any offence under the Public Health Act or under the Act respecting the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

(f) Making false statements privately or by advertisement as to the qualifications possessed by the registered practitioner, making such statements, or as to his ability to cure any particular disease or diseases, or as to cures previously effected by him, with a view to inducing the person to whom such representations are made, or any other person, to submit himself to professional treatment.

(3) The proceedings for the erasure of any name from the register under this Act shall be the same as nearly as may be as on the trial of the validity of the election of any member of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; provided that all evidence taken before the said judge shall be taken *viva voce*, and provided that any person may be the relator in proceedings under this section, and such proceedings shall be taken in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

(4) Upon the conclusion of the trial the judge may make an order dismissing the complaint, or may make an order declaring the defendant is unworthy to practice the profession of medicine, surgery or midwifery in the Province of Ontario, and directing the removal of his name from the register of duly qualified medical practitioners, and in such case the name of the defendant shall be erased from the said register forthwith, or the judge shall make such order as he shall see fit.

(5) Upon every such trial costs shall be in the discretion of the judge, and it is hereby declared that the power to order the erasure of any name under this Act is discretionary with the said judge.

(6) Where in any action for damages brought against a registered medical practitioner for the recovery of damages for any injury caused, negligence, ignorance, or want of skill, a judgment is rendered, or a verdict is given for the plaintiff, the judge before whom such action is tried may, upon the application of the plaintiff, make an order directing the erasure of the name of the defendant from the register of duly qualified medical practitioners, and upon service of such order upon him the Registrar shall forthwith cause such name to be erased from the register. The making of any such order shall be discretionary with the said judge.

14. (1) Any person whose name has been ordered to be erased from the register may appeal from the order directing such erasure to a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice at any time within six months from the date of the order for such erasure, and the Court may, upon the hearing of the appeal, make such order as to the restoration of the name so erased, or confirming such erasure, or for a new trial, and as to costs, as to such Court shall seem right in the premises.

(2) The appeal may be by summons served upon the Registrar, and upon the relator or applicant for the order directing erasure, to show cause, and shall be founded upon a copy of the proceedings before the County Judge—the evidence taken, and the order of the County Judge in the matter—certified by the Clerk of the County Court, and the said Clerk shall, upon the request of any person desiring to appeal, furnish to any such person a certified copy of all such proceedings, evidence and orders.

15. Each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario shall pay to the Registrar, or any person deputed by the Registrar to receive it, an annual fee of \$1.00 towards the general expenses of the College; and such fee shall be payable on the first day of January in each year, after the coming into force of this Act; and such fee shall be deemed to be a debt due by each member of the College, and shall be recoverable with costs of suit, in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, in the Division Court having jurisdiction where the member in default resides.

16. (1) Any woman who, within six months after the coming into force of this Act, produces before any Medical Board of Health a certificate signed by the head of the municipality, or by two justices of the peace, that she is a person of good character, and who proves by evidence taken on oath before such Board, that she has successfully performed the office of midwife in at least ten cases of confinement before the passing of this Act, shall be entitled, upon payment of a fee of \$1.00 to the treasurer of the municipality, to a license, under the hand of the chairman of the Board, to practice midwifery in the municipality for two years from the date of such license, and the said Board may, at the expiration renew such license upon the production of similar evidence of good character.

(2) A similar license may also be granted to any woman, who, after the passing of this Act, applies to the Local Board of Health, or any municipality therefor, upon producing a certificate signed by the head of the municipality, or by two justices of the peace, that she

is a person of good character, and proving by evidence taken on oath before such local Board, and by the certificates of duly registered practitioners, that she has attended at least ten cases of confinement under the directions and instruction of a duly qualified medical practitioner.

(3) Every person duly licensed under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of sections 45 and 48 of the Ontario Medical Act.

17. This Act shall come into force and take effect on the _____ day of A.D., 1896.

18. This Act is incorporated and shall form part of the Ontario Medical Act.

PATRONS' BILL NO. II.

An Act to amend the Medical Act.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Ontario Medical Act, or any amendment thereto, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario shall not have power to impose any greater fees or charge upon any person being a candidate for admission to practice medicine, surgery, or midwifery in the Province of Ontario, and for registration under the said Act, than will amount in the whole to the sum of \$50.00, which shall include fees for registration certificates and all examinations required to be passed by such person for admission and registration.

An Act respecting Medical Tariffs.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :

1. Section 16 of the Ontario Medical Act is hereby repealed.

Dr. THORBURN—I may, in addition to this report, read a letter which I received from Dr. McKay, who took a very active interest in all things medical in the House, and to whom the profession is very much indebted. I think this letter will be of some interest to the profession perhaps. The letter is as follows :

DEAR DOCTOR,—I am glad to see the Provincial Association have endorsed the action of the Legislature in repealing the Medical Tariff. However, I agree with you that changes in the law should first come from the Medical Council, and I fully appreciated your position last winter in so strongly opposing the Bill on the ground you did. However, "All is well that ends well," and if the Medical Council should be foolish enough to favor a tariff, I hope it will be one that can apply to the province as a whole.

Yours truly,

Ingersoll, Ont., June 10th, 1895.

A. MCKAY.

Dr. Thorburn presented and read the Property Committee's report and the documents attached to it, and stated that he had been informed there were only five vacancies in the building now, as follows :

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Property beg leave to report that the building is in a fair state of repair. The recommendations, as adopted by your Council in June, 1894, have been carried out, and all work done has been after tenders were invited for the work, as also the supplies for the building, after tenders were asked for, the lowest being accepted. Owing to the terrible fires which occurred in our city in March last, we were compelled by the city authorities to construct a fire escape. The report of the Chief of the Fire Brigade is attached to this report, and also the tenders received for the construction of the escape at the expense of some \$71.00. There is also a draft plan for better fire protection by means of internal appliances, hose, etc., taking in all flats of the building, and giving cost of same if thought necessary. You will also find attached to this a report of an inspection made of the boilers, elevator and machinery, and reports made upon the condition of the building to the Registrar by the caretaker, in which you will find recommendations as to thoroughly cleaning the building and repairs and alterations that are thought necessary, if the Council can see their way to carry out the same. The caretaker also calls the attention of the Committee to the remuneration paid himself and assistants, and furnishes some statistics of amounts paid for very similar work in other institutions, and asks that his case may be con-

sidered. These you will find attached to report. As to an advance in salary of Mr. Wasson, caretaker, we consider his duties very arduous; but, at the same time, in our present straitened circumstances, we do not feel at liberty to advise any increase. We have endeavored to get a reduction in the rate of interest charged by the Canada Life Company upon the mortgage indebtedness on the building, but have not been able to get a reduction, as the attached letter, which is from the manager, will show; and until the mortgage matures, which is in November, 1896, it will be impossible to do anything in that line. However, I may say that we have every reason to think that, if the money market remains until then as it is now, we will be able to secure the money at $4\frac{1}{2}$, if not 4 per cent., which would be a reduction in the interest of some \$60,000, the present rate being 5 per cent. half yearly. I regret to say that the great shrinkage in rentals, and the necessity of doing up offices for tenants has reduced the revenue for the year just ended to \$2,818.07. This, of course, is not taking in our portion of premises, or any allowances for the same. Quite a number of offices have been let of late, and there are good prospects of letting the remaining six vacant ones at fair rentals. Owing to the Ontario Medical Association making application for rooms to meet in, and expressing the desire to meet in the College building, which our President granted, your Committee found it necessary to have the hall cleaned and put in good order for this purpose, a small amount being needed to do the work. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES THORBURN, *Chairman.*

To the Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—Owing to the disastrous fires that have taken place in our city of late, I would recommend that fire escapes, or some means, should be provided for the safety of those occupying the building, but more especially the janitor and family, who are located on the top storey. I would recommend that an iron balcony be made across both windows on the south or gable end of the building, to be three feet below the windows, with ladder to reach the ground, or that the fire ladders could reach the occupants in the event of fire.

I remain yours,

THOMAS GRAHAM,

Deputy Chief Toronto Fire Brigade.

Toronto, March, 1895.

Dr. R. A. Pyne, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto, Ont. :

DEAR SIR,—In view of the serious question of incendiarism and its menace to the properties in the city of Toronto, we would respectfully request the employment of at least one night-watchman on your premises until such time as it will be safe to resume as before. This suggestion is, of course, not entirely in our own interests concerned under policy covering your property, as you will undoubtedly realize the necessity of such immediate action yourselves. I shall be pleased to have advice that this has been done.

Yours truly,

E. H. LILLY, *Manager,*

Per W. P. TAYLOR.

Toronto, March 9th, 1895.

To Dr. R. A. Pyne, Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont. :

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you my annual report of the Medical Building :

Boilers.—Last fall I had them inspected, cleaned and painted, and the necessary repairs done, including several new tubes and furnace bars, and the ash-pits lowered and back walls built up. This spring I am having them cleaned and painted, and the boiler-room white-washed and painted. Attached please find Inspector's report. During the winter I used a good quantity of boiler compound, which keeps the inside clear of rust and scales.

Elevator.—I may say that the elevator is becoming very expensive on account of the gear being in wear so long; that I have had parts of the cables renewed, and nearly all will have to be renewed, which will be very expensive. Owing to the sand in the water, the cylinders in the inside are getting very rough, which wears out the piston-packing in a short time, unless they are taken down and bored out again. The lever motion is getting in very bad order, so that the car has to be run by hand, and is very hard work. The tenants complain about it being stopped so often. My son does a good deal of the repairing at night. All the iron work wants painting and the car varnished.

Lavatories.—They are all in very fair condition. I got the plumbers to examine and repair them all up. The walls want painting and the wood-work varnishing very badly. Owing to the number of tenants now in the building, we are very limited for accommodation, and especially as there are quite a number of lady clerks and typewriters. They are required to use the same as the gentlemen, which is very inconvenient. If the basement one could be enlarged, then the ladies could have the one adjoining the Council Chamber.

Examination Hall and Waiting Rooms.—The hall and upper flat have all been kalsomined and the plaster made good by the painters. The floors and wood work have all been painted and varnished by myself and my help, the College buying the material. It is now in first-class order. The waiting-room floors and walls have all been painted by me.

Steam Pipes and Radiators.—The pipes are all in good condition. During the winter I had to have some of the radiators changed so as to distribute the heat in the offices. In the office No. 1, first floor, I had to make connections and put in an extra radiator, as we could not keep the office warm on cold days, owing to there being so much window space; some of the tenants had to keep their overcoats on, but now they can be kept nice and warm, and with less fuel. I would recommend shields on top of all radiators to spread the heat and protect the walls. I would also suggest a hot air pipe from the boiler room to the first floor, and carry the heat through the building that now goes into the chimney.

Floors.—The floor on first flat is hard wood, and during the holidays I got my men to give it and the stairs leading to the street two coats of a special oil, and kept boards on them until thoroughly hard, and it is in good condition now. The floors on second and third flats are pine, and are getting very rough, so that it is very hard to scrub them. If they were painted they would last for years yet.

Walls and Ceilings of Each Flat.—The walls and ceilings are very dirty, and are very much cracked and marked, as there has been nothing done to them since the building was erected. They now require kalsomining or painting, also the ceilings and walls of stairs.

Wood Work.—All the wood work round first floor, stairs, well hole, requires rubbing and oiling. All soft wood on second and third floors require stain, touched up and varnished. All wood work inside of elevator requires painting.

Iron Grill Work.—All grill work round elevator and top of well hole requires doing over with liquid silver bronze.

Fire Escape.—It was intended to put it on the south gable, but we could not get the permission, consequently put it leading to the yard. It is the cheapest that could be got of that construction.

Fire Hose.—The only hose that is in the building is the one that is used for washing windows and side walk, and is only three-quarters of an inch, and as it has to be coupled on in the boiler-room when in use, it would not be of any use in case of fire. There is no arrangement made whatever in regard to fire appliances. Should a fire occur in any part of the building, we have no means whatever of preventing it. I drew a plan and got prices for a system to run through the building, and submitted it to you after the Toronto fires.

Outside Shutters.—The only fear of fire to this building would be from the Veterinary College stables, which adjoin us, and some of the office windows are very close to them. If shutters were put on to six of the windows at the back it would prevent the fire getting into our building. As nearly all the offices in the building are occupied with very good tenants, and the walls and ceilings are in very good condition, the walls in landing and stairs take away the effect. All of which is hereby submitted.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS WASSON.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OFFICES.

R. A. Pyne, Esq., M.D., Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—We have yours of yesterday as to the College of Physicians and Surgeons' loans, amounting to \$60,000. We regret that you should think the rate of interest, 5 per cent., is excessive, but we would not feel warranted in making any reduction upon it at present.

Yours truly,

Hamilton, Ont., 15th Dec., 1894,

A. G. RAMSAY, *Manager*.

INSPECTION REPORT.

To R. A. Pyne, M.D., College of Physicians, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to inform you that the two steam boilers insured under policy No. 2,715 were inspected with steam off on the 28th inst., and, as far as could be ascertained, found in the following condition: Both boilers were fully examined and found clean inside. No leakage and no sign of any overheating or undue straining. The stays are tight and

sound. Steam gauges were tested and proved to be correct. Brickwork on furnace No. 2 needs repair. Would advise, after putting ten lbs. of soda in each boiler, to fill them entirely full of water and leave them so all summer. Better paint the head sheets and ends of tubes with linseed oil and a little red lead. Boilers generally are in good condition, and have been well cared for.

GEO. C. ROBE, *Chief Engineer.*

The Registrar stated that there were only five vacancies in the building at the present time.

Dr. THORBURN—I may say that the committee made a personal inspection of the building from attic to cellar and found the building in very good repair. It wants cleaning up a little. It may be necessary, perhaps, to pay some attention to that in order to rent some of the rooms.

Dr. SANGSTER—Did you go onto the roof?

Dr. THORBURN—No; we saw one leak, but the man who contracted to do the work has promised to make it right. The financial question in connection with this report will come up with the Finance Committee's report, when it can be discussed more fully. Attached to the Property Committee's report are also reports of the Boiler and Furnace Inspector and Insurance Agents, and the report of the Elevator Insurance; and a petition from Mr. Wasson stating what duties he performs and what his salary is and how it is expended. He compares his salaries with the salaries of other caretakers, which are not altogether similar, however, showing that his income is very much less than these others. His income is not very much. He receives \$520.00 a year for taking care of the building, and he is allowed \$5.00 a week for the elevator man, which he increases by one dollar a week of his own, and then he has several other officials or servants.

Dr. SANGSTER—Does he occupy rooms in the building?

Dr. THORBURN—Yes.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Is that in addition?

Dr. THORBURN—That is in addition.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—That would be equal to three or four hundred dollars a year.

Dr. THORBURN—He makes his living out of the prosecutions. He has to expend a little more than his salary for taking care of the building. The Committee tried to induce the Canada Life to reduce the interest by telling them that we would pay them off or pay them a certain amount.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—When that mortgage was put on the building, was no provision made for paying it off?

Dr. THORBURN—A certain sum was allowed to be paid. We could pay off \$12,000. We asked them now what they would allow us if we paid the whole thing off. We thought, perhaps, we might borrow the whole thing cheaper and get rid of it, but they won't take it. They say we are bound to the 1st of November, 1896.

The Registrar stated that after the 1st of May, 1887, there is a provision in the mortgage for paying in sums of not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$10,000 at a time.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Under that provision could that not be paid off and we borrow at a lower rate of interest?

The Registrar stated that that could not be done before next May, and that that would involve a second mortgage which could not be got on the building; that the present mortgage is to the Canada Life and is only one mortgage.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Dr. WILLIAMS—As I take it there is nothing in these reports but statements that would require no discussion, and a resolution would pass them and they would be out of the way.

Dr. Thorburn moved, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that the reports of the Legislation Committee be adopted. Carried.

Dr. Thorburn moved, seconded by Dr. Armour, that the report of the Property Committee be adopted. Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

None.

Dr. Williams moved, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, in order to allow the committees to meet, the Council adjourn to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Carried.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, *June 14th*, 1895.

The Council met at 10 o'clock a.m., according to motion for adjournment, the President in the chair.

The Registrar called the roll, and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read by the Registrar and confirmed, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. Pyne read a communication from Mr. Keating, asking to be registered as a matriculate. Referred to Education Committee.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Logan, that the Registrar be instructed to write to the ex-president and secretary of any of the old Licensing Boards which were in existence at the time of the formation of this Council, and which are now defunct, or to any persons who have in their possession any seals, instruments or documents, requesting them to send the same forthwith to the Registrar of this Council.

The President put the motion.

Dr. BRAY—My reason for moving this is, that on the late investigation *re E. A. A. B. Rose*, it came out in evidence that there were seals and documents in the possession of some of those parties, and that they had been formerly used improperly. There is nothing to prevent these things being so used in the future, and I think it is not only due to the profession but due to the public that they should be protected from any fraud of that kind. We had quite sufficient evidence before us in the investigation *re E. A. A. B. Rose* to show that a man who had no medical knowledge at all had bought from an institution in the United States a diploma, and on that diploma he was registered by the Eclectic Medical Board, and it came out in evidence that the secretary of that Board now, at this time, has in his possession the seal of that old Board, and that he has also blank diplomas. If you will permit, I will read a few extracts from the evidence bearing on this point, to show the necessity for making the motion which I have done. I will now read an extract from the evidence of Dr. James J. Hall, as follows: (Reads questions and answers Nos. 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176 and 177.)

Q. They were both obtained in the same year? A. Mine was in 1868, and if that is 1868, likely that is right.

Q. And you were not at college together? A. No.

Diploma of Dr. A. B. Rose marked as Exhibits 13, 14 and 15.

Q. When did your father die? A. I can't tell you.

Q. Where did he die? A. In Bondhead.

Q. Where were you living when he died? A. In Londesboro'.

Q. Did you go up to the funeral? A. I did.

Q. And you don't remember the year? A. I don't remember the year nor I don't remember the day.

Q. And you think it might be eight or ten years ago? A. I think it may have been more than that. I am not positive.

Q. Where is your father's certificate of the Eclectic Medical Board? A. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever have it? A. Never.

Q. Never saw it? A. Oh yes; it is likely I have seen it.

Q. When did you see it last? A. I can't tell you. A number of years ago.

Q. You won't swear within two years of when your father died? A. No, sir.

That is part of it, but there is more here. I could go on with it to a much greater extent, but I do not want to take up the time of the Council. It was sworn by this Dr. Rose that his father bought his degree and that that degree was accepted and registered, and it was shown that prior to that he had no medical teaching at all. Now, if a man without any medical teaching at all can buy a diploma and go before the Eclectic Board and be passed by that Board, I cannot understand what sort of an examination he would have passed; and yet we have the certificate before the Council that he got on that diploma which he bought; and for that very reason I think it is imperative that this Council should

demand those documents and the seals. I spoke to the solicitor about this, and he advises me that if it is not returned on the application of the Registrar, the courts will make an order that it shall be so returned. I think it is not only in the interests of the profession but of the public that we inquire into this and get these documents and seal from this man.

Dr. SANGSTER—Until the last remark made by Dr. Bray, I was going to ask the question *cui bono*. I agree with every word he said, that it is very desirable we should have these documents and seal; and if the solicitor is very decidedly of opinion that we can demand and procure them from Dr. Hall or any other person possessing them, I should be inclined to further that motion to the very best of our power. But it seems very doubtful, notwithstanding the solicitor's statement to the contrary, that we can obtain those even if we demand them. The point I rose to ask is, is it possible now, not speaking of what might be done twenty or thirty years ago, in the opinion of any member of the Council that a man might at the present time, or even in the past few years, produce a diploma from that defunct institution, or any other defunct institution, and on that obtain registration?

Dr. BRAY—I do not think it is possible that they could obtain registration before this body in that way during the last fifteen years, but I will tell you what could be done—I do not say it has been done. They could sell a license, having the blank certificates or diplomas of the Eclectic College, to some young man; he need not practice here (and if he didn't it would be of no interest to this Council) but he could go to the other side, where they have not such strict rules and regulations as we have here, and practice. There is nothing to prevent a man, if these parties chose to sell him a diploma (I do not say they have done that or will do it), going and buying from them and practising in another country on a certificate from an Eclectic Board, dated back. I do not mean to say that a young man of twenty-two or twenty-three years could get such a certificate and date it back, because that would be folly, but an older man might do it.

Dr. SANGSTER—Excuse me, your remarks are taken down and will appear in the public press, and I am anxious the impression should not go abroad that there was the remotest possibility of any man receiving registration by this Council in that way.

Dr. BRAY—Quite right. They could not, of course, practise any fraud on our Council here, but they might on somebody else.

Dr. LOGAN—Mr. President, in seconding that resolution of Dr. Bray's I am fully in accord with the object he has in view, and without making any extended remarks in reference to it I wish to say I think it is quite desirable that all the documents that can possibly be obtained should be obtained from the Homœopathic body as well as from the Eclectic. I was not a member of the Homœopathic Board, and a number of the Board are gone; but it is possible that there may be some documents in the hands of those that are still living that I am not aware of. At all events I think the effort should be made to collect any documents belonging to these Boards at the time of their giving up existence; I think it is highly desirable they should be collected and deposited with this Council. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. WILLIAMS—My views about this resolution are very much the same as those Dr. Sangster has expressed. I thought the resolution was pretty emphatic when it demanded those things, unless we knew we had the power back of that to carry out our demand. I would rather not have this resolution put quite so strongly as to say "demand"; I think we might say "steps should be taken to secure these." If you put it in the shape of a demand and cannot enforce it you will feel rather cheap, and I think it is well to put it in more moderate terms and carry out the design just the same.

Dr. BRAY—What do you say to the word "request" instead of "demand"?

Dr. SANGSTER—I think Dr. Williams' expression, "steps be taken to secure," is the better one.

Dr. BRAY—I am willing to have the change made.

Dr. DICKSON—I cannot conceive it possible that the Council that was in existence at the time those bodies merged themselves would have been so derelict of their duty as not to obtain those things then if it was their right to have them.

Dr. BRAY—This Council is the successor of all those boards, and I think when they became members of this College that this College should be in possession of those things. I think they should have been given up at the time.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Just another thing; if the papers from the Eclectic and the Homœopathic Boards should have come over to this College, should not also those from the old Licensing Boards of the regular profession?

Dr. BRAY—My motion covers all that; it says, "All Licensing Boards."

The President put the motion as altered, as follows: "Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Logan, that steps be taken to procure from the President, Secretary, or any other person or persons having any seals, instruments or documents in their possession belonging to any of the late Licensing Boards, and the Registrar be instructed to act on this resolution," and, on a vote having been taken, declared the motion carried.

Dr. Brock moved, seconded by Dr. Dickson, that this Council take into consideration the question of the examination of all nurses who are now attending, or who may in the future attend, any training school established for nurses.

Dr. ROGERS—The motion, I think, is one that is very desirable, but whether we have power to do anything of this kind is a question. I think it has been decided before that we have not, but in order that that motion may be received and considered, I move, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, that the proposed resolution be referred to the Education Committee.

Dr. BROCK—I wish to explain to the Council my reason for doing this. A number of schools are established throughout the Province for training schools. We have one in Guelph in connection with the Guelph general hospital, which has been issuing diplomas to these ladies, and they are nursing in all parts of the country; some of them are nurses to the hospitals in the Province, and some are nursing in the various provinces in the Dominion; and the question is, whether it would be well for the Council to issue a proper curriculum of studies or establish a matriculation examination and see that these nurses were properly qualified by a Central Board of Examiners before they received a diploma; if that could be done it would give the nurses a stamp that I believe the public would be delighted with, because it would give them the assurance of a class of nurses properly trained.

Dr. ROOME—Does this question come within the province of this Council at all? We want to expedite business, and I think it would be well to drop this if it does not come within our province. I think we would want new legislation to deal with it, and that it is outside this body entirely at the present time.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—As seconder to the amendment moved by Dr. Rogers, I wish to say that this matter was brought up in the Council last year by Dr. Bray, and it was then considered by the Council it was *ultra vires*.

Dr. ROGERS—Last year it was decided in an off-hand way; possibly we have no power to deal with this, but the matter can receive the consideration which I know the mover and many other members here would desire. We have not time in the Council to give it that consideration, and I thought the Education Committee would be better prepared to do so, and that course would go to show that we are prepared to consider these matters; therefore I would like to see it referred to the Education Committee.

Dr. ARMOUR—We have, in my division, I believe, the first established training school for nurses on this continent; it is in connection with the St. Catharines Central and Marine Hospital. The authorities of that training school are very anxious that an arrangement, such as is suggested by Dr. Brock should be carried out by this Council. But as it is not within the power of the Council at the present time to deal with this matter, I think for the present it would be better if this motion were withdrawn and have it come up to a Legislation Committee, if thought desirable, to secure such power as is necessary for us to establish a uniform examination for the Province for nurses.

Dr. BROCK—The object of referring it to the Education Committee would be just for the purpose that has been expressed; they would be able to give utterance to an official statement of the position of this Council.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I think it is desirable that the Education Committee should be able to report as soon as possible, in order that we may get through, and if they have an additional question of this kind before them to discuss it would necessarily take up considerable time. I am in favor of the suggestion that the motion should be withdrawn for the present.

Dr. ROGERS—It will not take five minutes to deal with it.

Dr. SANGSTER—It will take a great deal more than five minutes, and we have a very few minutes to spare to it, and it is at present beyond our power or jurisdiction. It is a question of very grave and serious import whether this Council has power, and whether it should hold itself prepared to take on any such responsibility. We have quite enough to do with the profession without taking on any such work.

Dr. EMORY—There is an American institution which had a session in Boston a few months ago, and they are endeavoring to form an association whereby a uniform curriculum can be established for all training schools admitted to membership in this Association, not only throughout Canada but the United States, so that they are looking towards this point. If I am in order, I would move, in amendment to Dr. Rogers' amendment, that a committee be formed, and that such members as have connection as lecturers in the training schools be appointed on that committee to consider it and, if possible, confer with this other body, towards the same point, during the year and report to this Council during the next session. My opinion will be, that this be referred to a committee appointed by this Council and not to the Education Committee who, I understand, have enough to do without this.

The PRESIDENT—I cannot receive any motion after a motion to refer.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Mr. President, this Council has gone sufficiently outside of its jurisdiction ; there is no clause of the Medical Act that enables us to deal with this matter. This may be an important matter, and I think it very well for Dr. Brock to bring it up and recognize the importance of the matter. But until we get from the Legislature power to deal with nurses I do not think we can entertain this as a matter of order. I think it would be better for the motion to be withdrawn and let us get at other work.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I was going to speak on the same line. This is beyond our statutory jurisdiction entirely, and if we take that up and refer it to a committee we show that we do not understand our own business and that we are attempting to gather in outside business. I think as the statute is perfectly plain, giving us no power in the world to deal with this, we ought not to try and take in extra business. I think the whole thing ought to be ruled out.

Dr. BROCK—Having taken the sense of this Council I would ask to withdraw my motion for the present.

Dr. ROGERS—I would also ask leave to withdraw my motion to refer. Leave granted.

Moved by Dr. McLaughlin, seconded by Dr. Armour, that the Registrar is hereby instructed to have prepared and printed, prior to the meeting of the Council, a detailed statement of its receipts and disbursements together with the auditor's report thereon ; said printed statement to be placed in the hands of each member of the Council upon the first day of the meeting. Carried.

Dr. McLaughlin moved, seconded by Dr. Sangster, that By-law No. 66, to appoint an auditor, be now read a first time. Carried.

Dr. McLaughlin read the by-law.

Dr. McLaughlin moved, seconded by Dr. Sangster, that By-law No. 66 be referred to Committee of the Whole and read a second time. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Campbell in the chair.

The by-law was read a second time.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It will be evident, I think, to every member of the Council that an auditor should not audit his own accounts ; therefore, no member of this Council should be appointed, because every member has an account with the Council, and we must therefore go outside. On this matter I have consulted our city members and others in order that we would find a gentleman in Toronto eminently fitted to fill the position, and the name of Dr. Carlyle has been mentioned who will fill it well. I understand Dr. Carlyle has been auditor for some of the loan institutions of the city and would be well fitted for this position. I move that the blank be filled with the name of Dr. James Carlyle.

Dr. DICKSON—Has he been interviewed ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No ; I have not seen him. But he does that sort of work, and I understand would be perfectly willing to do it for us.

Dr. BRAY—I have no fault to find with Dr. McLaughlin's motion, but there are chartered accountants in Toronto, and if we are to have an auditor, would it not be well to have a regular chartered accountant as an auditor ? Of course if Dr. Carlyle is fitted for this work I am agreeable, and would be glad to put it in the hands of a medical man. But I want to know if he is an accountant or if, on the recommendation of those who know him, he is suited for the position.

Dr. THORBURN—I have been acquainted with him for a number of years, and I know for a fact he is the auditor of one of the largest monetary institutions in Toronto, and that he gives universal satisfaction.

Dr. BRAY—I am satisfied.

Dr. BARRICK—I can endorse everything that Dr. Thorburn has said in reference to Dr. Carlyle.

Dr. LOGAN—What consideration do you propose to put in ?

Dr. CAMPBELL—That is in another clause.

Dr. ROGERS—We would like to know that.

Dr. MOORE—Is our Finance Committee not able to take care of the auditing of these finances of ours ? Have they got to have a specialist in order to aid them to do their work ? If that is the case probably the Education Committee will soon require a specialist to help them get along. Is it not rather a reflection upon our Finance Committee, a committee sent here by the profession of this Province, that they acknowledge they cannot look into the little matters of a few thousand dollars, but have to employ a specialist to do the work for them.

Dr. ARMOUR—As a member of the Finance Committee I object to being the sole auditor of the accounts, for the reason that I will have myself, in a small sense at least, an account with the Council ; and I think it much better to have an outside person audit these

accounts ; in fact, I think it is absolutely necessary to have an outside competent auditor to audit all our accounts.

Dr. ROGERS—I think at the same time, before we pass that motion, we ought to know pretty nearly what this is going to cost ; we have not got money to throw away, and this means additional expense. If it is going to be anything like heavy expense I certainly would object to it. We have had good auditing in the past, and we have it yet.

Dr. MACHELL—I think, with the mover of this motion, that an auditor is very much in order. No one thinks for a minute that anything is wrong with the accounts, or that anything is cooked, or anything of that kind, but I have my doubts if an attempt were made to cook the accounts if there is a single member of the Finance Committee who would be able to unravel it. (Hear, hear.) The members of the Finance Committee are medical men, they are not financiers, they are not experts in accounts, and therefore I think a special auditor, a man who is versed in accounts, should be appointed. There is no small corporation in the city of Toronto having half the amount of money passing through their hands that this Council has but that has a regularly appointed expert auditor. They have their own auditors among themselves, but also have an expert outside auditor who has no connection whatever with the institution.

Dr. BROCK—As a member of the Finance Committee I just wish to state that I think the remarks of Dr. Machell are justification sufficient for the Finance Committee and for this Council to demand an experienced accountant or auditor to examine the accounts ; the expressions that have dropped from Dr. Machell are sufficient to make me conclude that it is necessary for us to have an accountant.

Dr. THORBURN—As an old member of the Finance Committee, the subject of an auditor to me is not a new one ; action has been taken on it, and was at the last meeting of this Council when we were authorized to get an auditor ; and acting upon that suggestion we have already an auditor who is now auditing our accounts. It would be much better, however, that the accounts should be audited some time before the meeting of the Council ; and, as has already been stated, have a statement to be presented to each member of the Council ; that is the custom in all financial institutions and in all banking institutions ; they send in a statement of their accounts previous to their annual meeting. We have nothing to hide—(hear, hear)—we are proud of all our transactions. While we may have erred in judgment we have not done anything purposely wrong ; and I, for one, would court the utmost investigation and light—(hear, hear)—and I hope you will allow this motion to pass. I know it would facilitate matters very much, and I do not feel, as some one has suggested, it is any reproach to me that we should have an auditor. I would be very glad indeed to see this appointment made, as although I know how to add two and two I do not profess to be an expert mathematician like our friend from Port Perry or some others, and I should be very glad to have some person appointed to do this for me.

Dr. BRAY—I am quite in accord with this motion ; I think it will expedite business very materially ; and as an old member of this Council I quite agree that it is just as well to have an auditor. Like Dr. Thorburn, I, for one, have nothing in the world to hide, and I do not think one single member of this Council has, and I should be only too pleased to have our affairs investigated, and I am quite sure there will be nothing wrong, and if there is it will be through a mistake and not through intention on the part of any member of this Council. I am quite in accord with the idea, and I felt last year that an expert auditor would be a guarantee that the accounts were audited correctly ; and since I have got the knowledge that Dr. Carlyle is an expert accountant I shall be very happy to vote for him.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I quite agree with the idea of appointing an auditor and having a report laid before the Council at the early part of the session ; I think it would expedite business as well as give a better knowledge of the financial standing to the Council. The question has been raised whether or not it is going to be an expensive matter, and the next blank to be filled is a blank for the payment. We are now in Committee of the Whole, and when that blank is filled in we will know exactly what the cost is to be, and if we are then not satisfied with the amount we do not need to give the by-law the third reading—we can let it die.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I have only one word in reply, and that is, that I am surprised that any gentleman should suggest there should not be an audit ; there is not a little church in all the land that does not appoint an auditor to audit its two or three thousand dollars ; and every body of people who have anything to do with money have their auditor. Were I treasurer I would not submit my accounts, if I could help it, without having them audited.

The Chairman read the first clause of the by-law, and on motion, declared it adopted.

Dr. Campbell read the second clause in the by-law.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think if the accounts are in good shape—and I think they will always come from the treasurer in good shape—the work of the auditor will be very light, not more than half an hour's work ; I would therefore suggest that the blank in that clause be filled with \$20.00.

Dr. ROGERS—Will that cover the whole expense? Will Dr. Carlyle do the work for \$20.00?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Certainly.

Dr. ROGERS—Have you asked him?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No.

Dr. DICKSON—If Dr. Carlyle is in the city might we not get his opinion as to the cost?

Dr. THORBURN—He would not know what to charge until he knows what work is to be done, and that he cannot tell now. The usual custom when an auditor is appointed is at the next meeting to vote a reasonable sum for his services. I am sure Dr. Carlyle is a reasonable man and knows what a reasonable sum is, and I think \$20.00 or \$25.00 would be a reasonable sum.

Dr. Campbell read the second clause with the blank filled with the sum of \$20.00, and, on motion, declared the clause adopted as read.

Dr. McLaughlin moved that the committee rise and report the by-law adopted. Carried. The President in the chair.

Dr. McLaughlin moved, seconded by Dr. Sangster, that By-law No. 66 be now read a third time, passed, numbered and signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and numbered 66. Carried.

The President read the by-law a third time as follows:

“Whereas power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, under section 13 of the Ontario Medical Act, R.S.O., 1877, C. 142, be it therefore enacted as follows: (1) This Council hereby appoints Dr. James Carlyle as Auditor, for the purpose of auditing all the accounts of the Council. (2) The remuneration to be paid by the Council to the Auditor for his services shall be twenty dollars.”

Read first, second and third time, and adopted.

W. T. HARRIS, *President*.

ENQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. Rosebrugh presented the report of the Registration Committee as follows:

To the President and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Registration beg leave to submit the following report:

In reference to the application of D. A. McKillop, M.D., asking permission to practice until September, 1896, your Committee have fully considered the application, and report that the Council has no power to grant the request.

That the request of W. D. McNab to be permitted to practice as *locum tenens* until the examination in September, cannot be granted.

That Gustave Trompeter be instructed by the Registrar that he must comply with Clause 11 of the medical curriculum of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario before he can register as a member of the Council.

That the resolution of Dr. Logan referring to medical reciprocity between the several provinces in the Dominion be adopted in the following form: “That in view of the general interest taken in the subject of Dominion Medical Registration (or Provincial Reciprocity) by the medical profession of Canada, this Council recognizes the advisability of establishing such reciprocity as soon as such provincial legislation as would be mutually acceptable can be secured; and the Executive Committee of this Council is hereby empowered to consult with all authorized representatives of the profession in other provinces with this end in view.”

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. ROSEBRUGH, *Chairman*.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Moved by Dr. Rosebrugh, seconded by Dr. Dickson, that the report presented by the Registration Committee be adopted. Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Dr. Williams moved, seconded by Dr. Shaw, that the Council resolve into Committee of the Whole on the subject of medical tariffs. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Dickson in the chair.

Dr. WILLIAMS—After the remarks I made yesterday I do not intend to make any extended remarks to-day; this matter is simply brought up so that members of the Council may give their views on the subject, so that if we think it advisable to have a tariff we can

then probably appoint a committee to put it in form, but what we want here now is an expression of opinion from the members of the Council. In a word, I may say that my own conviction is that we will be better without any tariff whatever for a year or perhaps two years, until the excitement caused by the Patrons of Industry has passed away. I think we will be better without any tariff whatever—just to let it quietly alone. While that is my opinion it may not be the opinion of members of the Council, and the object of this motion is that there may be a full and free expression, and whatever is the consensus of opinion we will take steps to put it in form.

The PRESIDENT—I thoroughly agree with Dr. Williams; I think we should leave this matter severely alone. I do not think we require a tariff at the present time at all, and I think it would be advisable to adopt Dr. Williams' suggestion.

Dr. HENRY—I rise to say that my own personal views are that we should have a tariff, and when I express that view I express the views of my constituents. My constituents are anxious that we should have a provincial tariff, and I say a committee should be appointed to go to the Legislature this session to get such legislation as would fix the tariff at a maximum and minimum rate. I do not see why the profession of medicine in the Province of Ontario—a profession that is so liberal and charitable to the public, should be afraid to approach the Legislature for the miserable fees the profession generally get from the public at large, and I think it would be an evidence of weakness on our part, at this stage, to say to this Council we are afraid to go and ask for our rights from the Legislature.

Dr. ARMOUR—While the tariff of fees we have had, I think, has been a great convenience to the courts and in legal procedure, I think it has not been of any great service to the profession; in fact, the great part of the profession never adopted the tariff of fees that they had the power to adopt under the section of the Act that was repealed at the last meeting of the Legislature. I have had some little experience, but not much, in the courts, and I know that wherever a medical man makes a charge, and testifies that that is the regular charge, the judges have always allowed it. I do not know of an exception to this, and so far as our interests in that particular matter are concerned they have been, and I am confident that they will be, fully protected by the courts, and I think myself that it was an injudicious matter to ever have introduced that section at all, because it has raised a great deal of discussion and a great deal of feeling among certain classes of the community against our profession, while no corresponding advantages have been received by us. I therefore approve of Dr. Williams' suggestion that no action be taken with regard to a tariff of fees.

Dr. REDDICK—I am personally in favor, to a certain extent, with Dr. Williams' suggestion, and yet I feel just as strong in favor of the opinion expressed by Dr. Henry. I feel that we should not ourselves admit that we are afraid to go to the Legislature. I hold that the noble profession of medicine ought not to be afraid to go and ask for whatever is just and right, and I hold that there is not the least danger but they will get whatever is just and right from the Legislature. However, perhaps it might be just as well for us to try the experiment and see if we have a grievance or not, see whether the present system of charging will not work just as well as perhaps the other system, which had its objections.

Dr. GRAHAM—I quite agree with Dr. Williams' suggestion, that it is perhaps the proper way of proceeding at the present time; I do not see that a provincial tariff would do us much good. From our own experience in the country in regard to suits of that kind, we generally find the tariff is not of much service to us; the judge is generally ruled by the evidence brought before him in court by other physicians. I think I would fall in with Dr. Williams' suggestion, and leave the matter alone at present.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I do not want the impression to go abroad that I favor letting it alone because we are afraid of going to the Legislature. I explained yesterday that I had the assurance that if we put a tariff in reasonable form the Government would see that it passed through the House; but I think while that is true we should sometimes use discretion. My own conviction is that the profession is as well off without a tariff, and that it is better discretion to do nothing.

Dr. ROGERS—I feel somewhat strongly about this, on account of something that occurred lately in my own division, since this tariff has been knocked out. I understood Dr. Graham to say that the tariff of fees did not bind the courts; in reference to that, all I can say is that if the tariff of fees in his division did not bind the courts to at least the minimum charge it was because he did not get the tariff authorized by the Council and have the seal of the Council attached to each copy, because if you carried out the law as it was, unquestionably the tariff did bind the courts to the minimum charge at least. Lately, one of my constituents, and a personal friend, had a case in the court (since this tariff got knocked out); speaking from memory his bill amounted to something over \$60, and as far as my recollection is concerned, although I believe from what he told me it was a fair and honest charge, he only got something like \$15, the judge holding very strong views against the medical profession in general—he thinks they should not exist, and all that sort of thing,

and he holds very ultra views in regard to various matters. That places the medical profession in a very peculiar position indeed. I think this is a matter not only of great importance but I think it is the most important thing that has been brought before this Council this session. Every member of this profession who passed his examination and paid his fees did so because he assumed he was going to have a legal status for his charges; that is to say, when he made a charge he was not to have to call in brother practitioners in order to prove it. I have seen, and I suppose many of our members have seen, the exhibition of two or three physicians declaring in court that the charges were right; and two or three others, on the opposite side, declaring the charges were wrong, an exhibition which is not at all to the credit of the profession, and that is the unfortunate position we are placed in if the profession have no tariff. When the matter came before the Legislature I wrote to the Premier, and I received word back that he considered the section giving the Council power to adopt the tariff of fees was the most vulnerable part of the Medical Act, and he stated the reason was largely because we had so many tariffs; that is, there were, or there might be seventeen different tariffs for the seventeen different parts of the Province. I also wrote to our member in Ottawa, Mr. Bronson, who is a member of the Government, and a deputation waited on him. Mr. Bronson assured us that the opinion of the Government and of the Premier was that if the Council would adopt a provincial tariff, undoubtedly the Government would give us the power to adopt such a tariff, but he said the feeling of the House was against allowing the Council to adopt the tariff and make it legal by ourselves; that we either had to have it referred to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council or to some other outside source, and after it was so referred we could adopt it and they would sanction it. I then asked him if we framed a tariff of fees and that tariff were referred to three judges of the High Court—that is, of the Court of Appeal—and was sanctioned by them, would the Government accept that, and he said they would. Now, I might tell you that the lawyers' tariff is framed in that way, and therefore it is outside the lawyers themselves who would be interested in the matter. We want somebody to have not only the power of framing our tariffs, but we should have them sanctioned by either the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council or by a committee of judges to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, if he will, and that will take away the impression which has got abroad in the Province, and which the Government had to face, that we have not only the power of making our charges but of approving of a code of charges which is binding on the courts; that if we adopted a tariff of fees here it would be absolutely binding on the courts. He said the feeling of the members of the Government is that that is not quite correct, that there ought to be some way or other by the judges or by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of having the sanction outside of ourselves; that the fault they found with our tariff was that it was sanctioned by ourselves. However, in order to gain time in this matter, and in order to have it brought to a point, I, myself, would favor largely the advisability of at least considering whether it would be best to go this session and get legislation in order to have a tariff; not because we are frightened to go to the Legislature but because we do not want to apply now for further legislation if we can avoid it. I think we ought to consider it, and if we are to consider it I think the wise way is to refer it to a committee. I therefore move, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, that a committee be formed to consider the formation of a legalized tariff of fees for the province or portions of the province, and that such committee report to this present Council. [Motion not put.]

Dr. THORBURN—That is a good deal of the ground discussed in the Legislature at its last session; and I, with the assistance of the Registrar, appointed ourselves as a committee. I was authorized to call in the Legislative Committee, and perhaps if some other person had been chairman they would have done so, and the expense of that to the Council would have been very considerable; but, as it was, it cost the Council nothing. I may say the Government, and also the Opposition, except the Patrons, stood by the profession nobly, and the speeches made by the Premier and Mr. Whitney were highly complimentary to our profession, and I felt quite proud at the time. We may think we are not appreciated, perhaps, that they are inclined to think little of us—and perhaps that is our own fault very often—but when it comes to a test question we have the men of the country with us. Under the old Act each division had a right to have its tariff when it was submitted to the Council and approved of, but according to the new Act these divisions are cut up. A case came before a court where a physician was suing an estate for attendance, and it was found he was in the new division and therefore he had no tariff at all, so that it was necessary to commence *de novo*. Dr. McKay in the letter which I read last night explained that, and said that he hoped if we were foolish enough to adopt a tariff it would be a provincial one and not a local one. One of the difficulties in having a general tariff is, we are different from other people in regard to tariffs; we have to be guided by circumstances to a very great extent—(hear, hear)—a dollar to one man is more than a hundred to another, and we cannot tie ourselves down fast and hard to a tariff. I can speak plainly on this subject because I am not in very active practice at present, and I am independent of it, thank

goodness. (Hear, hear.) It is a very difficult matter to fix a tariff, and I would be inclined at present to let the matter stand over for a while, to give it a trial.

Dr. SANGSTER—Dr. Rogers has pointed out one difficulty that he thinks exists or may exist for the want of a tariff. I am aware that some difficulties have existed in the past through the existence of a tariff; the tariffs that had been adopted and sanctioned by this Council have been tariffs of maximum fees that medical men were permitted to charge, and it was supposed they would form scales of fees that every medical man would conform to; but it was the unhappy experience of nearly every one of us in the country that so far as the profession was concerned every man charged just as he liked, provided he charged under that tariff; that while the tariff would permit a man to make in a certain case a \$4.00 charge, and that would be the proper charge according to the tariff, we have had, throughout the country, men, owing to the over-crowded condition of the profession probably, content to go the same distance and do the same service for \$3.00, for \$2.00, for \$1.50, and in some cases for \$1.00. When under those circumstances a case was brought up in court and the judge was asked to allow a certain scale of fees, because it was the tariff of fees, evidence was sometimes brought from physicians themselves that no matter what the tariff of fees was the customary fee was very much below the tariff fee, and the judge therefore would give no heed to the tariff fee. That, as I think, was a great grievance in regard to our tariff of fees in the past. I am glad to hear Dr. Thorburn make the remark he did about the graded tariff. Some year or two ago when the matter of sub-division of the Province into territorial divisions was under discussion—as early as that—I was summoned by telegraph to meet the Government about that question, but incidentally I learned even then that two of the members of the Government entertained strong feelings in objection to the existence of the tariff clause in our Act; then, just before this tariff was abolished I was again called to Toronto, and in conversation then with Mr. Gibson and Mr. Ross and Dr. McKay, I found the strongest prejudice prevailing against the continuance of that tariff. I was anxious that the matter should not be changed apparently under the ægis of the Patrons, and I obtained from Mr. Ross a promise that it should be left to this meeting of the Council, and probably the Council would take charge of the matter and suggest any change that was desirable. Dr. McKay at the time told me it was not a matter in which Mr. Ross had any power; it was a matter in which the Attorney-General was simply determined there would be a change.

Dr. McLaughlin here spoke in an undertone to Dr. Sangster.

Dr. SANGSTER—I am told I should not say these things, but they are not matters of confidence, and I do not think I am committing any breach of confidence in saying them. I was told that the tariff that was specially objected to was the tariff of the city of Toronto. Every man in the House had objection to that tariff because it was a graded tariff. Every physician was permitted to charge so much up to a certain income, and so much more from that up to a certain other income, and so on. I remember telling Dr. McKay I thought that was peculiar to the city of Toronto, and he told me, I think, it was in force in some of the other territories—I think in Dr. Williams' territory. From my standpoint I think that is objectionable, and I would suggest leaving that matter of tariff severely alone at present, or if you do anything just recommend or just ask the territorial representatives to meet their friends, their constituents, and suggest to them a mutual agreement as to a territorial tariff, and then when we meet next year or the year after, we can compare these, if necessary, and come to some agreement as to what would be a proper provincial tariff. I do think if a tariff is adopted at all it should be a provincial tariff.

Dr. MACHELL—I would like to remove a misapprehension under which Dr. Sangster labors; he is evidently under the impression that in Toronto we have a graded tariff, which is not the case; that was abolished some eight, ten or twelve years ago; formerly, probably twelve years ago, we had a tariff of that kind.

Dr. SANGSTER—That is when I saw it.

Dr. MACHELL—Such has not been the case for at least ten or twelve years. A meeting of the medical men took place about that time, and a tariff of fees was adopted something like this: A day visit from so and so to so and so; or consultation so and so; there were no graded fees at all, patients were not put in class A, B and C as had been done heretofore, and that tariff was submitted to the Council and approved, and the copy that was sent to me was signed by Dr. Bergin.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I do not like to take up the time of the Council, but I have had a good deal of experience in regard to passing bills in the Local House, and if this Council takes my advice it will let that medical tariff alone for the present. Dr. Williams is a little too roseate in his expression of opinion that the Government will pass a tariff if we agree upon it; Government will do nothing except by it being supported by a majority of the House, and at the present time there is a great deal of irritation abroad in all the constituencies outside of the cities in regard to this matter; the Patrons have created a great deal of disturbance, and I would like to say here that the less we say bitterly against the

Patrons the better. I do not say that as their friend in any shape or form, but they have an influence throughout the country ; that influence may die out, but it is there. I say if this matter is taken to the Legislature just now we will have a great deal of trouble to pass it, if it is passed at all, and Dr. Williams' advice to let it lie in the meantime is, I think, wise advice, and I hope the Council will adopt it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I wish to make one explanation. Dr. Rogers spoke about a case where a grievance came up because of the want of a tariff. Now, within a very few miles of my home I know of a grievance with a tariff ; a physician from the neighborhood called to see a patient, where his charge by the tariff would be \$10.00 for a consultational visit ; in that case the tariff gave him \$10.00, and he was honestly entitled to \$10.00 for the distance he had to travel on a consultation visit ; any of the rest of us, considering we were charging moderately, would have charged \$10.00. But the judge, when the case came before him in court, simply allowed him \$5.00, and the judge had the tariff right there before him but he would not be governed by it at all. Dr. Sangster spoke about our having a graded tariff in our division ; that tariff was graded in this way, a fracture of some bone was to be from such a price to such a price, etc. ; the explanation of that was in one case you might have a simple fracture, and in the other case it might be a compound comminuted fracture, or something of that kind, one of which would be really worth a great deal more than the other, and the idea was if that case went to the court it then became a matter of evidence to establish to the satisfaction of the judge whether you were only entitled to the low fee for a simple case or for the high fee for the worse case ; that was the principle upon which our tariff was got up, but as a matter of fact when it went into court I know of one case where the judge knocked off half, and did not take notice of the tariff at all.

The CHAIRMAN—Would he consider himself in a position to judge as to the value of the service in that case ?

Dr. WILLIAMS—I only know he did it.

The CHAIRMAN—Without taking evidence from other medical men as to the character of the injury and the skill required ?

Dr. WILLIAMS—There were several medical men who gave testimony for the plaintiff, and a number who gave testimony on the other side ; I am not prepared to say just which testimony the judge was governed by, or whether it was an arbitrary notion of his own—that I could not tell, but as a matter of fact that is what he did, and he had the tariff with the corporate seal attached to it placed before him.

Dr. ROGERS—It seems to me there is a certain amount of misapprehension in regard to the object of a tariff. I do not think the object of a tariff as provided in the Medical Act originally was to produce a schedule of rates which every medical man must charge a patient ; it was only a schedule of rates which would be to some extent binding on the courts ; that is to say, the courts would be forced to give that rate in the event of a physician being compelled to bring suit against his patient. I would like to ask Dr. Williams if each copy of the tariff in his division was signed by the president and had the seal of the College attached to it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I will not say each copy has the seal attached ; a large share of the men have a printed copy that was signed by the president at that time, and signed by the Registrar. We have a printed form supplied to each member, but as to the profession being guided by the prices set out in that tariff, the tariff had no force whatever ; so far as I know each medical man charged what he thought was reasonable and right himself, and really all the tariff did was to give him a little guide as to somewhere about what would be reasonable.

Dr. SANGSTER—Was it not originally intended that that tariff should be a guide to medical men as to their charges ? I remember that was my impression for a very very long while, and it is my impression to a certain extent now. I know that at one time the medical men of my division, or of the old division partly represented by mine, met and they agreed to a certain scale of prices, and signed their names to the bottom of the schedule of prices, and next day it was not worth the paper on which it was written. I was foolish enough in the early years of my residence where I now reside to get the authorized tariff printed on the back of my accounts or bill heads, and I found in a few years it was used right and left, on all sides, against me. It was taken to persons and shown to them saying, this man charges so and so.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I never knew a case in our division where they were governed strictly by the tariff at all.

Dr. ROGERS—Do you mean the courts ?

Dr. WILLIAMS—No, but the men themselves who were making the charges. I never knew of such a case. The tariff was considerably higher than almost any of the medical men thought wise to charge, and almost entirely the whole of them kept below it. I am satisfied that when it was first adopted it was thought by the bulk of the medical men at least that that should become a standard, and that they would all charge a uniform price, but I do not think it was one week in operation till they found it was not practicable and

they could not do it ; they had to modify prices according to the circumstances, and in that way they were not governed by the tariff to any extent at all. And in court I never knew a case yet where it did any good in our division, and I did know the one case where it did harm.

Dr. ROGERS—I asked Dr. Williams a question, but I got a good deal more than I asked for, and I want now to draw attention to one or two little points in regard to this matter. I was myself for a long time under a misapprehension on this matter, but if you will turn to Section 16 of the Medical Act (I think it is well worth while considering it) you will see that the words of the Act were as follows : “The said Divisional Associations may, from time to time, submit a tariff or tariffs of professional fees suitable to their division, or to separate portions of their division ; and upon the said tariff or tariffs of fees receiving the approval of the Council, signified by the seal of the College and by the signature of the president thereof being appended thereto, such tariff or tariffs shall be held to be a scale of reasonable charges within the meaning of Section 39 of this Act for the division or section of a division where the member making the charge resides.” In other words, if you take a copy of tariff and print it it becomes so much printed paper, but it has no more legal force than if it were not printed at all ; but if you follow out the exact words of the Act, and have each copy printed, signed by the president and sealed with the seal of the College—and such can be done, for we have it done in our division—then I maintain that there is not a judge in the Province of Ontario that can give you less than the minimum charge provided by that tariff, and I have seen this thing decided over and over again. We used to have a tariff, but they were, as Dr. Williams states, simply printed copies in the form of a scale, then about six years ago we had the tariff in the Bathurst and Rideau division printed in book form, and had a hundred copies sealed and the president’s signature attached to each one, and then every member of the profession in Ottawa had a copy of the tariff, and I have never known in the six years a judge to attempt to either call evidence that it was too high or to give a judgment that it was not right ; the judges would invariably turn the copy of the tariff presented to them over and see if it was signed and had the seal attached, and I have heard the judges, not only in the city of Ottawa but throughout that district, say, I have nothing to do beyond the tariff. Therefore if you have your copy of the tariff signed and sealed the judge is forced to take that tariff because the statute governs it. If he did not take it he would violate his oath as a judge and be liable to have himself removed from his judicial capacity—so the Minister of Justice has told me. But I find in looking over the large number of tariffs of fees which my friend Dr. Henry has, that not one of them has been signed, and the trouble is that the tariffs through Ontario were simply illegal documents, and the judges were at liberty to take them or not. But if the copies were all signed under the Act then they would be binding. I would still press on the Council the importance of having a tariff ; and I say in the interests of the profession in my division, and I believe I speak in the interests of the profession throughout Ontario, that we should have a scale of charges ; have your tariff as low as you like, but have a scale of charges which would be to a certain extent binding on the courts all over the Province. Dr. Pyne has at my request just handed me a copy of the Ottawa tariff, and each copy of that tariff was, as you may see this one is, signed by the president and had the seal attached ; and Dr. Logan will bear me out in saying that the tariff in the city of Ottawa and throughout Bathurst and Rideau division has never once been neglected by a judge in court ; and I say that if the profession throughout the Province of Ontario had taken the same precaution there would be no trouble about it and never would have been. And now I ask, is it not wise to proceed to have the reinstatement of Section 16 which has been repealed ? We can ask the Legislature for an Act to form a tariff of fees for the Province or for the different portions, for town and country practice, the same as they have in the Province of Quebec ; and if we get the legislation for that, and if we by resolution empower the Executive Committee to frame a provincial tariff of fees between now and the next meeting of the Council, and if they framed it and send a copy of it to every member of the Council between now and the next meeting to be considered by the profession in their divisions and returned to the Executive Committee, then we would have next session of the Council not only the authority to adopt a tariff of fees but we would have received the feeling of the profession throughout the Province, and we would be prepared to go at it intelligently and to frame and adopt a tariff of fees next session. I would strongly urge that course on the Council.

Dr. HENRY—I rise to endorse the remarks that Dr. Rogers has made. In my division, in the courts, we have invariably found the judge to recognize the tariff when it has been placed before him. In the town of Owen Sound recently, a case was tried in the Division Court where the minimum charge was made, and the plaintiff sent to me for a copy of the tariff, and I forwarded it to him. It was produced in court, and he recovered his charges which were not excessive. While I am on my feet I wish to say that I do not see why the

Government should object to the charges in our tariff; our charges are very low minimum charges, and I want to ask if we are going to let the Patrons make our charges for us.

Dr. SANGSTER—I do not know that the Government or any member thereof have objected or said we charged too high.

Dr. HENRY—I think our charges are very reasonable ones, both the minimum and the maximum rate; and, unless we shall have to come down to charges that a laboring man would make, there should be no objection to them. For instance, take obstetrical practice. In an ordinary case of midwifery the charge is \$6.00, and to those better able to pay and requiring more subsequent attention, \$10.00. The doctors in my division, I think, or the greater part of them, live up to the tariff and the fees are not extravagant. They are only ordinary fees. For a visit where the physician is detained for an hour, after the first visit he gets a dollar, and in surgical practice they charge from \$25.00 to \$50.00. Just as Dr. Machell said, if the case was a very bad case—a compound comminuted fracture for instance—a medical man is entitled to larger fees, because his attention has to be more acute on those cases. Speaking for my own division, and also having had a great many of the tariffs of the other divisions before me, I find they are all very low charges, and I do not see why we should be afraid to ask for a reasonable fee. We know we have in every part of the country men who will take our services and who do not want to pay if they can get out of it, and we have to go into court with such men as that. In my experience I have sued some, and I have always found that all we have to do is to put the tariff before the court and it has been satisfactory, and I know it is the case in the county town of Bruce (Walkerton), and it is the case in Owen Sound, and all the towns in that district that I can speak of, that the judges invariably accept the tariff and that ends the case. Practitioners are not required to call their brother practitioners to testify.

Dr. ROOME—We have got to be guided to a certain extent by public opinion, and public opinion has been talked up against monopolies, and the object in repealing this section of the Act was purely on the ground that the medical men had joined together to make a monopoly for themselves. That is about the stand that has been taken against us, and if we go to the Legislature now for an Act giving us authority to establish a tariff, we would find difficulty to pass it through. Why did the Government remove the tariffs which we had? Because of the plea that the members joined together for the purpose of putting up their fees. No other cause or reason can be assigned—not that the charges were too high, but because of the plea that the members had joined together to impose upon the public. I say at the present time it would be a mistake to go to the Legislature asking them to give us this power, and I do not think this power would benefit the medical profession any. In the district where I live every doctor charges his own fees, and when he has to go into court the county judges give their decisions according to what they think is right and irrespective of any legislation we can pass or that the Legislature might authorize us to pass. I say, as public opinion is against monopolies, if we want to retain the confidence of the people of Canada at the present time we will leave this matter where it is.

Dr. THORNTON—I think we should not only wait to be governed by public opinion but wait until we have a medical opinion by which we can be governed. Last year in my division we got up a schedule of fees. I was then a candidate for the Council. That schedule was adopted, and as soon as I became a member of this Council I was confronted with three parties. One party said this schedule was altogether wrong, it must be changed; another party said it is perfectly right and we will practice anywhere we like under or inside of the figures set down; the other party said you must do something with this matter, you must bring it up in Council or you must take some hand in it, we must have hard and fast rules, we must have iron rules, and the figures set down there we must conform to and charge dollar for dollar and cent for cent every man of us, or one practitioner is going to undermine and cut the throat of the other. If this is the state of the medical profession I do not see how we are going to handle a tariff, and I think we had better take the advice we have had to-day, to wait and be governed by public opinion. There is a great deal in this monopoly business. It is not only in the public but it is in the profession, and it is not only in the general profession but it is here in this Council, which you may find out from me before the Council is over or in future years should I be spared to come here. The Legislature, to my mind, has given us plenty to do in the interests of the profession without running up to the House every session we hold, and I fail to hear from any member of this Council that the profession is to-day suffering for want of some legislation with regard to the tariff. If that be the case I think it is in very bad taste for us to wheel around and go immediately to the Legislature with the very last question in connection with the Medical Act with which that Legislature has dealt; and, as we have been advised all around the House, I think we had better let the question lie where it is.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I think this matter has been pretty well discussed. I think the general sense of the meeting is that for the present we let the matter rest, whatever the

necessities for having a tariff may be, and inasmuch as time is passing rapidly I would move not that the committee rise and report progress, but that the chairman do leave the chair. I do not want to stop any gentleman who wishes to speak, and I will withdraw my motion if Dr. Williams desires to address the meeting, but I think we had better come to a close.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I just wanted to offer a word of explanation. The idea ought not to go abroad that the charges in the divisions were unreasonable, and I do not think the Government have hinted anything of that kind. The fault the Government found with the clause of the Act was that it empowered us to frame a tariff which was a tariff arranged by medical men, put before a council of medical men, and sanctioned by medical men, and was entirely within the profession. I think if, in place of being submitted to the Medical Council for ratification, there had been a provision to submit it to the Governor-in-Council or to a judge, or set of judges, it would have removed that objection. That was really the weak place in the bill, and the fault was not being found with the fees. Now my own conviction is that the consensus of opinion in this Council is that we had better let it alone, and with that view I propose moving that the committee do now rise, and if it does, that it simply lets it alone.

The Chairman then put the motion that the committee rise and, on a vote having been taken, declared the motion carried.

The committee rose. The President, Dr. Harris, took the chair.

On motion of Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Moore, the Council adjourned to 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FRIDAY, *June 14th*, 1895.

In accordance with motion to adjourn the Council met at two o'clock.

The President in the chair called the meeting to order.

The Registrar called the roll and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton and Williams.

The Registrar read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed and signed by the President.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Mr. President and members of the Council, I have under the head of privilege, with your consent, to bring under the consideration of this Council a matter of extreme importance and perhaps of far-reaching consequence, and I beg to state part of what I have to say at the present time, and I will leave the Council subsequently to say whether with closed doors I had better proceed with the rest of it. The matter I want to bring up for your consideration is that the by-law that was submitted by Dr. Rogers yesterday afternoon is, I think, invalid. I think that it is not worth the paper upon which it is written, and I desire to tell you why, but I would like Dr. Rogers to be called into the room before I proceed further.

The President directed the page to request Dr. Rogers' attendance. Dr. Rogers entered the room and the President stated to him that Dr. McLaughlin had risen to a question of privilege concerning the by-law moved yesterday by him (Dr. Rogers) appointing a Discipline Committee.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Of course this is a matter that does not affect Dr. Rogers any more than any other member of the Council, except that he introduced the by-law.

Dr. ROOME—A question of privilege can only be as to some personal matter. Dr. McLaughlin is now speaking about a by-law that we have passed. Other members might have such questions of privilege and keep us here for a week on them.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It is not clear to me that I am in order. I confess that. But as I have told this Council I want to bring before you a matter of extreme importance, and one that, I think, when I am through, every member of the Council will thank me for having brought up.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. McLaughlin is not at liberty to discuss the by-law at all, but he may state as briefly as possible what the question of privilege is.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—If you rule me out of order I can reach it another way.

The PRESIDENT—I have not ruled you out of order, because I do not know what you want to talk about.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—A matter of grave importance was done by this Council yesterday that renders a by-law invalid, and I do not want to say how far-reaching that is.

The PRESIDENT—I shall have to rule you out of order, Dr. McLaughlin, unless you can briefly state to me what your question of privilege is.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Then you must abide the consequences.

The PRESIDENT—If any gentleman has indulged in personalities, or if there is anything reflecting on the Council in the public press or from any gentleman of this Council, you have a perfect right to rise here and discuss the question of privilege, but you cannot under the head of privilege discuss any motion that was passed yesterday; though you may bring it in under another head.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Under the head of miscellaneous business is the place where Dr. McLaughlin may properly bring this up.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I was quite aware of that, but I thought I might be indulged, because I think I have a matter of great importance.

The PRESIDENT—I am sure that every member of this Council, as well as I, would gladly allow anything that is possibly in order, but I do not know what you may discuss, and therefore I will have to rule you out of order, stating at the same time that you may bring up this matter under the head of miscellaneous business.

Dr. ROOME—I raised the question, because if you establish a precedent we will have to keep it up. There must be something very mysterious behind this, and if there is anything wrong in this by-law referred to by Dr. McLaughlin, or in any other by-law, I want it brought out; and if there is any personal matter then it is well enough to close the door and have it discussed.

The PRESIDENT—I think that Dr. McLaughlin recognizes that the chair is dealing fairly with him.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Yes; I said at the beginning it was not strictly under this head, but it is a matter of such importance that I thought it should be brought up, in order to remedy the evil that had been done, when it came to my knowledge.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. Pyne read a communication from the Canadian Medical Association of Toronto, dated June 14th, 1895, which was referred to the Registration Committee.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

INQUIRIES.

Dr. SANGSTER—I have an inquiry that I want to make. I would like to ask whether it is within the power of any official of this Council, elected or appointed, or a committee of this Council, less than a motion to that effect by the Council itself, to instruct the stenographer to leave out of his official report any part of the proceedings? I think that is a most important matter. I do not think any official or any committee, or even the President himself, should have power to instruct the stenographer not to report certain subjects that are discussed in this Council.

The PRESIDENT—In answer to that question I may say that we have an official stenographer who takes down every word that is said, and I think it is only in the power of the Council, and the Council only, to instruct him to make any changes whatever.

Dr. SANGSTER—Last year a question somewhat similar was asked, and the then President made the statement that the stenographer reported everything unless he was instructed to the contrary.

The PRESIDENT—I think the then President meant by that that the stenographer reported everything unless he was instructed by the Council to do otherwise.

Dr. SANGSTER—It is suggested that the Printing Committee has power to instruct the stenographer to leave out certain parts of his report. If that is the case I would like to have a motion—

Dr. ROOME—Dr. Sangster has made a mistake. The Printing Committee in the House of Commons have power to say what is to be put in or what is not.

The PRESIDENT—In this Council the Printing Committee are not empowered at all to do anything of the kind, and whatever is said in this Council is taken down by the stenographer and reported by him.

Dr. SANGSTER—That is satisfactory. I have another question. We shall shortly be

required to discuss the report of the Committee of Finance, and perhaps the report of the Property Committee. I would like to ask, if I can reach it by enquiry without a specific motion, whether there has been any offer made by any corporation or by any individual for the purchase of this building? There is a report current that the Foresters made an offer for this building, and I would like to know, if they did, what was the amount of the offer? It was stated last year that some brilliant offers had been made, and while I do not care to go back into these things, it would be a great satisfaction to many of us in this Council, especially to the new members, to know, if there was any bona fide brilliant offer made for the purchase of this building, what was the amount of that offer? My excellent friend, Dr. Rogers, from Division No. 17, in his address makes a bold statement to his constituents that there is a standing offer for the purchase of this building at the amount of \$100,000. Now I should regard that as a brilliant offer. He further adds that he has the authority of a very shrewd real estate dealer in Toronto to say that in a short time the property will be worth \$150,000. I would like, if I could get at it, to get the name of that very shrewd dealer in real estate. I would like to talk to him, because I think I could convince him if that is his opinion.

The PRESIDENT—I think I shall have to ask you, Dr. Sangster, not to discuss this question at all at the present time. You have asked the question, Dr. Sangster, and I shall try to answer it through the Registrar, the only way I can answer it. Dr. Pyne will please state to Dr. Sangster whether any offer was made and, if so, of what amount.

Dr. PYNE—There was no direct offer made that I know of; there was a letter written last year that went before the Property Committee, but there was no sum named.

Dr. SANGSTER—That was characterized by Dr. Thorburn at the time as a mere fishing offer.

Dr. PYNE—That is the only offer that I know of, and there was no amount named to my knowledge.

The PRESIDENT—Are you satisfied, Dr. Sangster?

Dr. SANGSTER—Yes.

Dr. ROGERS—This is hardly fair to me. Dr. Sangster has referred to a communication of mine, and my name has been referred to, and I submit I should have a right to explain.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think Dr. Rogers should, under the circumstances, have a right to explain.

The PRESIDENT—My ruling is that Dr. Rogers has a right to explain in this particular case because Dr. Sangster has transgressed somewhat by discussion when he should have limited himself to merely asking a question.

Dr. ROGERS—The standing offer was, I might say, an offer I understood at the time from a very responsible party, who has since purchased property within a very short distance of this building, and that offer I might say was pretty well understood to be a bona fide one. Whether it was an offer that could be acted on or not, I believe it was a good standing offer, and the parties I speak of have purchased a building since within a very short distance of this building. No matter how it is characterized, I thought the offer was bona fide, and I still adhere to my proposition as laid down in my address that if this building could be sold for \$150,000 I think it ought to be sold, but I do not think it should be sold for one dollar less.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

None.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

None.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. McLaughlin, you may bring in the matter you have referred to under this head.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Mr. President, I can assure you it is with no desire to take up the time of the Council that I bring this matter under your consideration, but I say this is of far-reaching consequence, and we know not what mistakes in the past may lead this Council into. When Dr. Rogers read this by-law yesterday appointing a Discipline Committee I strained my ears to understand one sentence, and I failed to catch it. I thought possibly it was an intricate sentence conceived by Mr. Osler that would require a great deal of study to unravel. When he read the by-law once more I tried to comprehend that sentence, and I failed then to catch what the words were, and I now ask the Council to listen to this: "2. The said committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are appointed, provided that any member of such committee, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, until all business brought before them during the year of office has been reported upon to the Council." I say that that is bad grammar, it is an imperfect sentence,

it is nonsense, and I say that Mr. Osler never penned that sentence in the world ; it is simply an imperfect sentence, and my friend Dr. Rogers or somebody else has left out a serious portion. I make the plain statement that that is an imperfect sentence ; that there is no sense in it. I will read it again, and I ask the gentlemen in this Council to listen to it. (Reads Clause 2.) Mr. President, I may say that some two or three years ago this by-law was in a proper condition, so far as this second clause was concerned, but two years ago it suffered mutilation, and it has stood that way ever since. I want to point out still further some mistakes in this by-law. The authority for the passage of this by-law is as follows : "Under and by virtue of the powers and directions given by sub-section 5 of chapter 121, 50th Victoria, intituled 'An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act,' and so on." You see the foundation upon which this by-law is framed is sub-section 5 of chapter 121 of 50th Victoria, and I took the trouble to get the Statutes of 50th Victoria, and I find that Her Gracious Majesty that year only passed 99 chapters, and chapter 121 is not to be found in the Statutes of 50th Victoria, so that the basis upon which this by-law is founded has no existence in fact. Then I ask your attention to one thing more. It says, "Under and by virtue of the powers and directions given by sub-section 5." There are three or four sub-sections in our whole Ontario Medical Act, but there is no section named under which sub-section 5 might come in, therefore I say that there is another point that will invalidate this by-law. Now, Mr. President, this is what I have to say in regard to this by-law, and I have no hesitation in saying it, that it is invalid and useless, and we will have to begin and discuss the consideration of it *de novo*. Now I have other matters of far graver import than those because those can be remedied, but something has been done here that can not be remedied, and it is for you members of this Council to say whether in the opinion of the Council I should proceed to discuss that or not.

Dr. ROGERS—Will you allow me to see that by-law ? There may have been a word——

The President asked Dr. McLaughlin to read the by-law again.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Mr. President, I beg of you not to ask me to read this, in view of what you are looking at, because there are grave consequences behind it.

The PRESIDENT—I want to compare it with the by-law contained in the last announcement.

Dr. McLaughlin read from the by-law.

The PRESIDENT—It is practically the same as it was last year.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Yes ; but it is better to keep that quiet at the present.

Dr. ROGERS—Mr. President, I confess that at the outset I did not draft this at all ; this is one of our by-laws prepared and ready for each succeeding year. It is a draft drawn by Mr. Osler——

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Do you mean to say that Mr. Osler drafted that as you have it there ?

Dr. ROGERS—Yes.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Never.

Dr. ROGERS—I hope that Dr. McLaughlin has better proof than his own opinion, because that is a very emphatic statement. We have By-law No. 43 as originally drawn out by Mr. Osler in writing.

Dr. REDDICK—What year was that in ?

Dr. ROGERS—1889. By-law No. 43 reads "Under and by virtue of the powers and directions given in sub-section 2 of section 5, chapter 121, 50th Victoria, intituled 'an Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act,' enacts as follows : 1st. The committee for the purpose of the said section shall consist of five members, three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. 2nd. The said committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are appointed, provided that any member of said committee appointed in any year shall continue to be a member of such committee, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, until all business brought before them during the year of office has been reported upon to the Council."

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The reading of the present by-law and that draft are not identical.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—There has been one line left out, it is an oversight or a clerical error ?

Dr. ROGERS—As far as I am personally concerned, this might have occurred from the transcription by a typist from the original ; that is a clerical error, a pure and simple clerical error in passing, and I maintain with all due deference to Dr. McLaughlin that it is not such a serious matter after all. He may think differently, but I do not, and I submit that a clerical error in the shape of leaving out a word or anything of that kind has no weight in nullifying the by-law.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—You go to a court of law and see whether it has or not.

Dr. ROGERS—I think there is no doubt that my view of it is correct.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There is no question that that second section, an important section, is not worth anything, but the graver part of my charge is that that by-law has been drawn up as under sub-section 5, chapter 121, 50th Victoria, and I repeat that there were not any

more than 99 chapters passed in the 50th year of Her Majesty's reign by the Local Legislature; how then can 121 be right? There is no question that it is not right. I went to a lawyer's office this morning and I looked up the statutes in order that I might be right about my position. Then you will observe again that it calls for sub-section 5, and I would ask is there a member of this Council that does not know that that must be entirely wrong? You must first mention a section, and then if it is under a sub-section of that section, mention it; but this by-law starts out with "sub-section 5," which is an absurdity. It is no excuse for Dr. Rogers to say that this by-law has been drawn up by some person else, when he read it over did he not detect there was an imperfect sentence, that there was a part that conveyed no meaning whatever? He should have rectified that before he allowed it to go before the Council.

Dr. BRITTON—I take it that when the first portion of a by-law is being read, and before these blanks were filled in it is not, and I myself do not so consider it, an extraordinarily important matter for me to keep my ears open to hear every word of that by-law which is supposed always to be drawn up in accordance with the original form of by-law to be found in the book, and I am perfectly satisfied that these errors have been simply clerical errors. And I want to say that if I had discovered those clerical errors I think I would have stood up and said, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Council—(hear, hear)—there have been some clerical errors in the by-law which was passed this morning, and to which I, among others, assented, and I stood up afterwards and I eulogized certain of the gentlemen who were appointed by that by-law, and I spoke in high terms of one gentleman, and I would be generous enough, I think, and reasonable enough to say, "Gentlemen, allow the clerical error to be set right." I think that would sound very much nicer in this Council and read very much nicer in the public press, than to indulge in a spirit of harsh criticism and inuendo.

Dr. ROGERS—I want to express just the spirit in which Dr. Britton has put it. It became a duty of some person to introduce this by-law, and I asked Dr. Pyne to have this drawn up. I expect that the typist has inadvertently—a very simple thing to do—left out a word or a sentence, and I, in reading it over, considered it was a legal document which had been passed through this Council over and over again, year after year, and I was not supposed to turn around and investigate whether every word was correct or not.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Certainly you were.

Dr. ROGERS—It was an old standing by-law; if it had been a new one I would have been more careful; but if it had been a new one, and if a clerical error had arisen, I would have thought there was not a member of the Council but would have been glad to have got up and said, I have discovered a clerical error that should be rectified, and would have moved that it should be rectified; that would have ended the whole thing. But to use criticism to a member who was simply doing a routine piece of work I think is not, to speak mildly, a proper thing to do; this is a routine piece of work which might have devolved upon Dr. McLaughlin; I did not want to do it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The fact exists that there are errors in this by-law, and the question before us is, how shall we put them right. I do not think it will make any difference to discuss how they came there; we know they are there and we want them remedied; the question for us is, what steps shall we take to remedy them?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I want to reply to Drs. Britton and Rogers, who seem to think that yesterday when the by-law was passed I knew of those errors.

Dr. BRITTON—Allow me to explain. I did not intend to and did not so express myself. I perfectly understood Dr. McLaughlin a few minutes ago when he said he did not hear the by-law read; I did not hear it read, through inattention—at least I did not hear every word of it, and he would not hear every word of it, I suppose, because of the distance between him and the reader of the by-law. Perhaps I should have paid attention to the reading, although I do not think there was any occasion for it, but I took it for granted that the by-law was properly drawn up and properly copied. I did not expect the reader or the mover of the by-law would go into these matters and compare the copy with the original to make sure every word and letter, every comma and semicolon were correct, and I maintain now that if any gentleman in the house could not at the time hear the words distinctly, and he thought it necessary himself that those words should be heard distinctly, it was his duty then to call the attention of the chair to the fact, and to have had it read over again and more distinctly. (Hear, hear.) I think that commends itself to the sense of the gentlemen in the house, and I think Dr. McLaughlin will agree with me. I wish to say that I did not suggest that Dr. McLaughlin knew at any time there were errors. I believe when he makes the statement that he is telling the truth.

Dr. SANGSTER—I am glad Dr. Britton says that. I first thought when he spoke that was what he meant, that it was with that meaning. As to it being the duty of members to get up and state that they do not hear—I think that that has been done so often—when the gentlemen at that end of the room are speaking, it is but a matter of justice to those of us who

are more remote to speak so that we can hear. I have almost felt my ears growing in length from straining since I have been in the Council. (Laughter.)

Dr. REDDICK—Mr. President, some men seem to think if they heard it they could tell whether it was right or not, but I frankly confess if I did hear it I would not be sure whether it was right or not, and I am afraid there are a good many other members sitting around me who would not be able to tell on the first, second or third reading of a legal document whether or not it was right.

Dr. ROOME—Do you refer this to a committee of the whole house, or is it just referred to the Council?

The PRESIDENT—There is no motion at all before the chair at the present moment.

Dr. ROOME—I do not see how you can discuss the language or grammar of the by-law.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. McLaughlin brought this matter up under the head of miscellaneous business, in the way of a question of privilege, and there is no motion made, therefore there is nothing before the chair.

Dr. ROOME—Then when the question comes before the chair, as it ought to, what is to hinder anyone substituting those words?

The PRESIDENT—You cannot amend a by-law by a motion.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—Would it be in order to move that the action taken yesterday in passing this by-law be reconsidered?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—My impression is that the better way to get at this would be to repeal that by-law and commence *de novo*.

The PRESIDENT—This is an important committee, one of the most important committees of the Council, and my ruling is, that we must repeal this by-law and introduce a new by-law in order to have the appointment of our committee legal and correct.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would suggest now that we leave this subject for the moment; we are now in miscellaneous business, let us go to our work on committees in the meantime, and between now and the next session of the Council let a by-law be prepared that we know is right, even if we have to submit it to Mr. Osler before it comes before us, because we must know it is absolutely right. There can be a clause in that by-law repealing this by-law. By that means we can have this by-law repealed and a new one enacted that we are positive is absolutely right.

The PRESIDENT—I entirely agree with Dr. Williams. He is quite correct as to the proper mode of procedure.

Dr. ROGERS—I ask leave to give notice of motion introducing a by-law appointing a Committee on Discipline at the next meeting.

Dr. SANGSTER—Can Dr. Rogers introduce a by-law to appoint a Committee on Discipline until the present by-law passed for that purpose is repealed?

Dr. ARMOUR—I would like to call your attention to the last sentence of Rule 13, which reads as follows: "Notice shall be given to all motions for introducing new matter, other than matters of privilege and petitions, at a meeting previous to that at which it comes up for discussion, unless dispensed with by a three-fourths vote of the members present. Any matter when once decided by the Council shall not be reintroduced during the continuance of that session, unless by a two-thirds vote of the Council then present." I think therefore it will require to be put to a vote to make it legal to reintroduce it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—When the motion comes up I do not think there is any doubt but there will be an unanimous vote of the Council, and we do not need to stand on a two-thirds vote for I think every member of the Council will support the reconsideration of that by-law in order to rectify a mistake that has been made.

The PRESIDENT—I now ask the Council if they will revert to the order of business, "Notices of motion," and allow Dr. Rogers to bring in this notice. Leave granted.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I have no objection, but will Dr. Rogers not add to his notice that he will introduce a by-law to repeal the other by-law?

Dr. ROGERS gave notice of motion to introduce a by-law appointing a Committee on Discipline, together with a clause repealing or abrogating any by-law interfering with the same.

The PRESIDENT—I may say that I think it would be wise for me as President of this Council, with the approval of the Council, to instruct the Registrar to go to Mr. Osler and have the by-law that is to be introduced properly prepared by him as the solicitor of this Council.

The Council assented to this suggestion.

The President instructed the Registrar, Dr. Pyne, to attend at Mr. Osler's office to have a by-law properly prepared and have it brought before the Council at to-morrow's session.

On motion of Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Bray, the Council adjourned till 8 o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, *June 14th*, 1895.

The President in the chair called the Council to order. The Registrar called the roll and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanley, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, and Williams.

The minutes were then read by the Registrar and confirmed and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1.—Dr. THORBURN—That in future all cheques issued by the Council must be signed by the Treasurer and President, or in his absence, by the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

No. 2.—Dr. WILLIAMS—That each member of the Council be requested to obtain from his constituents during the year their views as to the advisability of having legalized medical tariffs and any further information that may be of use in deciding the question.

COMMUNICATIONS.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. ROGERS—Mr. President, I gave notice that I would introduce a by-law in reference to the appointment of a Discipline Committee.

The PRESIDENT—For the information of the Council I wish to say that this afternoon I, together with Dr. Rogers, the Vice-President, and the Registrar, and Dr. Campbell, who is an ex-member of the old Executive Committee, drove to the Solicitor's office and consulted with Mr. H. S. Osler with reference to this matter, Mr. B. B. Osler being out of town, and I shall call upon Dr. Campbell to inform the Council of what occurred at that interview with Mr. Osler with regard to this by-law.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Mr. President, and gentlemen, as stated by the President we called upon Mr. Osler and the matter in dispute was briefly stated to him without comment by any member of the deputation. Mr. Osler did not seem at all impressed with the gravity of the situation, in fact, though I am not particularly sensitive, I confess I felt a slight degree of humiliation on noticing the very light regard Mr. Osler seemed to hold the matter in. Mr. Osler assured us that a clerical error of the description referred to by the member who brought it before the notice of this Council would have no effect whatever; that the error in the citation of the Act was perfectly immaterial; that the few words that have been left out were so plainly a clerical error that it would have no effect. And after a little inquiry we found out how the error occurred. The very first error (the citation of the Act) was an error of the typist in the solicitor's office at the time the very first copy of the by-law was received, so there is no blame attachable to anybody here for that, and in the other clause, where a few words were dropped out, it was shown by referring back to the old by-law that the typist had just simply skipped a line. However, Mr. Osler said it was perfectly immaterial, that they were so plainly clerical errors, not affecting the by-law, that they would have no effect upon the matter, and that all actions of the committees appointed on the previous by-laws having those errors in them were perfectly valid, and could not be successfully attacked. In regard to the by-law that was passed yesterday, he acknowledged the propriety of having the thing made perfectly correct, inasmuch as Council was still in session, and suggested that it would be quite sufficient to pass a declaratory resolution pointing out the clerical errors in the by-law. But on being informed that no notice of motion had been given for the introduction of a by-law repealing the by-law of yesterday and having a new by-law passed, he said of course that would be a proper action to take, and in order that no possible mistake might be made the President requested Mr. Osler to draw up the by-law in proper shape and to read it over himself after it came from the typist to see that there was no mistake and then send it up for the Council. I think the Council is to be congratulated on finding out that something which appeared at first to be a very serious disease turned out to be a matter not of very material consequence.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Allow me to ask, was the first by-law that was passed the one in which the error in the citation took place?

Dr. CAMPBELL—Yes; the original by-law, the first one, back in 1887 or 1888, the citation of the Act in that was incorrect in the figures.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Under that by-law a case has been before the Courts and has been sustained.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Yes, and that point does not seem to have been noticed at all.

Dr. WILLIAMS—If that was a material point it would have been noticed then ; as it was not noticed, it makes it certain that it is not material.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Williams, that the by-law appointing the Discipline Committee be now read a first time. Carried.

Dr. ROGERS read the by-law, and said, "This is the by-law, and in moving the first reading, which I have now done, I would like, with your permission, to say a word in regard to this matter. I feel sorry that so much dramatic effect was given to a subject which turned out, when it came before the solicitor of this Council, to be so trifling. I cannot help but regard the matter as deplorable ; first, because the subject was brought before this Council when there were reporters of the public press here who undoubtedly would gather the idea that a very great and very serious defect had occurred in a by-law of such importance, and it would go out to the public in a manner that would not be understood by them, and I think it would injure this Council. The dramatic effect, the emphasis, the terribleness of the situation which was pointed out made most members of this Council feel that some calamity was about to happen to them. It gave a certain amount of dramatic effect to what the gentlemen said, and I cannot help but feel sorry that a member of this Council, who must feel in his heart the welfare of his profession and the welfare of this Council, would not have taken another course equally open to him at the time, a course which, to say the least, I am satisfied the majority of the members of this Council would have taken, that is, of asking first the Registrar if this error was anything else but a clerical error, and if he found it was a clerical error to at least inform the President and the Registrar of this little error and have it rectified in a very much more simple manner. It turns out that the matter was a clerical error, one that was viewed in the lightest manner possible by our solicitor, whose first suggestion was, 'Pass a resolution and rectify it, that is all you have to do,' and it was only after a great deal of trouble, as you can verify, Mr. President, we got the solicitor to agree to draw up the by-law at all, and it was only after it was explained to him that another notice would have to be given if it was not put in the form of a by-law. That is the matter, and I do not want to dilate on it, only I am sure I am expressing the feelings the Council will entertain when they know the facts in regard to it."

Moved by Dr. Rogers, seconded by Dr. Williams, that the by-law appointing the Discipline Committee be referred to Committee of the Whole and read a second time.

The President put the motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No member of the Council will rejoice more than I if the opinion that has been given by young Mr. Osler is in harmony with the fact. I have the welfare of the profession as much at heart as the gentleman who has undertaken to give me a little scolding, and I have the welfare of this Council as much at heart as any man in this Council. The experience I have had, and I venture to say almost every member of this Council has had a similar experience, as to by-laws passed by municipalities is not in harmony with what we have heard to-day. I presume, however, almost every member of this Council has heard of by-laws upset by judges on the smallest microscopic technicalities, and if they are upset by small technicalities, and we have all a knowledge of such, I would fear that upon such serious irregularities such as we have found in these by-laws, there might be danger. I repeat myself, that I earnestly hope the opinion we have heard expressed this afternoon by the lawyer may turn out to be true. But it ought to be remembered that that opinion is given by a member of a firm who made a serious blunder to begin with and gave this Council a form that was not lawful and correct, and it is natural he would venture to say that the mistakes were made—

Dr. ROGERS—I rise to a point of order. Dr. McLaughlin says that Mr. Osler's firm gave a form that was not lawful and correct. I demand the proof. I deny it was an incorrect form.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I call for order. I have made my statement. In the original form prepared by Mr. Osler he bases the by-law upon Chapter 121 of 50th Victoria, and there is no such chapter in existence. I therefore say it was an improperly prepared by-law, an improperly prepared form, and I stand by that. Who on earth wants proof for a thing that is so palpable ? If my friend, Dr. Rogers, calls for proof, I do not desire to discuss this matter.

The PRESIDENT—If you will allow me just at this stage to interrupt the speakers, I might explain to the members of the Council that Mr. Osler said that the mistake must have been made and was made simply by the typist, and I do not think it can be said it was a mistake made by Mr. Osler's firm ; it was a slight thing, and might be overlooked ; it was a mistake made in the copying of Mr. Osler's draft.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am glad to hear your statement, Mr. President, but Dr. Rogers told me in the presence of others that they confessed it was their mistake, and I merely repeated what Dr. Rogers had said to me. I want to say one thing more. I was anxious this matter should be kept to ourselves, and I suggested it should be discussed without the representatives of the press being present order in that we might keep it to ourselves, but I

was at once snapped up and told that nothing should be said here that should not go to the press. That is thoroughly in harmony with my wishes and desires under ordinary circumstances, but I felt this was of such a case it would have been better for us had my suggestion been carried out. (Hear, hear.) If it has gone to the public I am not at fault. It was my duty to point out to the Council that an error had occurred, and instead of my friend, Dr. Rogers, scolding me because I brought this under the attention of the Council, he ought to turn his eyes and his batteries upon himself, for I say it was the duty of the member who introduced that by-law to read it over in such a way as to see that there was one sentence in it that was ungrammatical, that was incomplete, and that made no sense. I refer to the second section of that by-law, and I say it was his duty to do it, and it would be more in harmony, I think, with his dignity, and what becomes every member of the house, that he would look to his own home and straighten that up first, before he goes outside to look after his friends.

The President put the motion, and on a vote having been taken, declared it carried. Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Emory in the chair.

The by-law was then read and adopted clause by clause. On motion, the committee rose, and reported the adoption and second reading of the by-law. The President in the chair.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Williams, that the Report of the Committee of the Whole on the by-law appointing a Discipline Committee with the blanks filled with the names mentioned be adopted. Carried.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Williams, that the by-law be read a third time, passed, numbered, and signed by the President, and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Carried.

The by-law was then read a third time, as follows :

Under and by virtue of the powers and directions given by sub-section 2 of Section 36 of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, chapter 148, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

First. By-Law No. 65, appointing a Discipline Committee and passed on the 13th day of June, A.D. 1895, is hereby repealed.

Second. The committee appointed under the provisions and for the purposes of the said sub-section shall consist of three members, three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Third. The said committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are appointed, provided that any member of such committee appointed in any year shall continue to be a member of such committee notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, until all business brought before them during the year of office has been reported upon to the Council.

Fourth. The committee under said section shall be known as the Committee on Discipline.

Fifth. Dr. John L. Bray, of Chatham, Ont. ; Dr. Geo. Logan, of Ottawa, Ont. ; Dr. V. H. Moore, of Brockville, Ont. ; are hereby appointed the committee for the purposes of said section for the ensuing year.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

R. A. PYNE,
Registrar College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

June 14th, 1895, adopted in Council.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS,
President, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

INQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. Henry presented and read the report of the Committee on Complaints.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Dr. Henry moved, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Committee on Complaints. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Fowler in the chair.

Clause 1 of the report was read, and, on motion, was adopted.

Clause 2 of the report was read, and, on motion, was adopted.

Clause 3 of the report was read, and, on motion, was adopted.

Clause 4 of the report was read, and, on motion, was adopted.

On motion, the report was adopted.

Dr. Campbell moved that the committee rise and report progress. Carried. The President in the chair.

Dr. Fowler presented the report of the Committee of the Whole adopting the report of the Committee on Complaints as amended.

Moved by Dr. Henry, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Complaints be adopted as follows. Carried.

To the President and Members of the Council :

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee beg leave to say that they have carefully looked into the several complaints referred to them by Council.

In the case of Mrs. Martinson, of the County of Kent, who with a number of friends petition that she be allowed to practice as a Specialist on Eye Diseases, we recommend that such request be refused.

The request of A. E. Forster, complaining of the alleged unprofessional conduct of Dr. Johnston, is not borne out by facts in our possession, and does not come within the purview of the Medical Act.

We referred to Discipline Committee the following cases : Dr. W. E. Olmsted, of Cafedonia ; Dr. H. O. Marten, of Dufferin Street, Toronto ; Dr. J. H. Danter, of Toronto ; Dr. C. Parsons, of Coe Hill ; who have been accused of unprofessional conduct.

We have carefully considered the nineteen appeals from students, fourteen of whom were final men.

The committee recommend the Council to grant registration to H. E. Wallace, W. G. McKechnie and Alexander McKay. Those gentlemen, whom we recommend to your consideration for registration, have passed with credit on every subject but Surgical Anatomy, and have only been a few marks short on this one.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JAMES HENRY, *Chairman.*

J. P. ARMOUR.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN.

FIFE FOWLER.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

None.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the Council do now adjourn to meet again on Saturday, the 15th June, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dr. DICKSON—I would like again to ask for information as to the probable length of this session of this Council ; what are the probabilities of our completing the work by to-morrow (Saturday) night or even to-morrow morning ? My reason for asking this, as I said before, is that it will take me a whole day to get home after the session is over, and I would like to intimate to my patients and friends at home when I am likely to reach there.

The PRESIDENT—If you want my opinion, gathered from ten years' experience at this Council, I do not see how it will be possible for us to get through before (to-morrow) Saturday night, or perhaps the middle of next week, unless we make greater progress. You must remember that the two most important Committees—the Education and Finance Committees have not yet returned, and their reports will be long and the discussion on them will take up a great deal of time, and besides this we have a great deal of other business to do. It is my opinion we will not get through this week.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—With regard to the adjournment, it is proposed that we adjourn till ten o'clock to-morrow morning ; instead of that I would suggest that we adjourn till eleven o'clock to-morrow, and that the committees meet at nine o'clock.

Dr. ARMOUR—Will you allow me to give a suggestion ? I would like it to be understood that when we adjourn after the morning session to-morrow (Saturday) we will stand adjourned until, say, two o'clock on Monday, if that will meet with the approval of the members, and let the committees work in the interval.

The PRESIDENT—That is a matter that might be brought up to-morrow morning.

The President put the motion, and, on a vote being taken, declared it carried.

The Council adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock a.m., Saturday, the 15th June, 1895.

FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, June 15th, 1895.

The Council met at 10 a.m., according to motion for adjournment. The President, Dr. Harris, in the chair, called the meeting to order. The Registrar called the roll, and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The Registrar read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. BRAY—*Re* the appointment of an Executive Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Registrar read a communication from Percy A. Gadd, asking to be registered as a matriculate and placed under the four years' course. Referred to Education Committee.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Moved by Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that all cheques issued by this Council be signed by the Registrar and Treasurer, or in the absence of the latter by the President.

The President put the motion.

Dr. THORBURN—I do not think it requires any lengthy argument to convince this Council that it is wise to surround our financial actions by the greatest amount of precaution possible. Heretofore, as far as I am aware, we have never had any fault to find with the manner in which cheques are issued; but I think it is our duty as guardians of the profession to see that our trusts are protected in every way possible, and I see that the Auditor, in his report, takes notice of the fact that the cheques are signed altogether by the Treasurer. As things now exist, no one else than the Treasurer can sign the cheques. I do not think there should be any objection to having two signatures on our cheques—those of the Treasurer and Registrar. In some business institutions three signatures are required, and though I can conceive how difficult it would be sometimes to get a second signature, yet I think it is worth the trouble in order to see that things are done in a proper form and that all our actions are well surrounded and protected.

Dr. ARMOUR—Did the Auditor suggest who should sign them in addition to the Treasurer.

Dr. THORBURN—He suggested that the Registrar should, and that in the absence of the Treasurer they should be signed by the President or somebody else.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The President does not live in the city.

The PRESIDENT—I think if we had the signature of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, instead of that of the President, it should be sufficient.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I think, inasmuch as the President resides in Brantford and the Chairman of the Finance Committee resides in Toronto, that at once says "Chairman of the Finance Committee."

Dr. THORBURN—It might read: "Signed by the Treasurer and Registrar or in the absence of the latter by the President or Chairman of the Finance Committee."

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. President, I think in most institutions it is customary to have the cheque signed by the treasurer and countersigned by some other officer. I do not agree with the idea of putting in the President and Chairman of the Finance Committee. I think we should say now who should countersign the cheques, and when we have passed a resolution to that effect give it to the bank, and the bank will be guided by it. I do not think it is advisable to put in so many signatures; I think we should just decide now we will have it signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by somebody else.

Dr. BARRICK—There is no doubt that the object of the mover of this resolution is to guard the finances of this Council and see that the matters connected therewith are placed upon a sound business basis; but in the absence of a copy of the By-laws and Rules and Regulations of this Council, it leads to the asking of many questions by both old and new members of the Council, especially the latter, and I would like, before this matter can be intelligently discussed, to ask two questions. The first question I wish to ask is, Who has power to incur expense involving this Council?

The PRESIDENT—The Council itself can authorize the President or authorize the Registrar or authorize the Treasurer to incur expenses, therefore the Council has sole power to incur expenses.

Dr. BARRICK—The second question is, Who has power to certify to the correctness of the accounts presented to the Treasurer?

The PRESIDENT—The members of the Council and the examiners individually certify to the correctness of their own accounts. They are furnished with blank forms similar to the one which I now hold in my hand, and on that there is the certificate, "I certify the above to be correct," and that is supposed to be signed by the member of the Council or the examiner whose account it represents.

Dr. THORBURN—The statement is also verified by the Treasurer and Registrar.

Dr. BARRICK—The reason I ask this is when a cheque is given to pay an account, it ought to be made clear that that account was authorized by the proper authorities, and in the second place it should be made clear that that account has been certified by the proper authorities, and consequently the work of the Treasurer would be greatly simplified when paying any account presented to him. If the account was certified to by this Council or by the Executive Committee that then would be his authority and voucher for issuing his cheque. It seems to me that the most business-like way in dealing with this matter is that before the Treasurer assumes the responsibility of issuing a cheque for any account that comes before him it must be made clear that the account has been certified to by the proper body appointed by this Council. This would do away with the difficulty that has been mentioned by Dr. Thorburn as to signing cheques. If the gentlemen who have been mentioned as the ones to sign cheques would assume the responsibility of certifying to the correctness of all accounts, then the Treasurer's signature alone would be sufficient, and he would have in his hand the evidence and voucher that the account had been certified by the authorities appointed by this Council.

Dr. BROCK—There is no evidence before this Council that any improper use has been made of the powers of any officer appointed by this Council in connection with our finances, and I consider we are sufficiently protected if we do as all other corporations do, simply have our cheques countersigned by an officer appointed by the Council.

The PRESIDENT—On the line of information asked for, the Registrar has just called my attention to the Rules and Regulations of the Council under the "duties of Treasurer." It reads: "The Treasurer shall keep a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure, and submit annually a balance sheet setting those forth fully, and pay different moneys on the order of the President certified by the Registrar." This rule is to be found on page four of the Rules and Regulations.

Dr. SANGSTER—I just ask for further information upon one point. I thoroughly agree with what Dr. Barrick says, that accounts should not be run and supplies should not be ordered by any officer of this Council without such accounts being submitted to inspection by some competent authority. I do not mean that there has anything improper been done, I do not mean nor wish to imply that for a moment, but the amounts covered under the head of Registrar's office expenses and miscellaneous accounts have sometimes been very high. While I believe the expenses of the Registrar's office for the present year do not amount to much over \$200, if you will look at the financial returns you will find they have sometimes run up very high. For instance, in the years 1888 and 1889, I observe under the head of "Registrar's office expenses," of which the Council, I suppose, at that time could have known personally or individually very little, the amount is \$1,139, and in the next column, under the head of "other miscellaneous accounts," we have \$786, or a total of nearly \$2,000 under the two headings. As to the propriety of which expenditures, I conceive the Council at that time and I believe the Council at this time, if similar expense were submitted to it, would not be in a position to form any idea as to whether they were on the line of economy or extravagance. I do think there is a good deal in Dr. Barrick's suggestion.

Dr. THORBURN—The resolution reads, "That all cheques be signed by the Treasurer and the Registrar, and in the absence of either of these officers, the Chairman of the Finance Committee shall sign the cheques instead." The idea is to have the greatest possible protection surrounding our affairs.

Dr. SANGSTER—I wish Dr. Thorburn would adopt Dr. Williams' suggestion, and add "countersigned by the Chairman of the Finance Committee." The President may reside anywhere through the Province, but it can be arranged that the Chairman of the Finance Committee can be selected from among the gentlemen residing in the city of Toronto.

Dr. THORBURN—That is the idea.

The PRESIDENT—It reads, "That all cheques shall be signed by the Treasurer and Registrar, but in the absence of either of these officers, the Chairman of the Finance Committee shall sign the cheques instead."

Dr. SANGSTER—But "in the absence of either of these officers" is the clause I object to.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The idea, as I understand it, relates to signing cheques on the bank, and is to provide that there shall be at least two signatures on each cheque. The Treasurer's signature must be there if he is in town. We provide by that resolution that the signatures of the Treasurer and Registrar shall go on all cheques on the bank. It is not a question of the expenditure of the money of this Council at all. The expenditures of the Council during the recess are paid by orders on the Treasurer drawn by the Registrar and signed by the President. I know during the year I was President all the expenditures during the recess were paid by orders drawn by the Registrar on the Treasurer and submitted to me, and if I was satisfied they were expenditures incurred necessarily in connection with the Council's work, either by regular contract or otherwise, I countersigned them and they were paid by the Treasurer, the Treasurer giving his cheque on the bank to the party entitled thereto. This motion is referring simply to the cheques on the bank, and in no way relates to the Council's expenditures at all.

Dr. ROGERS—Does the Treasurer have to give bonds ?

The PRESIDENT—Yes. In that case the Rule would have to be changed, because the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Registrar could draw money from the bank without consulting the Treasurer. The rule provides that the Treasurer shall give a bond for the whole amount now. In that case we could not make him give bonds. I believe the Treasurer has never been asked to give a bond, and he has never given one.

Dr. BARRICK—I might just explain that the remarks I made were not at all intended to reflect upon the action of any officer of this Council. Heretofore the Treasurer has signed these cheques, and I think that so far as the expenditures of this Council are concerned the Treasurer should have in his possession, before the cheque is issued, the account, certified to by the proper officers appointed by this Council. That being the case, the Treasurer's signature alone is sufficient, because he is responsible, and he holds in his hand the voucher for the issuing of that cheque ; and it seems to me that if I were Treasurer of this Council and an action of that kind was taken, I would feel that it was a reflection upon my conduct, and, in consequence, I would not be surprised at all if our Treasurer, looking on it in that light, would resign at once, because it is, I feel, a reflection on the Treasurer ; and I repeat, it seems to me that there should be one body, whether the Executive or the Finance Committee, that should incur the expenses for which this Council is responsible, and that all accounts thus incurred should be certified to by this same body before they get into the hands of the Treasurer. With regard to anything outside of the current expenses of this Council, in regard to any bank accommodation, or anything of that kind, that is a different thing altogether. It seems to me that some course of this kind should be pursued. Whether it has been pursued I am not inquiring, and I am not finding any fault at all ; but it seems to me that that would be the proper course to pursue, because I maintain that from the President of this Council downward no individual member should incur any expense binding upon this Council.

The PRESIDENT—For the information of members of this Council, I wish to say that heretofore all accounts, except the accounts of members of this Council and the accounts of examiners, have been certified to by the Registrar and submitted to the President before payment by the Treasurer ; so that really the course Dr. Barrick suggests has been actually pursued by this Council.

Dr. BARRICK—Have these three, then, the power of incurring expenses and the power of certifying to bills ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—May I call this discussion to order ? The question is, What shall be done with the cheque to make it safe and secure ? not the steps that lead up to the cheque.

The PRESIDENT—You are quite in order, Dr. McLaughlin.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—While most of this discussion has been out of order, I do not say that it has not been a valuable discussion, but it would be better to get back to the question and then get on with other business.

The PRESIDENT—Admitting that the discussion has been out of order, it is hardly objectionable, because it has been chiefly under the head of inquiries.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Dr. Aikins, our Treasurer, is a man in whom the Council has the most perfect confidence. He is above suspicion, and any restriction as to countersigning a cheque, or anything in that way should be placed on the Treasurer during the time we have the most perfect confidence in the incumbent of that office, because, supposing that is not done, and from some cause Dr. Aikins ceases to be Treasurer and a new man comes in, and as soon as he comes in you make a regulation that cheques are to be countersigned, you would create the feeling that the new officer was rather questionable and that that was the reason the restriction was placed. I take the ground that when you have a man who is above suspicion, that is the time to put on safeguards ; and then the question of countersigning, as well as that of having reasonable bonds for any moneys that may pass through his hands, may be dealt with, because now you would cast no reflection on a new man taking the office, or on any other man.

The PRESIDENT—The Auditor's report notices it in these words : "Payments are made by the Treasurer, and not countersigned by any other officer, as in other institutions." It is on the strength of this report that I suggest there should be always two signatures. As for impugning the Treasurer that is the most remote thing possible in my mind, and Dr. Barrick must know that, from the intimacy that has existed between me and the Treasurer, I would be the last man to cast the slightest slur in any form whatever upon him. As to the suggestion of having the Executive powers in Toronto, it would be all very well if you had a permanent parliament that could sit here every day and vouch every ten cent expenditure, but the public are complaining of the great expense, and I think justly so, too. (Hear, hear.)

The President put the motion, adding to it the words, "All cheques upon the bank."

Dr. MOORE—I think the last part of that motion should be amended ; and, instead of reading "in the absence of either of these officers," it should read "instead of the absent officer," because now it looks as if the Chairman of the Finance Committee was signing for both.

Dr. CAMPBELL—No ; it says "In the absence of either one of these officers the Chairman of the Finance Committee will sign in his stead."

Dr. EMORY—Is it wisdom that we should have a Treasurer and that any cheque should go to the bank without his signature ? (Hear, hear.) It would seem to me rather strange, and if I were the Treasurer I wouldn't like anyone else to have the power to draw on that account without my signature. It may be right, but it seems to me rather odd.

Dr. THORBURN—Supposing the Treasurer is in Europe.

Dr. EMORY—Then he could leave his power of attorney with the Chairman of the Finance Committee, or somebody else, to sign his name, not the signature of the Chairman of the Finance Committee ; because I think the Treasurer's name should be on all cheques.

Dr. DICKSON—I think the Treasurer should be at liberty to appoint the man who shall sign his name, because we might appoint a Chairman of the Finance Committee whom the Treasurer would object to.

The PRESIDENT—When we appoint a Treasurer he accepts the appointment under this restriction, if this passes now.

Dr. MOORE—I would just like to advocate the objection taken by Dr. Emory and Dr. Dickson ; I think if we have the cheques signed by Dr. Aikins and Dr. Pyne that should be satisfactory ; and I do not think it is fair to ask our Treasurer to let any man sign cheques without his sanction when we hold the Treasurer responsible. I do not say this because I have not the fullest confidence in Dr. Thorburn ; but he may not always be here, and, as Dr. Dickson has said, the Treasurer might have some objection to any Chairman of the Finance Committee. We all know there could be no objection to Dr. Thorburn, but next year the Chairman of that Committee might be some man who does not live in the city of Toronto at all, and in that case it would put us to the necessity of going over this ground again next year.

Dr. THORBURN—The motion says the cheques shall be signed by the Treasurer and Registrar. If one of those officers is absent, who is to countersign ?

Dr. MOORE—Let the absentee leave power of attorney.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think the objection taken by Dr. Emory is a good one ; if there is a bank account the Treasurer should sign or give power of attorney to somebody else to sign.

Dr. HENRY—I quite agree with Dr. Emory's remarks. I understand the Treasurer has not furnished the Council with any security, and I think the point is well taken that we ought to have security by the Treasurer.

Dr. BRAY—I understand Dr. Aikins, the Treasurer, is out of the city now ; and I would like to ask who signs cheques in his absence, or whether he has authorized anybody to sign cheques, or has this Council power, or is it advisable, that we should appoint some one to sign cheques ?

At the request of the President, Dr. PYNE, the Registrar, said, "I do not know that Dr. Aikins has given any one power to sign for him. I would not like to sign for him without his authority or power of attorney."

Dr. SANGSTER—Have any cheques been paid since the treasurer's illness on the signature of the Registrar alone ?

The REGISTRAR—No ; I never signed any cheque at any time. As I told you before, Dr. Aikins has managed to sign all cheques himself since he has been ill.

Dr. BARRICK—Is any one responsible for the finances except the Treasurer after they go into his hands ? It has been stated here that there has been no responsibility by the Treasurer ; and I maintain, as I said before, that the Treasurer is the person who is responsible, and his signature alone should be sufficient, because the vouchers for the accounts for which cheques are issued are in the Treasurer's hands ; and if no other person is responsible it seems to me a reflection upon the Treasurer that we should now say we are not satisfied with this, we must have some one else to sign these cheques, when he alone is responsible.

Dr. THORBURN—This discussion I see will very likely go on till very late in the day and late in the week ; and if the Council is satisfied with the present arrangement I do not wish to force my motion, and with the consent of my seconder I will withdraw it.

Leave granted Dr. Thorburn to withdraw his motion.

Dr. ROOME—I have a motion to move which may be out of order. If it is, I will abide by the ruling of the President. I move that when this body adjourns it stands adjourned till Thursday of next week at 10 o'clock a.m. My reasons for this motion are that we cannot get through this week ; we have not yet got to that point in our work, which is the most important point, the consideration of the reports of the Finance and Educational Committees ; we have either had more work to do or else we have had slower men placed on those committees or in the Council than in former years. It is now Saturday, and we do not want to stay here over Sunday, and it is with the object of accommodating those who have practice, which most of us have, although I am one of those not actively engaged now ; I think it is hardly fair to ask men to leave their practice for so long a time and to remain here over Sunday, and then go on in the beginning of the week, and I want to accommodate all or the greatest majority, and therefore I make this motion.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I would suggest that the adjournment be until next Tuesday week, the 25th, at 10 o'clock a.m. I do not see any cogent reason that we should meet on Thursday next ; there is no particular haste for the business ; none of the business will spoil.

Dr. ROOME—The reason I suggested Thursday was that there seems to be a great inclination for talk, perhaps owing to a lot of new members being here ; and I thought if I put it Thursday there would be an effort made to be through by Saturday ; and I think if you put it Tuesday you will be here another week.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I presume great care and thought has been given to this subject ; and you will all understand that if each member returns to his home it means a good deal of travelling expenses and a very great deal of expense to get those men back again. If it were possible to continue in session till the business were done, say Monday or Tuesday, or as many days as may be necessary, it means the saving of all those travelling expenses. For me personally it makes no difference, as I shall be here in the city, and I do not care either way, personally. But if you look at it from a College standpoint, it means a great deal, for when you come to foot up the bill for those who have come a long distance and return again, it will be no small expenditure.

Dr. LOGAN—I happen to be at the extreme end of the travelling in this matter, and I am decidedly opposed to the motion which has been introduced by my friend Dr. Roome, for the following reasons : In the first place, if we leave this Council even for three or four days, the consequence will be that many of us will not be able to come back here ; it is one thing to adjourn and get home, but it is another thing to return. We may find, perhaps, when we get home, a number of cases urgently waiting for our assistance, where the patients and their friends are urgent that we should attend to the cases ; and you all know there are some cases that if taken up it is difficult and almost impossible for a physician to deprive the patient of his assistance. I think the result would simply be, if you adjourn until Thursday, or until a week from now, that you will return here with a diminished number of the members of this Council.

Dr. MOORE—Then it would be less expense.

Dr. LOGAN—And that is not all. The expense would be increased because of the double travelling. I came to this Council with the idea that we were going to reform matters ; it was reported that we were going to have a perfect revolution in the way of expenditure ; but I have discovered, in place of that, that we are going with a rush in the opposite direction. I am in favor of staying here till we finish our business, if we stay for a month.

Dr. MOORE—Just a word. Dr. Logan has said he does not want to go home and come back, on account of the possible expense, and Dr. Williams has spoken on the same line. Now, if we stay over till Monday we will expect pay for Sunday and Monday. I live 208 miles east, further than anyone else except my friend, Dr. Logan, and my travelling expenses will be more than paid for by the Sunday and Monday, because if we go home to-night we do not charge for Sunday, but we come back and charge for the days we work ; and I submit that the members of the Council should be paid for the days they work, and for the days they work only. Speaking of the date of our adjournment, I think, with Dr. Moorhouse, that a week from Tuesday would be better than Thursday next ; and if when we go home we find we are a little more loved by our patients, we will have a little longer time to satisfy them and get our homes in order and come back again ; and if we do come back with our numbers slightly lessened, we will have less expense, so that it seems to me an adjournment till Tuesday week is the better course for us to adopt.

Dr. THORNTON—I think, taking the distance into consideration, it would be cheaper to adjourn, and I agree with that part of it. But it seems to me, the way matters are moving, there is a great danger, if we get a rest of three or four days, that we will get our wind-bags filled up and make the session longer.

Dr. DICKSON—I have some hesitancy in offering any remarks on this motion, because it may seem that it is a personal matter with me. I live exactly 304 miles from here, and, unfortunately, the train accommodation to that remote part is not such as will enable me to reach home, if you adjourn to-day, till Monday at five o'clock; and it will take me another day before the meeting of the Council to get here to your adjourned meeting; therefore, if we adjourn it must necessarily be, if it is going to accommodate me, for at least one week. I would very much prefer that we should not adjourn, but that this Council should continue in session until its work is accomplished. I think it would be an advantage to us and to the profession at large that we come here to serve if we now proceed to a finish. I might further say that it will place all upon the same footing if we continue here till we are through—the men who live here and those who live at short or great distances will be in the same position.

Dr. REDDICK—There is no doubt about it that there is quite a number of the members who live at a distance whose personal interests would be satisfied by an adjournment; but the question arises in my mind, while every man in the Council would be willing to consider the personal interests of his fellow-members in the Council, that is not exactly what we came here for. The best interests of the Council are what we come here to attend to, and I believe that when we come here to do this business we should finish it before we leave, especially in view of Dr. Thornton's expressions.

Dr. ROGERS—I am entirely in accord with my friends, Drs. Reddick, Logan and Dickson. We all live at a great distance from this Council, and it makes it very difficult for us to go home and get back again; but I do not think that this is the whole thing; as far as I am concerned myself, I know it is not, and as far as Drs. Logan and Dickson or Reddick are concerned I know it is not. We came here with the idea of attending to this matter and getting through and finishing our work. If by any reason we can succeed, our duty is clearly and plainly to go on this afternoon and evening, if necessary, and do as much work as we can, leaving over what we cannot finish until Monday morning, and then finish it. If we want to secure the good-will of the profession we have to think what it will look like if we adjourn for a week and then come back for practically another session of the Council. I will have great pleasure in moving, if I can find a seconder, that we stay in Toronto over Sunday, and that the members of this Council do not ask any pay for Sunday, except the hotel allowance. I think that is a perfectly fair thing, and I am perfectly willing to do that, and I do not think any member of the Council will not be willing to do the same.

Dr. ARMOUR—I want it to be understood that the expenses of keeping this Council together over Sunday will be very much more than the travelling expenses connected with the adjournment.

At the request of the President the Vice-President (Dr. Rogers) took the chair.

Dr. MACHELL—So far as the city men are concerned it is immaterial what you do, and whichever plan is pursued would be acceptable to us. My friend, Dr. Roome, tells me that so far as travelling expenses are concerned, it is not the practice of the House of Commons, when an adjournment takes place, to charge again for travelling expenses, therefore, if you adjourn to-morrow and no per diem allowance is made for Sunday—the \$10.00 a day—the Council is ahead to that extent and also ahead to the extent of travelling expenses.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—No.

Dr. MACHELL—In that case, Dr. Roome is not correct.

Dr. WILLIAMS—There is a difference in the circumstances.

Dr. BRAY—A great difference. Members of Parliament stay there three or four months, and they get a great deal larger mileage allowance than we do. It will cost nearly \$400.00 for this Council to remain over Sunday and do nothing, and I maintain if we charge double the amount of travelling expenses we may it won't come to half as much as that. And further, I doubt very much if the members of the House of Commons work as hard as we do, and I for one feel like having a little rest. Perhaps we would fall in with Dr. Thornton's suggestion and get inflated a little before we came back, but it would be cheaper and better for most of the members of the Council if we have an adjournment, and I would suggest that we make our adjournment till Tuesday week, instead of next Thursday, thereby giving the members time to get their homes in order and attend to their business and make an arrangement for a longer stay here.

Dr. HARRIS—Mr. Vice-President, I wish to call the attention of the Council to the fact that the two heaviest committees, the Finance and Education Committees, have not reported, and that we have also not yet received the Printing Committee's report, and in those reports we have a great deal of work to do, and these committees, I understand, are not prepared to report.

Dr. EMORY—The Printing Committee is prepared.

Dr. HARRIS—The other two committees are not prepared to report this morning. I am in favor of an adjournment until next Thursday, or an adjournment until a week from Tuesday, as Dr. Moore suggests, or any other time, or until Monday, say at two o'clock in the

afternoon ; I wouldn't say Monday at ten o'clock in the morning, because there might be others in the same position as I. Unless I get away from Toronto at 4.50 this afternoon, I cannot get home. I can only reach Paris, I can't reach Brantford.

Dr. MOORE—The walking is good.

Dr. HARRIS—I do not propose to walk eight miles. If you adjourn till Monday it will give the members of the Council an opportunity to go home, and an adjournment would not debar the committees from working. There is no use of this Council meeting here further to-day that I can see, because we have gone over all the ordinary motions that are likely to come up, and the great object in our meeting is to receive and act upon the reports of these standing committees. It strikes me, therefore, that it would be wise for this Council to adjourn and for these committees to stay and complete the work and be ready to report on Monday at any hour we may fix. But I think if you adjourn it would be more satisfactory to the members of this Council, and perhaps it would be more satisfactory to gentlemen like Dr. Logan, who live a great distance away, were we to adjourn until a week from Tuesday. It would be no more expensive to the Council, and I really think myself it would be better to adjourn until a week from Tuesday, because gentlemen going home will be able to attend to their business matters, and come back here better fitted perhaps to go on and transact the business of this Council, and to do it with less expense to the profession, and I think perhaps, though Dr. Thornton has spoken about our getting our second wind as it were, on reflection, the members will sober down and not come back with so much wind.

Dr. MOORE—They may get punctured.

The President took the chair.

Dr. SANGSTER—I shall not detain you very long. To very many of us an adjournment of this kind is hardly necessary, because we could slip away from Toronto to-night and come back to meet the Council by ten o'clock Monday morning ; but there is no doubt, however, that to do so would be a very selfish proceeding on our part, and I mean to argue the question from that standpoint. As a practitioner, I know that a number of the gentlemen of this Council must have professional responsibilities of a very serious nature, and I can easily understand their great anxiety to get home, after a week of hard work, to attend to cases, many of them critical cases where the friends of the patient are perhaps somewhat reflecting upon the misfortune of the medical attendant being a member of this Council, which carries him away from his professional duties. If it would be a great boon to these gentlemen to get away for a short rest, and if, as it appears to be the case from what the President has said, and from what others have said, that that will not involve an additional expense to the Council, but the contrary, I am in favor of adjourning until next Thursday or next Tuesday week, and then come back and get through our business leisurely. I know it has been the custom in this Council, from the pressure of business at the end of the week, to rush through a great deal of work on Friday and Saturday in a very hurried manner, and sometimes not for the good of the Council. I therefore am in favor of an adjournment to either of the days spoken of.

Dr. ROOME—In moving this resolution I am not doing it to favor myself at all ; I would as soon come on Monday as on any other day, but I found, on meeting a number of the members of this Council this morning, that they were anxious to get home. As Dr. Moorehouse suggested that a week from Tuesday would be a preferable day to fix for our return, I am agreeable to add that to my resolution, and change it to Tuesday week instead of Thursday. I wish also to say I sympathize with Dr. Dickson, who, I believe, is the only one of us who cannot get home to-night or to-morrow morning—the rest of us are all fortunately situated on railways. I would not wish to inconvenience any one, but there is important business that has not yet been touched, and there has been a great deal of excitement in the country over it, and I think we should deliberate it well before finishing our work, and I think we should then go home and lay what we are doing before our constituents.

Dr. HENRY—I am opposed to an adjournment, for the reason that a great many of us cannot come back here, and I want to be here to represent my constituency. Some other of our members are likely to have to leave for the military camps, and they cannot be here. I think if we talk less we can push through our business, and get through it by Monday night. The medical men throughout the country in the last campaign were led to believe that the old Council were wasting the time and spending the money of the College by useless talk. I think there has been a great deal too much talk here, and we have squandered a great deal of time on questions that need not have been taken up—

Dr. BRAY—The old or the new Council?

Dr. HENRY—The old Council and the new. Some of those gentlemen of the new Council who made it a point in their discussion throughout the country and in the papers to say that the old Council was wasting the time and money of the profession by useless discussion have been the most active gentlemen to be guilty themselves of the fault they found in others, and have thus prolonged the session. I believe if we had worked and done

less talking we could have got home to-night, as has been always the case since I have taken a seat in the Council ; and we have had as much work in the past as in this session, and we were always able to get through and get home Saturday night. Of course, as I only live fifty miles west, possibly I could run home to-night and return Monday, but I am willing to take the suggestion of the Vice-President, Dr. Rogers, to remain and forego my per diem allowance on Sunday. I think it would be a reflection on the Council and its members to have an adjournment to receive the reports of one or two committees.

Dr. REDDICK—There seems to be a doubt as to whether the members can charge for Sunday or not ; and the question also arises, can we charge for our expenses in going home ?

Dr. CAMPBELL—We may decide, if we remain, to pay for Sunday ; or, if we decide to go home, we may allow for double fares.

Dr. REDDICK—If you don't pay for Sunday, I will go home.

Dr. SHAW—I think every one has made some remark about this, and I would feel out of order if I did not say something, and I would not like to be out of order before I go home. I would like to know whether men who go home can charge for return mileage ? If they can, it will make very little difference whether we adjourn or whether we remain over and continue in session and finish Monday or Tuesday, because the return mileage, as calculated last night, at eight cents a mile, was something less than \$300—\$290, I think ; and the per diem allowance for thirty members would be \$300 or \$350 in round figures, so as a financial point I do not think it makes very much difference. If it is only that much difference, I think it is a question we shouldn't consider. It makes very little difference to me personally whether we adjourn or continue in session, so perhaps I am in a position as well as anybody, excepting the members residing in Toronto, to give a disinterested opinion ; and I think if we adjourn for a few days or a week we will come back, as suggested by Dr. Thornton, very much more windy, and the probability is our session will be equally long and the expenses will be greatly in excess of continuing the session a reasonable time to-day and meeting at a reasonable time on Monday morning. I was afraid if I didn't make a remark on this that when I went home they would say I wasn't here, when so many had spoken.

Dr. BRITTON—This discussion has already cost the Council, I suppose, between \$100 and \$200, therefore my words will be very few. I wish to call your attention to this fact, that the most important committees, or some of the most important committees, have not yet reported at all. The Education Committee, whose report is ordinarily an extended one, and whose report this year is an extraordinarily long report, has not even made a partial report ; and I am quite satisfied the discussion that will probably be elicited by the presenting of this report will necessitate the Council remaining here for, perhaps, a full day. At any rate, there are a great many matters to be spoken of, and therefore I think it would be far better that we should adjourn until either Thursday or a week from next Tuesday ; it will not make it any more expensive to do that, and it will take several days after that before our work is completed.

Dr. FOWLER—I would suggest that the motion be amended to read two o'clock instead of ten o'clock ; we cannot get from the east here at ten o'clock in the morning, unless we travel at night.

Dr. Roome consented to the amendment to two o'clock.

The President then put the motion as follows :

“Moved by Dr. Roome, seconded by Dr. Luton, that when the Council adjourn it stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, 25th inst.,” and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. Henry asked that the yeas and nays be taken.

The Registrar then took the yeas and nays as follows :

Yeas : Drs Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Fowler, Graham, Hanley, Harris, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Roome, Sangster, Thorburn, Thornton.

Nays : Drs. Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Reddick, Rogers, Shaw, Williams.

Yeas, 17 ; nays, 11.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Graham, and

Resolved,—That each member of the Council be and is hereby requested to get from his constituents during the year their views as to the advisability of having legalized medical tariffs, and any further information that may be of use in arriving at a decision on this question.

The President put the motion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I just wish to say that a number of members of the Council have spoken to me, urging me to bring forward some such resolution as this, and that perhaps some important information might be gathered up during the course of the year ; and in order to further their views and, to some extent, my own as well, I think we could not have too much information on a subject of that kind, and I have brought in the resolution.

Dr. ROOME—Wouldn't it be better to have it come from the Registrar to all the medical men, throughout the year? It is with some difficulty that some of the representatives could get that information, while if a series of questions were asked by the Registrar, mailed to each doctor in the province, when the answers came back we would be better able to form a conclusion than by each one of us doing it himself; therefore I will move in amendment that the Registrar be instructed to send a series of questions on this line to each member of the profession in the Province of Ontario.

Dr. DICKSON—I think it would be better for this to be done by the Registrar, because of the uniformity of the answers and the information we would be in possession of; otherwise we would get such a great variety of answers, not many to the point; and I think, also, it would be particularly desirable, notwithstanding that the Registrar will carry out the resolution as it is placed before the Council, that it would become the duty of every representative to see that those in his constituency give attention to it by a personal appeal from himself.

Dr. GRAHAM—I think the Registrar has quite sufficient to do without this, and I think, with a little trouble, each representative might get some information such as would justify us in taking a proper step.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There is no reason why both these views should not prevail. Dr. Williams' motion is simply requesting that each member will gather information and bring it back here when we come to the Council; surely that is a wise resolution. If Dr. Roome desires the other plan, let it be a substitutionary motion, and have the information obtained as he suggests; but surely the other method ought to be carried out, and we will certainly come back with more information than we have now.

Dr. BRITTON—I might express the feeling of a considerable part of the profession in this matter, as I saw evidenced in the reception of the report of the Committee on Legislation by the members of the Ontario Medical Association at its last meeting. In that report the recommendation was that it would be wise for the territorial representatives of this Council to confer with their constituents for the purpose of securing their views in this matter and helping towards the desired end.

The President put Dr. Williams' motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. ARMOUR—May I ask if the Committees on Finance and Education will be prepared to meet on the Monday before the adjourned meeting of the Council to proceed with their work? If that is done it will greatly facilitate matters when we reassemble.

Dr. ROGERS—The members cannot come back here on Monday from away down east.

Dr. ARMOUR—If we meet on the afternoon of Monday I think we can get our report ready so far as the Finance Committee is concerned, and to be ready then for the Council meeting on Tuesday.

The PRESIDENT—To my mind there would be no objection to a committee meeting; but I think, as the resolution already adopted is that when this Council adjourns it stands adjourned until two o'clock on Tuesday, that a committee would not be entitled to be paid for their meeting; that if they meet it would be a gratuity on their part.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think Dr. Armour's suggestion is a very valuable one, and that if the chairman of the Educational Committee, which is a very large one with a great amount of work to do, and work that cannot very well be hurried, were to ask the members of it to be present in Toronto in time to meet at nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th, so as to have their business prepared for the Council on its assembling, I think there is not a member of that committee but would agree to that proposition, and that would not involve coming a day sooner, but merely coming in the morning instead of the afternoon.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think it would be well to instruct the chairmen of all these committees, as they are occupying high and honorable positions, to work in the meantime to have their reports ready.

Dr. MOORE—I have no objection to be here on Tuesday morning, but I do not think the train gets here quite early enough to permit me to attend a meeting at nine o'clock; if 10 or 10.30 is fixed, I will travel all night to get here.

The PRESIDENT—This is a matter that would have to be arranged by the committees. I think if the chairmen of the committees would look over their papers, and the members of the committees would think the matter over, that when they meet they would be ready to get on very much more expeditiously, and that should be arranged by the committees themselves, and not by the Council.

Dr. BRAY—I have no objection to the Finance Committee meeting on Tuesday morning.

Dr. THORBURN—In reference to the Finance Committee, I have consulted the majority here and they will be very happy to attend on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, and in the meantime we will consider the matter.

Dr. BRITTON—If I work hard on my committee during the interval and do my little

best, I hope the Council will accept every suggestion made in the report of the Educational Committee.

Dr. ROOME—Has the Registrar yet prepared the list of members in arrears asked for by Dr. Brock's motion?

The PRESIDENT—It is in course of preparation, and those returns will be brought down as soon as the Council meets at its next session. I had a copy of the returns in my hand, and the typist is working now making the other copies. It is a heavy piece of work, preparing this return, but the Registrar will have a copy laid on the desk of each member at our adjourned meeting.

INQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

Dr. Bray presented the report of the Committee on Discipline, as follows :

Your Committee on Discipline beg leave to report that they have met and organized by appointing Dr. Bray, chairman, and that the matters referred to them by this Council are under consideration. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. BRAY, *Chairman*.

Dr. BRAY—The Discipline Committee honored Dr. Logan by offering him the position of chairman, but he said the duties were so heavy and the time at his disposal so limited, that he could not accept it. I think that, as an old member of the Council and of the committee, he should have had the chairmanship.

Dr. Luton presented the report of the Printing Committee, as follows :

Your committee report progress, and ask leave to sit again *re* Report of Printing Committee. Carried.

Dr. LUTON—Of course it is understood that under this printing contract the stenographer's fees are to be paid to the Council by the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL, and we have the promise from Dr. Orr that the announcement in future will be in better form and better printed.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Logan, that the report of the Discipline Committee be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Luton, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the report of the Printing Committee be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. ARMOUR—I desire to know on what authority this Council grants a bonus to Dr. Orr, or authorizes the sending of a journal to the profession? I am unable to ascertain that throughout the whole Medical Act any such authority is within the powers of this Council.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I just rise to a point of order. I did not understand the subject was up for discussion. I thought the motion was simply to refer to a Committee of the Whole.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There is no motion submitted to the chair that is not subject to discussion, with the exception of "the previous question," and one other.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I simply asked when the motion was referring a certain thing to the Committee of the Whole, whether the subject matter that was to be referred to them was open for discussion.

The PRESIDENT—As I understand it, Dr. Armour is simply asking the chair a question.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not want to stop him.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Armour does not propose to discuss the matter at all.

Dr. ARMOUR—Have I no right to discuss this question now, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT—I say you have a perfect right to discuss this question.

Dr. ARMOUR—I know that this bonus has been given in past years under cover perhaps of the expenses connected with printing. Now, that is a legitimate expenditure. I understand the Council have power to incur expenses with regard to the printing. But I think it is not a proper procedure to use that for the purpose of bonusing a journal and sending that journal to the profession. If it should be desirable to do so, I think we should go to the Legislature and get our Medical Act extended, giving us that power; and yet I think even that would not be desirable, for a journal or this kind—of any kind—is something that the Council should not undertake to send to the profession. Even though the journal was satisfactory to every single individual member of the profession, it would still be an arbitrary power for us to assume to force a journal on them.

Dr. HENRY—Do you not like to be given anything?

Dr. ARMOUR—No ; I do not. I have never been in the habit of taking gratuities in any form, and I do not desire to ; and I think the medical profession do not desire a gratuity in any form. They are well able to pay for such medical journals as they may desire, and I think every medical man should be left to his own choice with regard to this matter. Therefore, I would like the mover of this resolution to give this Council information on which section of the Medical Act this bonus has been and is now proposed to be granted.

Dr. LUTON—Mr. President, so far as I understand the matter, we are not giving a bonus to anybody. We have had several offers to do our printing ; and after full consideration of all offers or tenders we, as a committee, unanimously came to the conclusion that the offer of Dr. Orr to do our printing for a stated sum, in our opinion was the best ; and therefore we present it to you for your acceptance. As to the statement that this journal is bonused, we do not consider that that is so at all ; the journal does not cost us anything, and if any person has an animus against it and does not wish to read it, he need not. But my experience with members of the profession generally throughout the country is there never was anything that better pleased them than to have a journal of this kind that kept up a communication with the general profession and with this Medical Council ; and I say that that is the universal feeling ; and the most of them feel that they are receiving something in return for their annual dues.

The President here put the motion to go into Committee of the Whole and, on a vote being taken, declared it carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Graham in the chair. The report was read.

Dr. ARMOUR—Before this report is considered, there is something further in connection with it that we have not had ; that is the arrangement that existed last year. We have not that yet ; it should be put before the members before we can discuss this report.

Dr. ROGERS—Dr. Pyne has gone to his office to get it.

Dr. HENRY—The committee on the present occasion, and the Council in the past, never considered they were subsidizing the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL. We are getting our printing done for \$360, and it will cost \$460 at the present time to print 3,500 copies of the announcement ; and in addition to getting for \$360 what would cost \$460, we are getting all the advertising that is required by this Council free, we are getting the stenographic report free, and we are getting a first-class journal placed in the hands of every professional man in Ontario gratuitously. We do not consider that a subsidizing. I have had medical men tell me that the best thing the Council ever did was to supply them with a journal of this kind and have our printing done so cheaply. So that we of the committee at present, and the Council of the past, did not consider we were giving a bonus or were subsidizing the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think it is unfortunate that my friend, Dr. Henry, should have spoiled much of the effect of his remarks by flourishing that last issue of the announcement of this Council in the face of its members. We did have an announcement printed on good paper and in good type, but this is an announcement printed on tea paper and in newspaper columns. Before proceeding to the discussion of this report I wish to say that I would like to know whether that Printing Committee received tenders from the other medical periodicals in Toronto, or if not tenders, whether offers were ever received. I would like to have the work of the Council done as economically as possible. We have been told by the present members of this Council at their last meeting that when they paid \$600 to the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL they did not pay one single cent but for the work done, that they were not paying one single cent in excess of what was a just payment for the work done. The very fact that they have this year an offer to do the same work for \$360 is a proof that the former statement was not correct. I would like to know what offers have been made by other medical periodicals. I, personally, and I know the profession sympathize with me largely, have the strongest possible objection to this Council binding itself, in any *quasi* connection even, with any particular medical journal ; we do not want any medical journal to stand before the country or to stand before its patrons in the act of getting advertisements, in the position of being able to say, "This is the authorized, the official journal or periodical of the Medical Council." I say that this Council is not prepared to father the position taken by any particular medical journal ; it should not place itself in that position. So far as the statement made that sending a journal gratuitously to every member of the profession has been regarded by the profession as a great boon, I entirely and emphatically deny that. There are, as you are aware, two other medical journals at present published in the Province of Ontario that are equally sent free of charge to every medical man in the Province of Ontario, and which, like the medical journal with which this Council has previously maintained a connection that I think most undesirable, and equally with it sustained an existence not by the \$600 or \$360 paid by this Medical Council, but by the money received by them as advertising mediums ; and I object decidedly to the Council having not only any official connection, but any *quasi* official connection with any medical journal.

Dr. LUTON—The Printing Committee, in considering their report—

The CHAIRMAN—Dr. Armour has asked for the form of original contract.

Dr. LUTON—We did not have the form of contract asked for by Dr. Armour before us, but we knew, or thought we knew, what the nature of that contract was. In presenting our report we allowed economy to influence us. We wanted to get our printing done as cheaply as possible, and I have no objection to reading another offer that we had to do this work. The offer I have just spoken of is from the DOMINION MEDICAL MONTHLY. It says :

To the President and Members of the Council of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Building, Richmond and Bay Streets, Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—As you are about to give a contract for printing and reporting proceedings of the Council, we hereby offer to do this work in every way similar to the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL for the sum of \$300.00 per annum, or \$25.00 per month, a saving to the Council of \$300.00. Trusting this will meet with your approval.

We remain, yours very truly,
(Signed) THE MEDICAL PUBLISHING CO.
Per W. B. NESBITT.

The offer of Dr. Orr to do this work is for \$360, which, you will see, is \$60 more than the offer I have just read to you. You may ask me, "Why, then, did you not recommend the acceptance of the lowest tender?" In answer to that, the reasons that influenced us were simply that we thought our relations with Dr. Orr heretofore had been entirely satisfactory. Of course, we called his attention to the quality of the paper he used in the last announcement and to the form of the announcement, and he said he would see that that was corrected hereafter. We thought that we had been well satisfied with what he had done, and the MEDICAL JOURNAL had been sent to all the members of the profession. We could not think it a reasonable thing, as he had served us so well, for the sake of \$60 to give this work to somebody else and let the whole thing be turned over. Of course, I am only one member of that committee; the other members of it can speak for themselves.

Dr. HENRY—I might say, Mr. Chairman, that the view Dr. Luton has just expressed is the view that actuated me. I recollect, at the time we had the *Lancet* and the *Medical Practitioner* as the two medical journals, that complaints were offered freely in the Council that the journals failed to take any note of the proceedings of this Council; and it was then that Dr. Orr and some friends of his came to the rescue of the Council and proposed to start a journal, and in that journal publish our proceedings, and in addition to that do our printing for the same amount of money we were then paying for printing. I contend that we were in duty bound to accept this offer; and I say that the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL was the first and only journal that published a full and complete report of the proceedings of the Council, and I think it would be a great piece of ingratitude on the part of this Council to go back on the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL for the sake of \$60.

Dr. ARMOUR—It occasions no surprise to me that Dr. Henry and some others should feel a cordial attachment to the editor and the interests of this journal; but we are not all placed in the same position. Dr. Henry tells us that the cost of producing this announcement—this last one—would be worth \$400. I believe the estimate of the Journal Company was that the announcement for 1893 was worth \$600. Now, I would like to call the members' attention to the real value of the publication of our annual announcement and proceedings. It has been so mixed up with this bonus matter that we are quite at sea about it, and the older members of the Council here do not seem to realize what the real cost of printing one of these announcements is. To get at this matter we will require to go back to the year before the Ontario Medical Journal Company got this matter in hand, and if you will refer to the announcement of 1892, at pages 131 and 133, you will see that the announcement of 1891, containing 222 pages, with stenographer's expenses, cost only \$264. In the following year, 1892, it contained 247 pages, and under the bonus system it was alleged to have cost \$481. In the succeeding year, 1893—

Dr. WILLIAMS—What year are you giving?

Dr. ARMOUR—The actual year and the session. It is the announcement the previous year to the one I have mentioned.

Dr. ROGERS—Are you talking about 1894 or 1893?

Dr. ARMOUR—In the annual announcement of 1892, on pages 131 and 133, you will find the cost of printing the announcement of 1891.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Does it include the stenographic report?

Dr. ARMOUR—Yes. If you will turn it up you will see it. These announcements were all very much the same class of work, but those produced under the bonus system—I use the term "bonus system" because that was used in the offer to do this work. I had not seen the agreement before, but I have it now, and I see now that the word "bonus" is left out of the agreement, but it amounts to that all the same—

Dr. WILLIAMS—We did not accept that offer.

Dr. ARMOUR—But that was what he asked for, and that was what was granted by the Council. In the first place a grant of \$1,500 a year was asked for, but the Council offered him a bonus of \$600, provided he would print the announcement and the proceedings.

Dr. ROGERS—I rise to a point of order. The statement has been made that the Council offered a bonus. I deny that the word “bonus” was ever used, and I contend that the word must be withdrawn or proved. The Council did not offer a bonus.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There is no point of order at issue there ; a gentleman may make a statement that is not a fact, and that is no violation of order.

Dr. ROGERS—He makes a statement that the Council did a certain thing at a certain time. I think the point of order is well taken, that the Council did not ; and until Dr. Armour proves this he cannot go on.

Dr. ARMOUR—In the announcement of 1892-93, at page 215, Dr. Campbell says, “I do not think there is any necessity”—referring to this matter—“to refer it over. I will submit a resolution which will, perhaps, meet Dr. Moore’s ideas ; it is to amend that clause by adding thereto that in the event of the Ontario Medical Journal Publishing Company printing a stenographic report of the Council proceedings, the College announcement and all the College advertisements, and supplying a copy of the JOURNAL free to every registered practitioner, the Council will give the Company a bonus of \$600.” Does that not justify my statement ?

Dr. HENRY—It is a clerical error ; I will leave it to Dr. Campbell himself to say if it is not. (Laughter.)

Dr. CAMPBELL—It is my fault.

Dr. ARMOUR—I had better go on perhaps with recounting the history of this case, if the older members of the Council have no objection.

Dr. BRAY—It is half-past twelve o’clock now, and some of us, in order to get home to-night, will have to leave almost at once. I am not saying this to interrupt Dr. Armour, but he has a long statement to make, and there will no doubt be a lot of discussion, and therefore I think it would be well after Dr. Armour gets through, if he does not take too long, to move that the committee rise.

Dr. ARMOUR—I have no objection to move that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again.

Dr. MACHELL—Dr. Shaw has just informed me that he would like to get away by the one o’clock train.

On motion, the committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The Vice-President, Dr. Rogers, in the chair.

Dr. Campbell moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted, and that leave be granted to the committee to sit again. Carried.

Dr. Moore moved, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that the Council do now adjourn. Carried.

Council adjourned at 12.30 p.m., to meet on Tuesday, 25th June, at 2 p.m.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, 25th June, 1895, 2 o’clock p.m.

The Medical Council met in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The President, Dr. Harris, in the chair, called the Council to order.

The Registrar called the roll and the following members were present : Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton and Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Registrar and confirmed, and were signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1. Dr. CAMPBELL—That a committee be appointed to watch legislation in the Provincial Legislature and to advise the Executive Committee on such matters, and to report at the next session of the Council ; such committee to consist of Drs. Thorburn, Williams, Barrick, Roome and Emory.

No. 2. Dr. SANGSTER—That a committee composed of Drs. McLaughlin, Williams, Barrick and Campbell be appointed to consider the whole matter of Discipline Committee trials and public prosecutions, as to their cost, effect and mode of procedure, with a view to simplification and economy without interfering with their efficiency ; and to confer with the Attorney-General, if thought advisable, as to the feasibility of assimilating our modes of

procedure with those obtaining in the Law Society ; also that pending the report of this committee next year and the action of this Council thereon all Discipline Committee trials and public prosecutions be meanwhile suspended.

No. 3. Dr. BARRICK—That Article 3 of the duties of Finance Committee, at page liv., be amended by striking out the whole clause with the exception of the following words, "They shall consider and report on all matters referred to them by the Council" ; also that clause 1, of the duties of the Treasurer, at page lv., be amended by striking out all the words after "moneys" in the fourth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, "in settlement of accounts that have been certified correct and signed by the President, chairman of the Executive Committee and Registrar."

No. 4. Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That whereas since the beginning of June, 1887, up to the present meeting of the Council, members whilst in attendance on meetings of this Council and committees thereof have appropriated to themselves, as hotel expenses, the moneys of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario ; and whereas such appropriation has been made without authority of law ; therefore resolved that the Registrar be instructed to prepare and lay before this Council forthwith a detailed statement of all appropriations that have been received by each member of the Council in office between the periods above mentioned.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT—I have three communications, two of which I shall ask the Registrar to read ; one is from Mr. Osler, and the other is from the manager of the Imperial Bank.

The Registrar read letter from Messrs. McCarthy, Osler & Co. *re* fees payable by registered members of the College.

W. T. Harris, Esq., M.D., President Ontario Medical Council, Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to write you on the matter of the fees payable by the registered members of the College, the collection of which was suspended by recent legislation, and action with reference to such suspension being now before your Council for consideration. It is not for me to advise your body as to the conclusion that you should reach on the by-law before you, but it is fair to the Council as constituted when the legislation objected to was obtained that you should know the reasons then actuating your governing body. It seemed to them a scandal that while one thousand or more members voluntarily and promptly paid, that other members had to be sued in the Division Court at a very large expense to the College, and to the constant trouble and loss of time of your Registrar in attending the Division Court sittings to prove petty cases against professional men. It was found, upon inquiry, that the Law Society, the Druggists' Association, and most other organized bodies charging an annual fee, made it a condition of continuing membership that the annual fee should be paid. Enquiry also showed that this was not looked upon as a hardship, but was recognized as a necessity. Perhaps the very smallness of the fee payable by the members of the Medical Association compared with the fee (\$17.50) payable by the members of the Law Society, and the larger fees payable to other societies, where membership was less valuable than registration in the Medical College, is that which apparently makes the penalty seem disproportionate to the fault. It seems to me the alternatives before your Council are: First, To do away with fees altogether ; Second, To go back to the old Division Court method of collection ; or, Third, To pass the by-law removing the suspension of the payment of fees in such form as to the Council may seem best.

Yours truly,

B. B. OSLER.

Referred to Finance Committee.

The Registrar read letter from the manager of the Imperial Bank.

W. T. Harris Esq., M.D., President Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—Referring to my interview with your Finance Committee a few days ago, and the information furnished through the press regarding the matter of fees, I trust you will not take it amiss if I remind you that the loans obtained from us, from time to time, have always been on the distinct understanding that the money would be forthcoming from assessments. It is very important that a general assessment should continue, otherwise I shall be obliged to call upon the members of your corporation to individually guarantee your loans. Already your notes for \$4,000 and \$3,000 respectively are overdue, and I await your decision before renewing. As regards the signing of notes and cheques by the President, as intimated by your committee, would it not cause confusion and constant annoyance to yourself if each item had to be sent forward for your signature ?

Yours truly,

O. F. RICE, *Manager.*

Referred to Finance Committee.

The PRESIDENT—I have another communication which is of a semi-private nature, and I shall not ask the Registrar to read it but I will refer it to the Educational Committee ; it is a communication from Dr. McKay, of Ingersoll.

Referred to Education Committee.

The Registrar read a number of communications which were referred to the different committees.

Dr. BRAY—I have had several communications since the Council rose before ; they are of a somewhat private character, but at the same time they are of a great deal of interest to a member of the profession ; I refer to communications with reference to Dr. Olmsted, of Caledonia. By some means or other, I don't know just by what means, the name of Dr. Olmsted came before the Council in connection with a reference to unprofessional conduct, though it was not stated what that unprofessional conduct was ; and it was stated that Dr. Olmsted's name was referred to the Discipline Committee. I have received several letters complaining of the hardship of reporting his name to the committee when there were no charges against him, and I think the matter should be explained. I have had a letter from Dr. Mallock and Dr. Burns in reference to this matter, and, as chairman of the Discipline Committee, I wish to say that Dr. Olmsted's name never came before the committee and I do not know how his name got into the public press. If there has been an injustice done to Dr. Olmsted it should be made right. Perhaps Dr. Henry, who is chairman of the Complaints Committee, can explain this.

Dr. THORBURN—I have also had communications in the same case.

Dr. HARRIS—I have had a communication myself in reference to this matter, but I have referred the matter to the Discipline Committee.

Dr. HENRY—This matter came before the Committee on Complaints and it was referred to the Discipline Committee, as it came under their supervision ; our report shows the matter was referred to the Discipline Committee, but that committee has not taken it into consideration yet.

Dr. SHAW—It seems strange to me how it got before the Council. The first thing Dr. Olmsted knew about it was when he saw it in the papers. Is a matter of this kind to come before one committee and be referred to another and get into print without a member of the profession knowing he has been accused of wrong-doing ? It seems to me it would have been better if Dr. Olmsted had known there was a complaint before any action was taken.

At the request of the President, the Registrar, Dr. PYNE, said : "I am the first one, perhaps, that would hear of anything of the kind where a member of the profession may be complained of ; and heretofore it has been the custom to communicate with the chairman of the Discipline Committee, who had power to order an investigation to be made, and bring it before the Council at its next meeting ; that is the way these investigations heretofore have come up, unless four practitioners took it upon themselves to lay a regular charge and make a formal petition to the Council asking for an investigation."

Dr. BRAY—I think the Registrar has some communication about this.

The REGISTRAR—Yes

Dr. BRAY—I would like to have that read.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I think it should be read. The matter has gone about the country where Dr. Olmsted lives, and the profession is up in arms about some indefinite charge. I myself cannot find out what the charge is, but it has been in the papers that some charge has been laid against Dr. Olmsted for unprofessional conduct, and it has gone in the papers that that has been referred to the Discipline Committee, and Dr. Olmsted's friends wish to know what is the matter and what he has been doing.

At the request of the President the Registrar, Dr. PYNE, said : The only communication I have is from the prosecutor, Thomas Wasson, which he addressed to me, and in which he says :

Dr. Pyne, Registrar College Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—In reply to the direction of the Discipline Committee, to investigate the case of certain circulars which were distributed in the County of Haldimand, against Dr. W. E. Olmsted, I find that the certificates were granted Dr. Olmsted by the Hamilton Hospital authorities. In company with the Hamilton detectives we could find no trace of where the circulars were issued, although the envelopes bore the Hamilton post mark.

Yours truly,

THOS. WASSON.

The PRESIDENT—I think that this is a matter for the Discipline Committee to look after, and I have referred it to that committee.

Dr. MACHELL—Before going to some other business, if the Discipline Committee does not meet until next year it seems to me most unfair that this charge should hang over Dr. Olmsted for a whole year.

The PRESIDENT—They may meet any time they like ; they may meet to-morrow.

Dr. MACHELL—But they do not report to the Council until next year, and so far as the public and profession of Ontario are concerned they know nothing about it whatever ; and one of the profession is open to a charge of some unprofessional conduct, and that charge hangs over him for a whole year. It may do him very serious professional injury in the neighborhood. Is it quite fair ? I ask any man here to put himself in the same position. I certainly would not like to be put in that position myself. Unless it is quite a serious charge I do not think it should be referred to the Discipline Committee and have that charge hanging over him for a whole year without us knowing anything about it, or him or his friends knowing anything about it.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. Machell is not quite correct. The Discipline Committee, in the interests of the public or the profession, can meet any time to investigate these charges, and of that meeting Dr. Olmsted, or any other man complained of, will have due notice, and can come prepared to refute any charges that may be made ; and the results of the meeting of the Discipline Committee can be made public, because the press representatives attend the meetings of the Discipline Committee, and they generally report them. It is true that the committee will not report back to the Council until next year, but still if those charges are not proven the fact that they are not proven would go to the country, although the profession and this Council would not get any report until the next meeting of the Council. If the charge was not proven, Dr. Olmsted would be vindicated by the press.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I quite sympathize with the position taken by Dr. Machell here ; it is unfair to have a charge, which seems to be a very trivial charge, if I understand it correctly, hanging over a professional man. It appears that the whole thing he has done was to allege he was a registered practitioner when he was in the Hamilton Hospital. I think that so trivial a charge the committee might deal with in about five minutes.

Dr. BRAY—I think so too.

Dr. WILLIAMS—In that case proper steps can be taken to free Dr. Olmsted from any charge hanging over him for the year ; and I think it is not necessary to wait until after this Council adjourns, but the committee can hold a meeting while the Council is going on and deal with a matter like this, and free a fellow-practitioner from a charge which seems to have no foundation of any importance in it.

Dr. SHAW—I do not want to prolong this discussion, but in this communication from the prosecutor he mentions two things : the issue of certain circulars which were distributed in the County of Haldimand as being one of the causes of complaint, and the other that he was not a registered practitioner when he claims to have been a resident physician in the Hamilton Hospital. It may turn out on inquiry that he did not issue these circulars. I do not say that he did not, but it may turn out he did not, and that they were issued by somebody else, and it does not seem right that a matter of this kind should hang over him for a whole year. It may turn out, too, that he was resident physician of the city hospital. If not a registered practitioner he certainly was a senior student, and that would be a matter of such minor importance I do not think it should remain as a charge over his head for a whole year. I do not know that Dr. Olmsted claimed to be a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario at the time he was in the city hospital.

Dr. ROSEBROUGH—What the profession in Hamilton and the county complain of in the matter is that any practitioner should be charged in a trivial way and come before the Council in some indefinite form, and still the one that has the charge laid against him has heard nothing about it, knows nothing about it, can find out nothing about it. My friends in Hamilton say there ought to be some machinery in this Council whereby a trivial charge of that kind brought forward should be investigated in some light way before it is ever laid before the Council in a public way to go to the newspapers, that some physicians have done some terrible thing, when, on investigation, it does not amount to a row of pins. To have a man in such a case dragged before the country as having done some bad or unprofessional thing seems a hardship ; and, as I say, my friends in Hamilton, who have been speaking to me about it, say there ought to be some machinery adopted by this Council so that a trivial charge of this kind might be investigated to a certain extent, and if there is anything in it then send it to the committee.

Dr. ARMOUR—Is it not necessary for four registered practitioners to make a charge of this kind before it comes before the Council ? I thought under the statute it was necessary.

Dr. BRAY—No.

The PRESIDENT—I think in some of those cases of grave character it was brought in that way by four practitioners.

Dr. THORBURN—If it is competent for this Council to deal with it we should waive all technicality and deal with this at once. From what I can learn there is nothing in the charges ; and it is a most serious reflection on Dr. Olmsted.

The PRESIDENT—I have already referred this matter to the Discipline Committee ; I have no other course to pursue. All of this discussion is out of order. In referring it to

the Discipline Committee I now, as President of this Council, request them to have it an understood thing, of possible, they will meet before the final adjournment of the Council on this case, and if the matter complained of is trivial have it settled then and there.

Dr. DICKSON—I think it would be desirable that the Discipline Committee should take cognizance at once of any complaint made before them; and in case a complaint of this character should occur again they may dispose of it in the same way as they will now, no doubt, dispose of this; it is quite possible that this sort of thing might occur again, and I think it would be wise if the Discipline Committee would at once investigate matters on the evidence before them, and if they are satisfied the complaints are unfounded, dispose of them before it is possible that a man should be injured by having it reported in the papers and by leaving the imputation lying for a year, as it would be in this case if it was not taken up as it is now about to be taken up.

Referred to the Discipline Committee.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, that the following gentlemen constitute the Executive Committee for the ensuing year; the President, the Vice-President and Dr. Campbell.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. BRAY—It has been customary always to have the President, Vice-President and a member of the Homœopathic body on this committee.

Dr. SANGSTER—I wish to make a few remarks to that motion. In the first place I wish to call to your attention that your by-law demands that the Executive Committee shall consist of three members, the President and Vice-President being *ex-officio* members; for some years past you have appointed the President and Vice-President members of that committee and I do not think that is in accordance with the spirit of the by-law; the by-law distinctly says the Executive Committee shall consist of three members, and then it further adds, “the President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees except the Discipline Committee.” You might argue that the President and Vice-President might be appointed on to one of the other committees, that they might be appointed on the Registration Committee or on the Committee on Education, or any other committee. If so, why should they be termed “members of all committees *ex-officio*.” I hold that you have to elect three members of this Council as an Executive Committee, that then the President and Vice-President become *ex-officio* members of that committee, making it a committee of five. I claim that the three elected members of the Executive Committee should be residents of or near Toronto, if possible, where they can be easily consulted by the appointed officers of the Council. A little affair that occurred shortly before the meeting of this Council shows the importance of that; I had occasion to ask for certain information from the Registrar, information within the scope of my prerogative as a member of this Council; it was information that I say in the most positive and determined manner should have been furnished without any hesitation. It transpires that the appointed officers of the Council conveyed to the President the letter asking for the information; and the Executive Committee refused point blank; they decided that no interests of any importance would be militated against by deferring that communication until the meeting of this Council. That is a matter of opinion, and I very decidedly differ with them; I hold that members of the profession and members of the Council if they ask for information should not be blocked off by an Executive Committee of that kind; and I therefore ask your ruling whether that Executive Committee is not to consist of three members outside of the *ex-officio* members, as your by-law states. The by-law is on page liii. Under the head of standing committees it says, “The Executive, consisting of three members,” and then further on, on page liv., it says, “The President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees of the Council, standing and special, except the Committee on Discipline.”

At the request of the President the Vice-President, Dr. Rogers, took the chair.

Dr. HARRIS—Mr. Vice-President, in reply to Dr. Sangster, who has stated that he had some difficulty in obtaining some returns, I wish to say that Dr. Sangster asked the Registrar last year for some returns which would involve a great deal of expense to this Council, and the Registrar referred that matter to the late President of the Council, Dr. Philip, in Brantford; Dr. Philip consulted me about the matter, and also consulted with Dr. Campbell, the other member of the Executive Committee, and the reason Dr. Sangster did not get those returns was that the Executive Committee believed that they, as a committee, had no right to furnish any such returns involving a great deal of expense to this Council; if we had had those returns prepared it would have taken up a great deal of the time of the Registrar and Treasurer and other parties, and would have cost this Council a great deal of work and a great deal of money; and besides that it was felt that any other member of this Council might come in and ask to have a statement made in regard to the expenditure on

this building, or on the Discipline Committee, or any other thing, and there would be no end to expense ; and it was the unanimous feeling of the committee that we could not start at that kind of thing at all. That is the reason why the Registrar was instructed by the Executive Committee to communicate with Dr. Sangster, and to say that we deemed it unwise, in fact we considered it would be exceeding our powers, if we granted his request.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. Vice-President, that is just what I wanted to get at. I deny that the information I asked for—

Dr. ROOME—I rise to a point of order. If your ruling is five instead of three we are not going to discuss what happened in years gone by.

Dr. SANGSTER—I contend I am perfectly in order, Dr. Roome to the contrary notwithstanding. I stated that your by-law required a committee of five members, and I gave reasons why that should be adhered to ; and I want to say in that connection that it is the very fact that three men may decide as they did then, that the information sought for should not be given, that produces the impression on my mind that that committee should be, as your by-law requires, five in number. I deny that the information I asked for called for the expenditure of a single cent, and I defy the President, or any member of the Executive Committee, to show that it did. I asked them for certain information that could be supplied by the appointed officers of this Council, who are paid for the work that they do, and it was work within the reasonable limitations of what they might be asked.

Dr. ROOME—I raised that point because the question here is whether three members may be appointed on that committee. The Constitution says that the President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees, and I agree with Dr. Sangster that there should be five members instead of three on this committee. The question is whether that is our Constitution or not ; not whether that number should or should not be appointed ; the question is whether there should be three or five members.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It seems to me the appointment of that committee brings up the functions of that committee in every shape and form. I think there is no question about that. We are called upon to-day to appoint an Executive Committee, and we have a right to discuss the functions of that committee ; if we cannot, where are we going to get at it? Here is a committee that we claim has not been discharging its duties, and surely if there is a time from the beginning of the Council to the end when the functions and discharge of the duties of that committee can properly be discussed it is when they are being re-appointed, and I think Dr. Roome will agree with me.

Dr. ROOME—Not when we are discussing the number.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No. I think the conduct of the committee is open to discussion at the time of their appointment.

Dr. WILLIAMS—There are two points in this case ; one is a resolution moved by Dr. Bray for the appointment of a committee, and under that resolution we have a perfect right to discuss the duties of the committee ; there is no question about that. Dr. Sangster raises a question of order, which is whether there should be three or five members on that committee ; under Dr. Sangster's question you have no right to discuss the duties of the committee, but under the motion of Dr. Bray you have a perfect right to discuss it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It is under Dr. Bray's motion I am discussing it ; that is the only motion before the committee, and I have a perfect right to discuss it.

Dr. CAMPBELL—When a point of order is raised there can be no discussion except on the point of order ; after that has been settled, you can proceed to discuss.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am discussing the point of order now, whether we shall have three members on this committee or not. I can give reasons why it should be ruled upon.

The President took the chair.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It is not a point of order whether there should be three or five, that is a point of mistake.

The PRESIDENT—Do you rise to a point of order, Dr. Sangster ?

Dr. SANGSTER—No, I do not.

The PRESIDENT—Do you, Dr. McLaughlin ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No ; I rose to answer a point of order raised by Dr. Roome.

Dr. ROOME—What is your ruling, Mr. President—three or five ?

The PRESIDENT—After reading the Act and the By-laws, I must rule that it would be in order for this Council to appoint five members, because the rule expressly says the President and the Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members of all standing and special committees, except the Discipline Committee—that rule does not exclude the Executive Committee, which is a standing Committee of this Council.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The Council will not appoint five, but three ; there are two already provided for by the rules.

The PRESIDENT—In other words my ruling is that the President and Vice-President are *ex-officio* members of this committee, the same as the other committees mentioned ; there is no doubt to my mind but that is the intention.

Dr. BRAY—I have no objections in the world, and I am very pleased this point has been brought up ; heretofore, in days gone by, the Executive Committee was a large and expensive body, and, in order to cut down expenses, that committee was reduced to three in number, the President, Vice-President and one other member. I have no objection to adding two other names to that committee ; and I would move then that Dr. Campbell, Dr. Brock and Dr. Dickson, together with the President and Vice-President, be the Executive Committee.

Dr. LOGAN—I wish to say a few words on this subject. Something like twenty years ago, as Dr. Bray has just stated, we had a very large Executive Committee and we found the Executive Committee cost the Council more money than the entire Council ; we therefore thought of economizing, as we are attempting to do in these later days, and we appointed three, and I think that is quite enough ; you will find if you increase the number of your committee you will add largely to the expense of this Council, and it strikes me the expense of this Council is a very lively question just now, and I would advise you to think twice before you add to that number.

Dr. ROOME—In reference to that, would it not be well to change our by-law and have it read “one” ? I must differ a little with Dr. Bray in the appointment of the committee which he has recommended ; I think it would be well to select the committee from the city or near the city of Toronto, because then they could meet in the evenings, at no particular expense, but to bring members from long distances, as he proposes, would make it a very expensive committee. I believe we should cut down expenses, and I would suggest therefore that we either amend the by-law to “one” or that Dr. Bray change his motion.

Dr. BRAY—I am willing to economize in every way and if the Council think well I am satisfied to have some gentlemen in Toronto appointed. The names I proposed struck me as being intelligent members—I hope we are all so.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The explanation Dr. Logan gives is the true explanation why the three members came to be appointed ; it is known to the old members of the Council that the Executive Committee in former times would meet and practically take the business of the Council into their own hands, and they did a great deal of business that the Council ought to have done, and the result was they became an expensive committee ; and the plan was adopted of having three members and giving them instructions that they should not meet unless in cases of necessity ; and that is the reason why it was cut down to three. When a list of committees was made out and that “three” was put in I think it was an oversight ; the President and Vice-President were *ex-officio* members, and it was only intended that there were to be three members in all on that committee, just because of the expense they caused the Council in former times.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—As I understood at the time it was a fact that the President and Vice-President were *ex-officio* members of all committees, but we headed that off by appointing the President and Vice-President as members of this committee, though they are *ex-officio* members ; that brought the committee down to three and made it comply with our rules and regulations so that they should be members.

Dr. SANGSTER—Then as Dr. Roome suggests you should cut your committee down to three.

Dr. MOORE—If the Executive Committee of this year does not cost the Council any more than the Executive Committee the year I was President, it will not cost a dollar ; the year I was President the committee consisted of myself and Drs. Williams and Henderson, and, as Dr. Williams has properly said, it was understood that we should not meet unless it was an absolute necessity ; and we never did meet. I might state that when the rules and regulations were first instituted it was a mistake, or was afterwards considered a mistake, that the President and Vice-President were not made *ex-officio* members of all committees, and it was afterwards arranged they should be ; this was done probably hurriedly, and I do not think it was intended that they should be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

Dr. CAMPBELL—No doubt, as has already been stated, the object in view in keeping this committee down to three was economy ; and it was thought specially advisable that the President and Vice-President should be on that committee anyway, as officers of the Council ; and I know it was thought, by some, at all events, that the law was substantially carried out when they were appointed there by direct resolution of the Council, as members of the Council, not simply as President and Vice-President. However that may be, the question has been raised in reference to the conduct of members of this committee as a reason why the committee should be made larger than it is, and inasmuch as discussion has been allowed on that point I may be permitted, as one of the Executive of last year, to state that the special object the committee had in view last year in refusing the application for returns that was made to the Executive was that they did not wish to assume an authority which they conceived they did not have. This Council has taken the position in the past that its officers had no right to bring down extended returns at the demand of anybody without authority from the Council. Once when I was on the Executive before, the Execu-

tive, in order to gratify the desires of some people, and to prevent a charge of unfairness being brought against them, exceeded their powers in this respect and authorized one of the officers of the Council to give information in the shape of certain returns in regard to expenses. That officer had a little different view of his position, a more strict view of his position and duties than the Executive had, and he refused to do it, claiming that he, as an official of the Council, had no right to present any returns except on an order of the Council, and the Council sustained that position; and though the Council did not, out of courtesy, pass any vote of censure on the Executive for exceeding their authority, it was generally understood that the action of the officer of the Council, who had refused those returns and had practically disobeyed the Executive, was a sound one. The Executive of this last year did not feel disposed to run the risk of their censure by assuming an authority the Council had clearly intimated the Executive Committee did not have, and they refused to grant a request for certain returns; and I think they not only acted in accordance with the precedent set by this Council, but acted wisely, to say nothing of the character of the returns asked for—expressing no opinion about that. The idea that any member of the Council, or the profession, should approach the officers of the Council during the interim to ask for certain returns, is one that should not be entertained. If one member may ask it on one subject another may ask it on another subject, and the Registrar, if he once establishes the precedent, is bound to furnish returns when asked for; and whatever is asked for he is to give it, whether it be proper or not. I think it would be a most unheard of thing for any member of Parliament during the recess of Parliament to approach an officer of the Parliament and ask for returns. I never heard of such a thing before. A member desiring information waits till Parliament meets, and then gets his returns by order of Parliament. That was the view the Executive took last year, and they did not feel disposed to exceed the authority which they deemed they had. So far as the returns themselves were concerned I did not think there was anything in it but what any member of the profession, or any member of the Council, should know. There was no secret about it, no harm to be done from anybody knowing it. But there was a matter of principle; we had not the authority to take it upon ourselves to order a return of that kind to be made, and those were our reasons for refusing to grant the request.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There is something in the contention of Dr. Campbell, but I would be very sorry the views he has expressed to-day should be adopted or carried out by this Council; and I hope this Council will never adopt the theory of turning down the lights and preventing either the members of this Council or the members of the profession from knowing what is going on in this chamber, and what is being done by the members of the Council. I know what Dr. Sangster asked for, and I think it was a reasonable request. It was one on which, if granted, Dr. Sangster might have been able to build up a plan by which our examinations might have been conducted far more economically than they are, and there would have been a great saving to the Council, but being deprived of his information he was not able to make an investigation—

Dr. CAMPBELL—The Executive did not take the position that the information should be refused by the Council, but simply that we had not authority to grant it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I say that if that information had been given to Dr. Sangster a week or two, or three weeks, before he came here, in order that he might mature a plan for conducting our examinations more economically (and I submit the information should have been given to him) it would have been of great advantage to this Council. But the excuse that was given was not that which has been presented here altogether; the excuse was it was going to involve expense, and large expense—the expense of printing the information and giving it to every member of the Council—that was the excuse. It was not that there was no right to give the information to one that should be withheld from another; and I agree with that. But when others did not ask for that, and did not seek it, why should it be given to them? I appeal to Dr. Roome to say whether he ever heard such an excuse as that given by the Government in connection with bringing down the returns? Because, when returns are brought down and given the Printing Committee they determine whether they shall be printed or not. If this rule be adopted, any member that wants any information cannot get it, because it would have to be printed and distributed to every member of this Council. I say it would not be unreasonable for a member to ask for any extended returns, because what is the Registrar for but to take the records of the meetings, and also in the interval between meetings, I submit, to supply any reasonable information that any member of this Council, or of the profession, may require; and surely if this Council has been well conducted in the past the more light thrown on its pathway the better. And I trust we will have an Executive Committee willing to give any information that may be asked, either to a member of the Council or to the profession.

Dr. BARRICK—There is no doubt that the Executive Committee is one of the most important committees of this Council; the Executive Committee takes the place of the Council during the interim, and therefore it must be a committee of importance. It is the

smallest committee that I see here in the list of committees, and therefore I think that a committee of so great importance, a committee that has to take the place of the Council in the interim, should at least be composed of three members appointed, as mentioned here, together with the *ex-officio* members. I asked the question at our last meeting, Who had authority to incur expense for which this Council was responsible? and I was answered that the Council itself had. But in the interval of the Council meetings somebody must be responsible, somebody must assume responsibility, and that body is the Executive Committee; again some one must certify to the correctness of accounts that are presented to the Treasurer for payment; who then, I say, should be that body but that somebody that ordered the expenditure, the chairman of which committee should endorse all the accounts for payment. I think therefore that the importance of this committee should not be overlooked and that we should proceed, as is stated in our by-laws, to appoint three members who, together with the President and Vice-President, will make a committee that I think will be ample and will not be expensive, will not be extravagant, and that will conduct the affairs of this Council in the way that we desire them to be conducted.

Dr. DICKSON—I agree with the remarks made by Dr. Barrick; and I certainly think the appointed members of that committee should be from the city; the President and Vice-President, acting as *ex-officio* members, will at times be in very remote parts of the Province, and the appointed members should certainly be those who are of easy access by the officers of the Council when anything important is required to be done; and I think certainly the appointed members of the committee for that reason should be from the city or the vicinity of the city.

Dr. BRITTON—I would like to ask the permission of the Council at this stage, in order to solve this difficulty, to give notice of motion that I will move at the next meeting of the Council that a by-law be passed making the following change in Section 1, Sub-Section *g* of Section E, page liii., of the rules and regulations, that instead of "the Executive Committee, consisting of three members," it will read as follows: "The Executive Committee, consisting of three members, of which the President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members."

Dr. ROOME—That is as it is now.

Dr. BRITTON—I say, consisting of three members, of which the President and Vice-President will be members.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—If you strike out the word "three" and put in "one" it would be all right.

Dr. BRITTON—I want to express my opinion regarding the desirability of this; heretofore I think that the Executive Committee, consisting of only three members, has discharged its duties pretty satisfactorily, taking it on the whole; and I think three men will do the work just as well as five; and I think that conference can take place through the post between the members of a committee consisting of only three in a much shorter space of time, and conclusions can be arrived at in that way that will make meetings of the Executive, and expensive meetings, unnecessary in most instances.

Dr. BRAY—With the permission of the Council and my seconder I will withdraw my motion and allow Dr. Britton to give the notice he asked leave to give.

Leave granted to Dr. Britton.

Dr. BRITTON—I now give notice that I will introduce at the next session of the Council a by-law to amend this by-law.

Dr. EMORY—While on the point of Dr. Britton's motion, I would like to ask if any such change is necessary; it seems to me under the President's ruling it is quite competent for this Council to appoint the President and Vice-President on that committee, notwithstanding that they are *ex-officio* members of it; and I do not think any change is necessary, but I think it is quite competent for this Council to appoint them without any change.

Dr. BRITTON—I can quite see the force of that, but if we have these little technicalities swept out of the way and have everything plain as A B C for those who wish to understand and those who do not wish to understand, we will save ourselves lengthy discussions in the future which cost a great deal of money, and in which there is nothing. We have had a great deal of words expressed to-day which might have been as well thrown to the winds.

Dr. HENRY—I gave notice of motion a few days ago, and I desire now to move, seconded by Dr. Dickson, that the fee for matriculation registration be fixed at \$50 in the future, instead of \$20 as heretofore.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. HENRY—In moving that resolution I am under the impression, from what I can learn, that the Council sustains a very heavy loss of money because a great many students have matriculated in this Council and paid \$20, and when their final examination comes up they go elsewhere, go to the States, and take their final examination and pay their fees there. I think it would be much better for the Council to place the matriculation fee at \$50 and make the reduction at the other end, when the students are leaving the college and when, perhaps, their purses are more depleted; and I think the Council would be in a better

position financially to-day if this were done, because I dare say there is one-fourth of the young men that matriculate here who go elsewhere. To save time and discussion I would like this matter to go to the Education Committee.

Referred to the Education Committee.

INQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

None.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The Report of the Printing Committee was under consideration and not finished at our last meeting.

The PRESIDENT—That will come up now.

Dr. LUTON—I think it would be quite proper at this stage of proceedings to go again into the Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Printing Committee; and I move that the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the Printing Committee's report.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I will second that.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Hanly in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN—The report seems to have been mislaid.

Dr. LUTON—Before we adjourned last the report of the Printing Committee was before this Council when in Committee of the Whole, and I presumed it was in the possession of the Chairman at that time; when the Council adjourned it was not handed back to me, and I know nothing of it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think the only solution of the difficulty is for the committee to meet *de novo* and go over all their work again.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—Moved that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. Carried.

The President in the chair.

Dr. Hanly presented the report of the Committee of the Whole, reporting progress and asking leave to sit again.

Moved by Dr. Luton, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted, and that leave be granted to the committee to sit again. Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. ARMOUR—Might I ask what the committee in regard to the sessional indemnity have done, if they are prepared to report?

Dr. CAMPBELL—That was a sub-committee of the committee of the Whole, and they will have to report to the Committee of the Whole; it is not a committee of the Council but a sub-committee of the Council, and we will have to be in Committee of the Whole to get their report.

Dr. ARMOUR—Can we have that report now?

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not think they are ready.

Dr. DICKSON—If the committees are prepared to report we had better have a session this evening; I do not think we should begin to draw this thing out on the first day.

Dr. CAMPBELL—If either the Finance or Education Committee is ready I am willing to go on to-night.

Dr. THORBURN—I am sorry the Finance Committee have not been able to get their report ready; we are going into it searchingly almost from the commencement of the Council, and it takes considerable time; our committee will meet to-night and perhaps be able to present our report to-morrow.

Moved by Dr. Williams and seconded by Dr. Shaw and resolved, that when this Council adjourn it stands adjourned till eight o'clock this evening. Carried.

Dr. BRITTON—I think the Committee on Education will be ready to present a partial report this evening (Hear, hear) I judge from the "hear, hears" that the members of the Council are very anxious to hear from that important committee; that committee has had, I think, probably two or three times as much work to do as ordinarily falls to its share, although perhaps I speak from a prejudiced standpoint, for heretofore I have not been a member of the committee.

Moved by Dr. Armour, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that the Council do now adjourn. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, 25th June, 1895.

The Council met at eight o'clock. The President, Dr. Harris, in the chair, called the Council to order.

The roll was called by the Registrar, and the following members were present : Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Registrar, and on motion, confirmed and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

COMMUNICATIONS.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that a committee be appointed to watch legislation in the Provincial Legislature, and to advise the Executive Committee on such matters ; and to report at the next session of the Council, such committee to consist of Drs. Thorburn, Williams, Barrick, Roome and Emory.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not intend to say much about this and I do not think it is necessary to say much about it. We had last year a similar motion, and with the idea that it was well to have a committee simply to watch legislation, not a committee to go to the Legislature, or to seek legislation, on behalf of this Council. There are questions that are apt to be sprung upon the profession through the Legislature upon which it is necessary that the Medical Council should be promptly advised, and its executive officers assisted in promoting the interests of the Council. During the recess between the last Council meeting and this, last year, very important matters did come up. A very important bill was introduced into the House, and the Legislative Committee that was appointed last year succeeded very largely in bringing about the rejection of that bill. The chairman of that committee, Dr. Thorburn, acted not only expeditiously and promptly, but, at the same time, economically. He did not call the committee together, but I have every reason to know that Dr. Thorburn expended a vast amount of time and energy in watching the progress of this bill in the House, and in obtaining the support of members of the House, and in influencing legislation there by all possible and legitimate means ; and the Executive Committee also endeavored to do what they could in regard to that matter, by correspondence and so on, and it was found not necessary either for the Executive to meet, or by Dr. Thorburn for the Legislative Committee to meet. Very effective work was done during the past session by having just such a Legislative Committee, and work was done, the importance of which we can hardly probably over-estimate ; and while we have had the assistance of the medical members of the House, we are largely indebted to the active exertions of Drs. Thorburn and Pyne. Those two gentlemen, living in the city, had every opportunity of working and did most effective work for us. All I propose by this motion is that a similar committee be appointed now, not that they should meet to devise legislation or anything of that kind, but simply that they should watch legislation and consult with the Executive in the event of any important emergency arising. In naming the committee I have not put myself on ; I do not wish to be on it. I have simply named five members, three of whom reside in Toronto. Of the two who reside outside of Toronto, Dr. Williams, of Ingersoll, in close communication with the gentleman who has been the friend of the Council in the Legislature, Dr. McKay, is able to render active assistance ; and Dr. Roome, from his extensive acquaintance with prominent men throughout the country, can also render great assistance. There will be no expense connected with this committee, unless some very grave emergency arises ; of course in that case the Council will justify the expenses, but, from our experience in the past, we can trust the chairman that there will be no useless or unnecessary expenditure, and that the committee will not be called together unless there is something very grave demanding it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—As a member of the committee last year who did nothing, I want to bear my testimony to the activity of the chairman. While I was lying in my bedroom sick, a knowledge of the efforts made by that chairman reached my room, and I am in a position to know that the chairman of that committee made all reasonable and necessary efforts until he found that it was not necessary to call his committee together, that the work was accom-

plished, and accomplished without any expense to the Council ; and I only hope the present year will be equally successful in that particular. I would like to make one suggestion which I hope Dr. Campbell will see his way clear to accepting, and that is, I think, we should place on that committee either Dr. McLaughlin, who is an old member of the Legislature, or Dr. Sangster, who has had a great deal to do with the House, and knows considerable of the members ; and if Dr. Campbell does not object I would suggest that one or both of those members be put on in addition to the names he has already put on. If there is nothing to do they do no harm, and if there is something to do they may do good.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I have no objection to accepting Dr. Williams' suggestion. When I named the five members I thought that would be a sufficient number, but I have no objection to adding the names Dr. Williams suggests.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I thank Dr. Williams for his kind observations. While the legislation was before the House last session there were plenty of medical men throughout the Province of Ontario who were extremely busy trying to forward our views before the House ; and I took my share in that matter, and I know that probably not one medical man in the Province of Ontario did more than my friend, Dr. Sangster, to bring about the happy result we all witnessed in connection with the bill referred to. I do not say this to detract one iota from what is due to Dr. Thorburn ; I have no doubt he did everything he could, and that he accomplished a great deal, but others were busy, and I am quite satisfied that if this committee was not appointed that there is not a member of this Council, nor a member of our profession from one end of Ontario to another, but would not interest himself in preventing anything that would be an injury to our profession or an injury to the public at large. I again thank my friend, Dr. Williams, for his kind words, but I would prefer that I should not be on the committee ; I have no desire to serve the Council in any way except as a full private, and I would rather be at home as far as that is concerned. When I make that remark do not think for a moment that I do not appreciate what Dr. Williams has said, or that I am not for a moment prepared to share my responsibility, and to do everything I possibly can to carry out what has been suggested by the appointment of this committee.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would rather urge that Dr. Sangster be placed on this committee. I may say, while Dr. Sangster may not know it, it is within my knowledge that Dr. Sangster did exert himself to some considerable extent during the last session of the Legislature, and I think he is in a position, if we need work, to do a good deal of work ; and if we do not need work it costs nothing to have an extra man ; and for those reasons I would rather urge on Dr. Campbell that he add Dr. Sangster's name to the committee.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I am quite willing.

The President put Dr. Campbell's motion, adding the name of Dr. Sangster to the committee, and on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Moved by Dr. Barrick, seconded by Dr. Brock, that Article 3 of the duties of the Finance Committee, on page liv., be amended by striking out the whole clause except these words, "They shall consider and report upon all matters referred to them by the Council ;" also that Clause 1 in the duties of Treasurer, page lv., be amended by striking out all the words after "moneys" in the fourth line and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, "in settlement of accounts that have been certified correct and signed by the President, chairman of the Executive Committee and Registrar."

The President stated the motion.

Dr. BARRICK—I may just state, in reference to the first part of my motion referring to the duties of the Finance Committee, that the clause that is struck out deals with the auditing of the accounts, and as we have already provided for the appointment of an Auditor for that purpose, the Finance Committee will be relieved of that duty ; as to the part of the motion relating to the duties of Treasurer, this is a matter for the Committee on Rules and Regulations, and as it is to carry out what has already been provided for in the appointment of an Auditor, I would move that this be passed on to the Committee on Rules and Regulations."

Dr. ROSEBROUGH—Should not the Finance Committee consider this matter ? I should think the Finance Committee is affected by it more than any other committee, and they should first consider this matter, and if they approve of it then I suppose it would be for the Committee on Rules and Regulations to embody it in our rules.

Dr. BRAY—I quite agree with this resolution ; the Finance Committee has had that matter under their consideration to-day and you will find in their report, when presented, something to the same effect. Dr. Brock has added the chairman of the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee has recommended the chairman of the Finance Committee, but the chairman of the Finance Committee will be very glad to delegate the duty to the chairman of the Executive Committee, whoever he may be. I do not think there is any necessity to pass this on to a committee ; I think the Council have power to deal with it without referring it. I think the suggestion is a good one, that it will take away from the Finance Committee a great deal of work, and we who have been on that committee know

what a vast amount of work we have had, and if it takes away the work of auditing and places it with the Auditor we will be very happy.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Will not the chairman of the Executive Committee be the President of the Council, who already certifies?

Dr. CAMPBELL—The Executive, I think, in the past have never formally appointed any chairman. While I think we all agree with the motion yet it involves an amendment to the by-law, if the rules and regulations form part of a by-law. I suppose in order to be in order it would have to be formally amended, and perhaps the most expeditious way of getting at it would be to let it go to the Committee on Rules and Regulations and they could bring up the matter in better shape.

Referred to Committee on Rules and Regulations.

INQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. Henry presented the supplementary report of the Complaints Committee as follows:

To the President and Members of the Medical Council:

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee on Complaints desire to submit the following as a supplementary report on Complaints. The request of Albert Dowling (a final student), asking to have his case reconsidered and allow him to register; your committee after looking into his case find that he failed on Operative Midwifery, and regret that his request cannot be granted. In the matter of S. H. McCammon, who asks for a reconsideration of his case, we find that he failed on Medical and Surgical Anatomy, therefore your committee regret their inability to grant his request.

June, 25th, 1895.

JAS. HENRY, *Chairman.*

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Moved by Dr. Henry, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that the supplementary report of the Committee on Complaints be adopted. Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

None.

On motion of Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Roome, the Council adjourned to meet at ten o'clock on Wednesday, 26th June, 1895.

SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 26th June, 1895, 10 o'clock a.m.

The Medical Council met in accordance with motion for adjournment. The President, Dr. Harris, in the chair, called the meeting to order.

The Registrar called the roll and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Registrar and confirmed and signed by the President.

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Council, before preceeding with the regular order of business I wish to say a word; it is that this session is now very much prolonged, and I hope as there are important reports to come in and a great deal of important business yet to be transacted, that each member when he speaks will remember and try to help me to get through the business of this Council in as short a time as possible. (Hear, hear.) While speaking on this subject I will draw your attention to the rule on page li. of the Regulations which says, "No member shall speak more than once upon any resolution or motion except the proposer, who shall be permitted to reply, nor shall any member speak

longer than a quarter of an hour on the same question without the leave of the Council, except in explanation, and then he must not introduce new matter." I think if we bear that rule in mind we will get through the business at a much more rapid rate. Heretofore I have been lenient in respect to not stopping members from speaking perhaps two or three times to a resolution, but it becomes almost a necessity now to do so in order to get through.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Registrar read a letter from Dr. C. Parsons.
Referred to Discipline Committee.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Moved by Dr. Sangster, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that a committee of four members to consist of Drs. McLaughlin, Williams, Barrick and Campbell be appointed to consider the whole matter of Discipline Committee trials and public prosecutions, as to their cost, effect, and mode of procedure with a view to simplification and economy without interfering with their efficiency ; and to confer with the Attorney-General, if thought advisable, as to the feasibility of assimilating our modes of procedure with those obtaining in the Law Society ; also that pending the report of this committee next year and the action of the Council thereon all Discipline Committee trials and public prosecutions be in the meanwhile suspended.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, the Discipline Committee trials and public prosecutions have been and are a severe tax upon the resources of this Council. It is safe to say that generally their cost is somewhere between two and three thousand dollars a year ; and from a professional standpoint it is an open question whether the good that accrues is at all commensurate with the money expended. Your public prosecutor is, I believe, a very able officer, quite as good as you are likely to obtain ; his efficiency, fidelity, and zeal are most commendable ; and he is, at all events, a great improvement on his predecessor or predecessors ; it is not, however, a question of men but of principles and effects ; the question is whether the public prosecutions as they are at present conducted are productive of good or of harm, from a professional standpoint ? My own opinion is not quite made up on that matter ; there has only been one public prosecution in the immediate neighborhood of my residence, and there I am convinced it did the profession a large amount of harm ; the delinquent was an unscrupulous fellow who richly deserved condign punishment, if ever a man did in the world ; he was fined \$25, but in place of paying it he went to jail ; his case excited a great deal of public sympathy and a great deal of angry comment and unpleasant comment was made by the public towards the profession, towards doctors in general and towards the doctors who were supposed to have engineered the prosecution in particular. The delinquent was regarded as a martyr ; it was said that we were afraid of his competition—I was not a member of the Council at the time ; good citizens, influential men, made it a point to come into my office and ask me if I didn't think it was a very small business for the medical men of Port Perry and neighborhood to interfere with a poor man like that trying to earn his livelihood. It was said we were afraid his medicines were more highly appreciated than ours. As I have said he was made a martyr of and when he came out of jail his business was boomed by his prosecution. I submitted this question to a meeting of the Medical Association of North Ontario and West Ontario—the only association in my constituency which has met since my election—and the feeling elicited there was decidedly against the continuance of these public prosecutions in the present manner ; one gentleman mentioned the case of a woman who was prosecuted for attention to some uterine trouble and fined \$50, and he said she found it the best investment she had ever made, on account of the advertisement she had received ; that whereas, parties had come from five or six miles previously, they afterwards came from twenty or thirty miles away. I want it to be distinctly understood that I think these people should be reached and punished ; I am quite convinced of that. But I am not quite satisfied that our present method is the best method of reaching and punishing them ; I am not at all satisfied that they should be reached and punished by or through an officer of this Council or through Discipline Committee trials. There is no question on the part of anyone that at all hazards we must have some means of eliminating from the profession those who disgrace it and themselves by unprofessional conduct ; we are all agreed that we must possess some means of keeping the profession pure and clean and honorable, and of good report, so as to deserve the confidence reposed in it by the public. The question is simply how is this best to be done ? I think your financial returns in reference to Discipline Committee trials, if you examine them, will

show you that it costs upon an average somewhere in the neighborhood of \$700 to erase a man's name from the register ; and in some cases, as in the case of Nelson Washington, it cost, I believe, nearly double that ; in other cases it cost very much less. Now, that looks to me an enormous sum to spend upon that service. I think that your mode of procedure at Discipline Committee trials is too elaborate, too complicated, too clumsy and too costly. and it might be very materially simplified and cheapened without touching its efficiency in any respect ; and I think that if this committee were to take the matter into consideration they could evolve out of their conference some plan that would be feasible and that would commend itself to us. A member of the bar I believe has been recently stricken off the rolls at a nominal expense to the Law Society ; possibly if the committee were to confer with the Attorney-General and were to place the matter before him and ask his counsel and advice he could suggest some way in which our trials could be assimilated with those of the Law Society. At all events the whole question needs careful and mature consideration ; and it appears to me that a committee such as I have suggested would do good and valuable work if by hard, honest work they would endeavor to clear the way for that discussion at our next meeting by taking the subject into consideration and maturing some plan. I think possibly the movement ought to be towards the establishment of a Bureau of Public Sanitation with one or more inspectors attached to it, as we have inspectors attached to our Educational Department, whose duty it would be to expose and punish infractions of the laws relating to public health and public safety. I am not at all prepared to say that is a feasible plan, or if it is feasible that it is the best plan within our reach. I merely say it seems to me possible by a conference to arrive at a much cheaper and a much more expeditious manner of dealing with the delinquents than we have at present. But the financial aspect, though a heavy account is not the heaviest against continuing these prosecutions and discipline trials in the present manner. Every man that we try before the Discipline Committee, and every man that we prosecute by means of our public prosecutor, leads to the public throwing upon the profession a certain amount—or perhaps I should say an uncertain amount—of odium. It is represented that through an officer of this Council, or through a committee of this Council, we prosecute for the purpose of relieving ourselves of competition, that we fear the men whom we prosecute, that we fear them as competitors for public favor, and that our motive, from beginning to end, is pure, unadulterated selfishness. I think that is adding insult to injury. There can be no question that these public prosecutions and Discipline Committee trials are instituted and held, if not exclusively on behalf of the public, at all events much more largely in the interests of the public than in the interests of the profession. (Hear, hear.) I claim that the cost of doing this work should be paid for by the public, and that these prosecutions should be conducted in the name of the public ; that is the point that I want to get at. These prosecutions should be either placed in the department of the Attorney-General, or machinery should be created by the Government, or by the Legislature, to do this public service at the public expense. If our plan were assimilated to that of the Law Society, our course would be plain ; all the expense and all the odium would be removed from the profession, and it would be simply left for this Council to erase from the register the names of those convicted. While I am on my feet I might suggest that this committee, if it had a conference with the Attorney-General, or even if it had no conference with the Attorney-General, might be asked by the Council possibly to take into consideration what, if any, restrictions, limitations or conditions would properly, in the interests of the public, be applied to the sale of and to the advertisements of quack nostrums or quack remedies. I know that this part of the subject is invested with very serious difficulties, that there is a natural disinclination on the part of doctors to touch it at all so far as that disinclination arises from a conviction that a very large amount of our daily practice arises from the use or misuse of quack nostrums. I think that is a purely selfish consideration, that we ought not to allow to influence us at all. Probably the *laissez-faire* of medical men, in regard to proprietary drugs, is largely produced by a dread of misconstruction, by a fear that their motives will be misrepresented by the public, that it would be said that they are looking after their own interests, rather than the interests of the public ; that they wish to stop the sale of proprietary drugs and nostrums, in order to enhance the value of their own services. Now, I think we ought to be able to rise superior to that dread of misconstruction. Medical men are not in the habit of flinching from any duty, private or public, because it is an unpleasant duty. The services of medical men, on behalf of public sanitation, their unpaid ministrations to the sick poor, and their heroically standing at the post of danger and of death, in pestilence and plague, should, on the part of the intelligent public, protect them from any misconstruction. The sale of quack nostrums in this Province of Ontario has reached the dimensions of a national pest. Are we doctors, who are so ready to attack disease in all its other forms, to stand by and witness the ravages of this epidemic, this disease of the state, without lifting up our voices in asking for its abatement ? If doctors do not give a note of warning to the public and to the Government in these matters, from whom are the public to receive that service—

The PRESIDENT—I think you are rather digressing, rather wandering away from the subject, Dr. Sangster.

Dr. SANGSTER—I hardly agree with that. I was merely making a suggestion. I am nearly through.

The PRESIDENT—Time is short, and it is hardly bearing on the question.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Before that motion is put I would like to make a few remarks in connection with it ; and first I must congratulate Dr. Sangster on having brought the subject before the Council in a very calm, candid and straightforward manner. In looking at the results, it seems to me it might safely be divided into two parts : with the one part we may be disposed to agree pretty fully, but the other part we would have to consider. The one part suggests that we discontinue all prosecutions now. It is not suggested that we discontinue them because of the expense, though no doubt that is one element, but that we discontinue them, perhaps, because they are not meeting favor with the public. Now, if we take the opinion of the medical men, so far as I have been able to gather it, we will find that there is nothing in connection with the Council proceedings that has given them more satisfaction than the public prosecutions ; and I won't say that that is under the Discipline Committee trials, but also those of the public prosecutor as well. I myself have some considerable feeling, and I do not know but other members of the Council have, against the prosecutor or the Discipline Committee dealing with what we would call trivial matters. I remember a case some few years ago, when it was suggested in the Council that some person had been prosecuted for a surgical operation—which was using an enema syringe—the Council at that time set its foot down firmly that they wanted no trifling with small matters. If the matter was not of sufficient grave importance to justify the profession in dealing with it, they do not wish the profession to discuss or deal with any trifling affair. I think that same opinion should prevail to-day, and that there should be no touching or tampering with things of that kind at all. It is only in connection with matters of grave importance these should come up.

Dr. MOORE—The Discipline Committee did not deal with that “surgical operation.”

Dr. WILLIAMS—No. There was no Discipline Committee at that time ; and if there had been, I trust their good judgment, as well as that of the Council, would have prevailed. Under these circumstances, I do not think it is wise to suspend prosecutions for the present year ; I think it much wiser for the Council to express a caution to its active officers not to display an undue zeal, but rather to use considerable caution in that direction ; and I believe that much the wiser course, and the course that will meet with the approbation of the profession throughout the country. Now, with reference to the other part of the motion, proposing a committee to look into this whole subject, that is not a new subject with this Council. It has been felt by the members of the Council for some considerable time that the Discipline Committee and the prosecutions as well were very expensive pieces of machinery, and different suggestions have been made and different thoughts brought to bear upon this subject. One suggestion was that a commission should be authorized to take the evidence—the evidence simply being submitted to the Council—and the Council should then deal with it ; but when the matter came to be inquired into, it was found that the remuneration of a commissioner was fixed by statute, and it would be much more expensive than our present machinery ; and after giving it some consideration we decided not to entertain that plan. There has been another suggestion which at first sight looks very plausible, and that is that in as much as the Discipline Committee has not power to expel a man, but can simply take the evidence and report to the Council, one man could act when evidence was taken as well as three men. That matter has been considered carefully by the Council, and I believe I am in the position to say that there has not been a man in the Council yet who would be willing to accept the position to act in that capacity. They take the ground—and I am not prepared to say there is not a great deal of truth in it—that it would be putting a very serious responsibility on one member of the Council—(hear, hear)—to occupy so important a position when a professional man's standing is brought in jeopardy. And they have brought up this further light, that they not only take the evidence but they report whether or not a certain charge has been proved ; and they claim that reporting this it is unfair to ask any one member of the profession to take a position of that kind and to report against his fellow practitioner that the charge alleged has been proved ; and we have not up to the present time been able to find one single man in our Council who would be willing to act as sole man in that capacity. Now, that is just enough to show that the Council has seriously considered this matter of obtaining a cheaper process. I quite agree that it would be a good thing if we could arrive at some process that would be very much simpler and very much cheaper, and I think the idea of appointing a committee is a good one but there is just another trouble in connection with that, and that is, no matter what conclusion that committee should arrive at no action can be taken upon it until legislation is secured in that line ; and we have no intention of seeking new legislation, so far as I know, at the present time, though perhaps the next year, or the year after, it might be sought. If you appoint

this committee and they understand they are to go to work and obtain this information within the present year, that means that that committee will be of necessity compelled to involve the Council in quite a bill of expense ; and I submit that just at the present time it is scarcely wise to assume anything that is a little indefinite that will necessarily involve the Council in quite an expense. And I think while that committee might be appointed, and while they might make it part of their duty to seek information during the year, and while every member of the Council might equally well exert himself to gain information through the year, yet I think it ought to be clearly understood that that committee should work in such a way that no responsibility shall be involved upon the Council between now and the next session of the Council ; I think a great deal of information might be got and put in a position to put before our Council at another year, without involving any great expense. If Dr. Sangster would divide his motion into two parts and eliminate that part which calls upon us to stop prosecutions, I would be prepared to support the other part, providing it was understood it was not to be an expensive committee during the present year. But if Dr. Sangster's motion is to stand as a whole, as it now exists, I for one will feel it my duty to vote against it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Mr. President, the suggestions made by Dr. Sangster, I think, are extremely valuable. I have not found the experience of the profession down my way quite in harmony with what Dr. Williams says it seems to him is general over the Province ; that is, that they are satisfied with what this committee is doing. That may be true ; I can only judge of my own locality. Personally I have felt that what the committee have done for the profession is nothing. I do not think it does us any good to expel any man from the profession, though we, of course, all rejoice in keeping our profession clean. But its great advantage to the public is trying to put a stop to a lot of charlatans and quacks practising upon the credulity and ignorance of the people, taking their money, and leaving patients very often a great deal worse than when they came into their hands ; in that light great and good work has been done by the committee. I think if, as Dr. Sangster suggests, we could convince the Attorney-General that this is a matter of public importance, that it is not so in evolving some plan whereby the public would be saved from the wrong-doing of those important to the profession as it is to the public generally, and get him to join with the Council whom they desire to reach, then I think a great deal of good would be accomplished for the public, and we would be relieved of responsibility that should not rest upon our shoulders. I agree with Dr. Williams' suggestion that the latter part of the resolution would be better to be left out. I do not think it would be well that it should go to the public that this committee is suspending its work for the coming year. I fancy it would just open the flood-gates for all the wrong and iniquity—(hear, hear,)—and probably do more harm than we can possibly conceive at the present moment. I would, therefore, suggest to my friend, Dr. Sangster, that he would withdraw the latter part of his motion and let the first part remain.

Dr. SANGSTER—I am perfectly willing to do that, but at the same time, if I can suggest, I would like the elected members of the Council to feel their constituents to obtain from them, as far as lies in their power, an expression of opinion between now and next year as to the effect from a professional standpoint of those public prosecutions. I am convinced that in many cases, if they make the inquiry, they will receive new light.

Dr. HENRY—In my section of the country there have been quite a number of prosecutions in the last few years ; and I do not know of any act of the Council that has given such universal satisfaction as putting a stop to the inroads of those travelling quacks. I gave notice of motion somewhat similar to Dr. Sangster's the other day, but as we were not going to have any committee, I thought perhaps it was wise not to press it. I feel, and I have felt for years, that the expense of the Discipline Committee has been very heavy indeed ; and if some means could be devised by which the expense in connection with it could be reduced, I think it would be a move in the right direction. I have nothing to suggest other than I believe if the number of that committee were reduced to one, and that each member of the territorial centres was to occupy a position, such as a coroner, to inquire into the facts and to report to this Council, as is now done by that committee (because they are not acting in the capacity of judges, but the facts are submitted to us and this Council judges), one man could get those facts and the men living in the locality where the offense has been committed could perhaps get them more expeditiously and with less expense, perhaps, than a committee that has to come from the far east and far west. I know the present prosecutor has done splendid work in my section of the country, and medical men in that section of the country would be very much put out indeed if we were to cease to carry on the prosecutions as we have done in the past. I will ask Dr. Sangster to leave that matter to the Discipline Committee, and let us ask them, with the kind assistance of any gentleman in Toronto, and Dr. Sangster, to confer. It seems to me like a motion of want of confidence in the Discipline Committee. (Cries of "No, no.")

Dr. BRITTON—I would ask that the motion as it exists now be read.

Dr. SANGSTER—In deference to the wish of the Council I ask to withdraw the clause spoken of.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think that if Dr. Sangster has asked to withdraw that, that part should be erased and his resolution allowed to go to the Council as he wishes it to go.

At the request of the President the Registrar read the whole resolution as follows :

Moved by Dr. Sangster, and seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that a committee of four members, namely, Drs. McLaughlin, Williams, Barrick and Campbell be appointed to consider the whole matter of Discipline Committee trials and public prosecutions, as to their cost, effect and mode of procedure, with a view to simplification and economy, without interference with their efficiency, and to confer with the Attorney-General, if thought advisable, as to the feasibility of assimilating our modes of procedure with those obtaining in the Law Society ; also that pending the report of this committee next year and the action of this Council there on all Discipline Committee trials and public prosecutions be in the meanwhile suspended."

Dr. SANGSTER—It is that last clause that I wish to withdraw ; and if I understand Dr. Williams and Dr. McLaughlin aright it will now refer only to Discipline Committee trials.

Dr. WILLIAMS—That was not exactly my understanding. My idea was that it should not interfere with Discipline trials or public prosecutions at all, but that both the Discipline Committee and the public prosecutor should use a very great deal of discretion in instituting prosecutions and should not institute them at all unless on grave offences.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I do not think we ever do other than that.

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. President and Gentlemen, so far as I am personally concerned, I would have no objection to this matter being fully enquired into. I am very doubtful as to whether or not the expenses of the Discipline Committee can be reduced ; I think that heretofore the records will show that the Discipline Committees of the various years have proceeded in a way that has shown their discretion and good judgment, and their desire to do what was right and in the least expensive fashion. Of course what Dr. Sangster says is quite true, that at the very best it costs this Council a great deal. And I know the prosecution of unregistered practitioners costs the Council a great deal ; perhaps this cannot be helped either. Hereafter, in the interest of the public, it may be necessary that we shall have to suffer some loss financially in that respect for the sake of protecting the public ; but the point I wish especially to call your attention to without dilating upon the subject is this : The Discipline Committee, as it exists to-day, includes two members of the former Discipline Committee. No doubt these gentlemen are better acquainted with the facts than any other two members in the Council, and I think that it would be easier for them, and we will have a more satisfactory return if the matter is left to the Discipline Committee ; and therefore I move in amendment, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the Discipline Committee consider whether or not it is possible to arrange a method whereby the cost of trials of members of the College charged with infamous conduct can be reduced without in any way interfering with the efficiency of such trials ; and further that the said committee shall report to this Council at its next session (1896) whether or not they can suggest any means of reducing the cost of public prosecutions of unregistered practitioners. It would be understood, of course, that they make full enquires ; and, of course, that includes the suggestion in Dr. Sangster's motion that they confer with the Attorney-General, if necessary. There is no limit to the scope of the enquiry which they may make ; they are to use their own judgment in that. I think, as a matter of expediency, it would be far better for the Discipline Committee to take this matter up.

The PRESIDENT—I might say before proceeding further on Dr. Sangster's original motion, that Dr. Sangster has asked the Council to allow him to erase the last clause of that resolution.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Read the motion and the amendment.

The PRESIDENT—I have not put the amendment yet.

Dr. BRITTON—My amendment is not an amendment to the original motion in toto. Before I moved the amendment I understood that it was the sense of this Council that Dr. Sangster should be allowed to withdraw the last clause of his motion. My amendment is an amendment to his motion as changed. I think that was understood.

The PRESIDENT—Yes. Is it the pleasure of the Council that Dr. Sangster erase the last clause of his motion ?

Leave granted to Dr. Sangster to erase the last clause.

At the request of the President, the Registrar read Dr. Sangster's original motion and also Dr. Britton's amendment.

Dr. REDDICK—As I understand Dr. Britton's amendment, I submit that it is hardly an amendment unless I have misunderstood the reading of it. Dr. Britton's amendment refers all the work to the Discipline Committee, which practically does away with Dr. Sangster's motion altogether.

The PRESIDENT—It is an amendment to the original motion, and is quite in order.

Dr. ARMOUR—Mr. President, I quite approve of Dr. Sangster's original motion as amended before the chair, but I disapprove altogether of Dr. Britton's amendment to place this matter in the hands of the Discipline Committee; it is practically asking the Discipline Committee to sit in judgment upon their own work, in a sense. If the Discipline Committee is not what it should be now we should not go to the Discipline Committee for the remedy, but rather to other members of the Council. It is quite possible, and I believe it is the fact (we have not heard from them yet) that the Discipline Committee are very well satisfied, and have been, with the way the work has been done, and by referring it to them I think no good result can be expected. With regard to the addition which Dr. Britton adds to Dr. Sangster's motion in reference to the curtailing of the expenses in connection with prosecutions, that feature is all right, and when the Finance Committee's report is brought down, it will be seen that action has been taken with that object in view. With regard to these expenses, I would like to call your attention to them. We will take the prosecution of illegal practitioners, not the Discipline Committee's work; take the three years before the present prosecutor was employed and compare them with the three years since he has been employed, commencing at 1889-90; in addition to the salary to the prosecutor the entire cost to the Council of prosecution was \$270.62; in 1890-91 the Council had a balance in their favor, from fines, of \$10.79. It only cost the Council about \$590 for prosecutions in 1890-91. In 1891-92 in addition to the salary there was \$157.67 expended. Now we come to the condition of affairs under the present prosecutor. When he was appointed it was expected that while lowering the salary from the \$600 to \$400, it was going to result in economy in his department of the Council, but the results show the opposite to have been the effect. 1892-93 (the first year), in addition to the prosecutor's salary of \$400, it cost the Council \$400.47; that is \$800.47; then, in 1893-4, in addition to the salary, it cost the Council \$713.72; in 1894-5 it cost the Council, in addition to the salary, \$994.02. You will see it is increasing year by year. Now, Mr. President, I think the Council has given no authority for the payment of most of this sum. I was unable to find in my investigations of the accounts, that any authority had been given to allow the prosecutor for his ordinary prosecutions, but only on appeals. The general expenses have been about the same all through, but there has been a great falling off from fines in the last three years and that is how this increased expense has occurred. Now, in the undertaking of Mr. Wasson to do this work this clause appears—it is not a contract, but he made an offer and his offer was accepted,—this is the offer, that as the ordinary prosecutions should be paid from the fines entirely, he says: "I shall be pleased to undertake the work of prosecutor for the sum of \$400 per year, in addition to my present salary as caretaker, and that all fines be paid to and become the property of the College, and that they pay my expenses therefrom." They have not paid his expenses therefrom, but they have drawn on the funds of the Council to pay those expenses, so far as I can ascertain, without the authority of the Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I rise to a point of order. I would like to have the chair rule whether or not the appointment of a public prosecutor, and the cost thereof, is legitimately before this Council, or whether or not that subject will come up under the Finance Committee's report? As, I understand, the business now before the Council is to appoint a committee for a special purpose, and there are two propositions; one is that it shall be done by the present standing committee, and the other by a special committee. And I understand that this question, as to the public prosecutor, comes up under the Finance Committee's report, and that, therefore, it is now out of order.

The PRESIDENT—I rule that Dr. Armour's remarks are out of order.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I rise to a point of order. The resolution of Dr. Sangster speaks about public prosecutions. The question before us is, Does Dr. Sangster's motion not give to this Council an opportunity of restricting the expenditure? My friend, Dr. Armour, is pointing out that under the present regime—

The PRESIDENT—State your point of order.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am trying to make my technical point of order. It is this—the amendment proposed by Dr. Britton asked the Discipline Committee to deal with this matter. Under the Discipline Committee and the former regime the expenses of the prosecutor have gone from \$200 up to \$900, or something like that. Dr. Sangster proposes a committee to deal with this whole matter, and try to cut the expenses down, therefore I submit that the argument of my friend, Dr. Armour, is in order.

The PRESIDENT—I have ruled it out of order.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I appeal to the Council. I would like to see the Council committed to this resolution.

Dr. BRAY—This matter was referred to the Finance Committee, and it was taken up by them and is in their report. Dr. Armour suggested that it be embodied in that report, and he went over that in the Finance Committee, and when that report comes up then will be the proper time to talk about it.

The PRESIDENT—That is one reason why I rule this out of order. The Council has heard that Dr. McLaughlin appeals from the ruling of the chair. Is it the pleasure of this Council that the ruling of the chair be sustained?

On the appeal the ruling of the chair was sustained.

Dr. ROGERS—I would like to speak on the amendment, of which I am the seconder, to Dr. Sangster's motion. I congratulate the Council in sustaining the chair. I think there have been some arguments used, perhaps of great value in both ways, but one of the strongest arguments, I take it, which can be advanced at this session of the Council against appointing a special committee for any purpose is the question of expense. Many of our members have come to this Council loaded up with arguments and with statements, claiming that economy should be the rule of guidance for this Council, and the very first thing they do is to move a resolution appointing a special committee which would mean several hundred dollars cost to this Council. The Discipline Committee, on the other hand, are a standing committee; they have this work to do, and at their leisure moments, when they are holding a trial, they can consider this very matter, and investigate it, and therefore it will not add probably one dollar, or, at the most, a very few dollars, to the cost. Now, I take it that we are going backwards instead of forwards. We assume that the Legislature in 1887, when this matter came before them, were a lot of incapables; we assume that this Council, at that time, did not present all the facts before them; we assume that the Honorable Mr. Mowat, at that time, did not know the constitution under which the trials are being held by the medical profession. Now, I think that is a great deal to assume; I think there is no doubt but that the Legislature, at that time, were quite aware of the whole arrangement whereby members of the medical profession were stricken off the rolls; they were quite aware of all the facts. Why then go back and ask them to reconsider this matter? The fact of the matter is this, that when the medical profession went to the Legislature, in 1887, to get power to erase a member's name from the rolls of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, they were asking for a very extraordinary power, in a medical sense, and the Legislature naturally and correctly environed that power by every means which would prevent them from doing a wrong. They said you must have a committee of five, a quorum of which shall be three. To do what? To investigate the charges against a brother practitioner. We will not allow one—we will not allow two—to go forward and hold trials, and let it be put broadcast that this or that man is guilty of disgraceful conduct. For that reason, I take it, when the professional life of a brother practitioner is at stake, we can do nothing else but have at least three members of the profession who will hold that trial. And I am satisfied of this, after inquiry and consultation with the Premier of Ontario, and inquiry from several members of the Government, that the Legislature would not think for a moment to reduce the number of members of that committee. They hold it is a very extraordinary power. Mr. Meredith opposed it at that time, and a great many members of the Legislature, and it was granted with a great deal of reluctance, in the first place, and they would not think of reducing the number of members of that committee. I want to draw your attention to one point. He who introduced the original motion, Dr. Sangster, said that he was not aware—he did not know whether these prosecutions had been accepted by the profession, or not. He did not know but what they were good. They might be bad, but he was not aware; but at the very end of his resolution—

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise to a point of order. I said nothing of the kind. I am being misrepresented by the member speaking.

Dr. ROGERS—I will quote the exact words of Dr. Sangster: "Prosecutions may be commendable," but he does not know. These are the exact words.

Dr. SANGSTER—I said my own mind was not quite made up on the subject. That from the single prosecution that had taken place in my own neighborhood I was convinced that their effect upon the profession was bad.

Dr. ROGERS—That means the same as I have stated. I am not wishing to mis-quote Dr. Sangster.

Dr. SANGSTER—You undertook to quote the very words I used.

Dr. ROGERS—I say you stated you were not sure whether the prosecutions were a thing that ought to continue or not. That was about the substance as I understood it. Now, in the very last sentence of his resolution he says (although he has stated he does not know that they have done good), "We will suspend them for a year until we hear a report." Although the whole profession may be anxious to have them continue, he proposes that they shall be suspended for a whole year.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. Sangster has withdrawn that.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Sangster has withdrawn that; that is not in there.

Dr. ROGERS—In regard to the amendment, I have to say that I think we have had Discipline Committees for the last three or four or five years which have given the greatest satisfaction, not only to this Council, but I have failed yet to hear of a member of the profession outside of this Council who has not been satisfied with the reports and the work

of that committee. I think there has not been a piece of work done for this Council which has given more satisfaction to the profession than the work of our Discipline Committee. I think that it would be a safe way out of this matter to have the Discipline Committee investigate the cost, and everything else, appertaining to this matter, and, if possible, suggest some means whereby their expenses could be reduced. I know the expense is great, and I know the good is great; and I think the practitioners of medicine of Ontario are prepared to pay the cost of these disciplinary trials if you go on with the work. I have, therefore, great pleasure in hoping that the members of this Council will leave this work in the hands of the Discipline Committee, to report at the next session, and we will then have a report which we can act on.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The whole question now before the Council is the personnel of the committee to whom this matter shall be referred. The Council is all agreed; there is no question whatever as to the fact that it has been expensive in the past. Individual members of the Council doubt whether the expense has been justified. On that point I think the majority of the profession will say that any expense almost is justified. But we are all agreed that it has been a very expensive affair, and we are all quite willing, I think, that there should be inquiry as to whether the expense can be reduced. The simple matter is, who shall make the investigation? If you appoint a special committee, the committee cannot make any investigation that will be worth anything without costing the Council money, while if you refer it simply to the three members who constitute the Discipline Committee, they can make the investigation, and they can procure all the information without expense to the Council, and I do not consider that it is a reflection on the Discipline Committee at all.

Dr. BRAY—Not at all.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Because it does not say, and no member of the Council says, that any member of the Discipline Committee has been extravagant, the only thing that any of us will say is, that under the system expenses are incurred. Members of the Discipline Committee are as competent as any of us can be to recommend or make any suggestion by which their work can be simplified and economized, and while doing that they can also consider the other matter. I am inclined, therefore, to support the amendment, for it simply says that a certain three persons shall report to this Council, instead of a certain four persons named in the original motion; and as I am one of the four named in the original motion, I can hardly say that I, for myself, would much prefer that the three referred to in the amendment would look after it than that I should have anything to do with it.

Dr. MOORE—I am not going to discuss this question at all, but there are some remarks that fell from Dr. Armour—I do not know whether he intended them or not—and I want to know if Dr. Armour intended to throw out the gratuitous insult to the committee that they would act dishonestly or dishonorably, and not in the interests of this Council, simply because they were on the Discipline Committee? I want to know if Dr. Armour thinks the members of the Discipline Committee have not the interests of this Council quite as much at heart as the other members have? Probably Dr. Armour did not intend what he said, but it will look bad on paper in cold type; he said that nothing good could be expected from them because they would sit in judgment upon their own acts. They would not be sitting in judgment upon their own acts. I understand they would simply be there to do what they thought in the best interests of the Council; to economize as much as possible, and to do all they could to cheapen the mode and means of dealing with and prosecuting offenders. I wish to say for the information of the new members of the Council that the Discipline Committee originally consisted of five members, and for the purposes of economy the number was reduced to three.

Dr. ARMOUR—I think I did not make any statement at all to the effect that nothing good could come from this committee. I think that should not be, and cannot be reasonably inferred from what I did say. I said, in effect, that the committee, so far as I knew, were satisfied with the present arrangement, and that they were doing good work, and that if a change was desirable, that change could be matured better outside of the committee than inside of it.

Dr. BRAY—And Dr. Armour also said we could not expect any change from that committee.

Dr. MOORE—He said more than that; he said we could not expect any advantage.

Dr. LUTON—I would suggest that as a matter in dispute here is a matter that is very serious, the stenographer should read what Dr. Armour did say.

The stenographer read from Dr. Armour's address as follows:

"I disapprove altogether of Dr. Britton's amendment to place this matter in the hands of the Discipline Committee; it is practically asking the Discipline Committee to sit in judgment upon their work in a sense. If the Discipline Committee is not what it should be now, we should not go to the Discipline Committee for the remedy, but rather to other members of the Council. It is quite possible, and I believe it is the fact (we have not

heard from them yet) that the Discipline Committee are very well satisfied, and have been, with the way the work has been done, and by referring it to them I think no good result can be expected."

Dr. BRAY—I would like to ask Dr. Armour if the Discipline Committee is not what it should be now.

Dr. ARMOUR—I did not refer to them in a personal way at all; it was the plan of the Discipline Committee as it is now, not the personnel.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Armour, did you intend an insult to that committee or to the members of it?

Dr. ARMOUR—No, not at all; that should not be inferred from what I said.

Dr. LOGAN—I wish to say a few words in reference to this amendment. I wish to say that I am quite in accord with the object that Dr. Sangster has in this matter; that is to say, his object is to, if possible, lessen the expenditure by the Council in reference to this committee, and I am fully in accord with that. I have been alive to the fact that this committee has been the most expensive committee the Council ever had, but I am also alive to the fact, and I know it very well, that we on that committee have endeavored to keep these expenses within the lowest possible limit, and if the expenses are large it is because the necessity arose, and we had to meet that necessity; we could not avoid it, it has been impossible for us to avoid it. I am also somewhat in favor of this amendment of Dr. Britton's. As far as the committee is concerned, I think we can do this work in addition to the work we are doing. We have, for instance, to consult a lawyer as a rule, and that would give us access to the lawyer without any additional expense when we are travelling; and as we will probably have some cases in Toronto, that give us access to the members of the Government, if we wish to consult the Government. Upon the whole, although it is additional work for the committee to do, as far as I am concerned I am willing to do all that we can do in carrying out the object that Dr. Sangster has in view, and that without his committee at all. I think that our committee could, without adding very much to our present work, and with very little additional expense, accomplish all that Dr. Sangster wishes to do.

Dr. MOORE—None?

Dr. LOGAN—Hardly any, anyway.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am sorry there has been such a long discussion upon a matter that involves so little.

Dr. MOORE—That's a fact.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The whole question is, the personnel of the committee. Personally I do not want to be put on it; but the question is this, we have a Discipline Committee who have been working for a long time on this matter, and it looks as if the expenditure were very high. I do not accuse them of spending a cent that should not be spent, but the profession throughout the Province think that the expense of this committee has been very high. Surely it has been the duty of that Discipline Committee to keep that expenditure down, and to do everything they possibly could do to accomplish this, and I submit that it looks a little strange that a committee whose expenditure to the profession seems high—I don't say unjustly high, but high—should say, we will take this matter into consideration and see what we can do better. Without making an offensive comparison, it looks like a person saying I will be counsel and jury and judge in this case—I am not putting that offensively, it is only a comparison. Were I on that committee I would not consent to sit upon it in regard to this matter, because I would say, and ought to say, for the past I have done the best I could, and if any other members of the Council think they can do better let them take hold of it. But if this committee thinks it is all right I don't care. I do not care which is done so long as we reach the conclusion we want. But so far as the expenditure is concerned it will take a number of hours for one committee to sit upon it, whether the Discipline Committee or the other, and in either event it will involve expenditure. I do not think the difference amounts to anything in the comparison.

Dr. BRAY—I feel a little delicacy in speaking of this matter at all; but I want to say that personally, as a member of the Discipline Committee, I would rather this duty should be relegated to somebody else. I want to speak from the point of economy. There have been many schemes suggested to curtail the expenses of the committee; it has been talked of a great many times. There have been commissioners and other ways talked of, but I ask you is there a commissioner that will sit and listen and consider and weigh, and take that amount of evidence that we did in the case that came before the Council at this session, for example, in four or five hours, as we did? Will he not take four or five days to do that? (Hear, hear.) I say that we have as a Discipline Committee—not speaking for myself at all, but for the whole committee—endeavored to use the means and money placed at our disposal by this Council in the very best manner possible. We have tried in every way to shorten up these trials; we have sat at night and done everything possible, as the stenographer very well knows, and he has grumbled at having had to work so hard, as the solicitors have also

grumbled to cut things short. Look at this mass of evidence taken in the Rose case, and tell me if there is any commissioner who will take that in three or four hours, as we did. I do not want to be on this committee at all; I would rather somebody else would be on it. I recognize the expense the Discipline Committee has been to the Council, and also I recognize the good it has done to the public and to the profession—more good to the public than to the profession. I quite agree with the motion of Dr. Sangster, or anybody else, and if there can be a means devised to lessen the expense, I am heart and soul with it, and I think the object of this motion is a good one. But I want to justify the late members of the Discipline Committee, and I do not like to have any reflection cast on them or to hear it said that no good can be expected from them, or something to that effect, for that committee has acted honestly, and has worked hard in the interests of the Council and of the profession, and the interests of the public. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. MACHELL—I have only a word or two to say. As far as I can make out, Dr. Sangster's motion merely means a change in the system or method; it is not the personnel of the Discipline Committee.

Dr. BRAY—I am aware of that.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There has not been a suggestion that there is anything wrong with the committee.

Dr. MACHELL—Some of the members seem to take it rather to heart. I do not think it is intended in that way or should be looked at in that way. I have only this to suggest, that Dr. Bray's name be added to Dr. Sangster's committee.

Dr. BRAY—No; I do not wish to be on the committee.

Dr. MACHELL—I think Dr. Bray should be able to give valuable information.

Dr. BRAY—If I am not fit to sit on one committee in judgment on myself, I am not fit to sit on another.

Dr. SANGSTER—I merely wish to disclaim, on my part, any intention of reflecting upon the work of the Discipline Committee—nothing could be further from my mind than that. I got up to make a simple proposition, that a committee should be appointed to look into the matter, in order to draft, if possible, or to suggest to this Council a more economical and simpler mode of procedure both in regard to our Discipline Committee trials and our public prosecutions. I did not suppose when I got up that that was going to be a point of contention such as it has proved in this Council. When it was suggested that a part of the resolution, that I thought at first was not material, should be eliminated, I at once agreed with that suggestion, and eliminated it. The amendment and my motion both mean the same thing: they mean that the investigation shall proceed, and it is as has been stated, just a question of the personnel of the two committees; one member of the Council got up and with a specious effect—I won't say theatrical—tried to make it appear that the only object was to increase the expense of this Council. Now, I suppose, if your Discipline Committee sit a certain number of hours on that subject, they will charge for those hours; and I presume if the other committee sat the same number of hours, they would be entitled to charge for them. I did not think when I made the suggestion it would involve any expense at all, and I do not think, even if the special committee be appointed, it will involve any expense at all; I imagine the matter might be done by correspondence, and not at meetings in this—

Dr. Barrick rose as if to speak.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—Mr. President, you suggested, before we commenced the discussion at all, that after the Council had considered the matter, and the mover had had an opportunity to reply, that that should be the end of the discussion. I think we are all prepared to vote, and I do not think we ought to take another minute in discussing this matter.

The PRESIDENT—You are quite right, Dr. Rosebrugh, but we will permit Dr. Barrick to say a word.

Dr. BARRICK—We have before us three facts: The first fact is that we have too much expense in connection with the Discipline Committee and the prosecutions; secondly, we have the machinery under which that Discipline Committee acts; and thirdly, we have the Discipline Committee itself. I am certain that there is no one here that will put the blame of that expense upon the Discipline Committee, but we may say the machinery is wrong, the machinery is too expensive; we have given to this committee a machinery which is too cumbersome and too expensive and we wish to give them a better machinery;—(hear, hear)—and surely, if I was on that committee that was acting and working by machinery that was too cumbersome and too expensive, I would be only too glad to have the body that appointed me make the machinery less expensive. It is the machinery that we complain of. I am sorry that anything has been said that would reflect at all upon that committee. That was not the object of the motion. It was not the object of those who were concerned in improving this machinery to cast the slightest reflection upon any member of that committee. These men have worked for years with this cumbersome machinery, and they have turned out good work for us, and we ought to give them good machinery, and if they turned out

good work with bad machinery, let them see what they can turn out when they have better machinery.

Dr. MOORE—The machinery given to the Discipline Committee is not given to them, as I understand it, by this Council at all. It is given to them by the Legislature, and you will have to go to the Legislature to change your machinery.

Dr. ROOME—Dr. Barrick has expressed pretty much the views I intended to advance when I attempted to rise a short time ago. There should not be any fault particularly found with this resolution. I have not found a gentleman spoken to who has spoken disrespectfully of the choice made of this committee in years gone by. The committees seem to have done their duty, and to have done it as economically as it could have been done, or else we, looking over the books, would have found some charges against them, but there have been none mentioned, and therefore no fault can be found. We notice, by the statement made by Dr. Armour, that this committee has been expensive and growing in expense, but not beyond what is necessary, and if we can devise any means by which this expenditure could be lessened it would be certainly in the interests of the profession. If we cannot devise any means, this committee should go on as they are now doing, and we must all admit that they are doing good work. The only thing I would suggest in reference to this committee being appointed, is that no expense should be involved on this Council by the transaction of the business of this committee. If they are going to discuss this and put additional expense on, I must vote against it. I cannot see very much in the amendment to this motion. If the committee have, as we believe they have, done right, there can be no suggestion that they can make. I must vote against the amendment, and if you add to the original motion that "no expense shall be added by this committee," I shall vote for the original motion.

Dr. BRITTON—As mover of the amendment I have, I think, a right to say a word or two. The Discipline Committee has had a good deal of opportunity of inquiring into the style of the machinery, as to whether or not it is too cumbrous, as to whether or not it is of the best kind for the purpose. At least, two members of the present committee have; and that Discipline Committee, I still say, is the best qualified to bring us the information which we desire to get; and besides that, the Discipline Committee is more or less in touch with the solicitor of this Council. They have, on various occasions, on all occasions of prosecutions, to confer with him, and it is a very easy matter to ask his opinion as to certain legal points that may come up. Further than that, as I said before, they must meet when a case is to be tried—they live great distances apart—and their expenses must be paid, and rightly so. I doubt very much the possibility of a special committee being able to confer satisfactorily and to come to anything like a reasonable conclusion regarding this matter without inquiring thoroughly into it, and not only after inquiring thoroughly into it but then personally meeting together; and I for one, as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, believe that I am in honor bound not to expect any member of this Council to go upon a committee and to do the work that is to be done on that committee gratuitously. (Hear, hear.) I will say this much, too—I will be open and frank and above board—that were I one of the four members mentioned I would not fall in line with the suggestion that has been made; but I would say, Mr. President, if I am to be appointed a member of that committee it is because it is the feeling of the Council that I am qualified to discharge my duties as a member of that committee, and we all know that work for which nothing is paid is generally not done quite so well as that for which there is remuneration;—(hear, hear)—we, as practitioners of medicine, can all testify to that fact. I think this Council would have no right to ask any special committee or any standing committee to do this work and to do it gratuitously. I think, too, we have a right to expect that members of a committee will have as much the interests of the Council at heart as any other members of the Council, and that they will go the wise way about their duty; that whether the Discipline Committee be appointed to do this work or the special committee named be appointed to do this work, the individual members of the committee will seek all the information they can possibly get, and they will be in a position when they meet, to confer in a short space of time and to arrive at a conclusion as to what they shall recommend to this Council; and, as I have already said, the conferences of the Discipline Committee concerning the matter could take place when that committee has already met for the purpose of investigating charges that may be preferred against a medical practitioner and there would be no expense in connection with it. It would simply require an hour or so of conversation, provided each individual member had made all the inquiries that he should prior to that time, and I think we have a right to expect. I have no doubt each member will, as fully as possible, inform himself privately before he meets the other members of the committee, in order to shorten the time of sitting of that committee.

Dr. HENRY—Is it understood then as to both those committees named that there is going to be no expense in connection with the performance of their work?

Dr. DICKSON—It has been suggested but it is not understood.

The PRESIDENT—There is nothing in writing to that effect ; I will ask the Registrar to read the original motion and read the amendment.

The Registrar read the original motion and the amendment.

The President then put the amendment and on a vote having been taken declared it carried.

Dr. ARMOUR—I ask that the yeas and nays be taken on the amendment.

The Registrar took the yeas and nays as follows :

Yeas : Drs. Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Moore, Moorhouse, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Thorburn.

Nays : Armour, Barrick, Graham, Hanly, Machell, McLaughlin, Reddick, Roome, Sangster, Shaw, Thornton, Williams.

Yeas, 17 ; nays, 12.

On motion of Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Brock, the Council adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, to meet again at 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1895.

Medical Council met, in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The President in the chair, called the Council to order.

The Registrar called the roll, and the following members were present : Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton and Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Registrar, and confirmed and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

COMMUNICATIONS.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

INQUIRIES.

Dr. SANGSTER—I would like to inquire with reference to letters received here yesterday from Mr. Osler and from the manager of the bank with which this Council is doing business. I would like a little information as to those letters. I thought at first that Mr. Osler's opinion had been given without being solicited. I would like to know whether that letter of advice received yesterday from Mr. Osler involves the payment of a fee from this Council to Mr. Osler in his capacity as solicitor ?

The PRESIDENT—I may say, Dr. Sangster, that we always expect to pay for the advice of Mr. Osler whenever it is asked for. He is our solicitor, and I presume that this Council will pay for it.

Dr. SANGSTER—Then, I have this further to say : I believe that by resolution of the Council, the President and some officers of the Council are authorized to consult the solicitor on matters of law. I submit that nothing in that letter is a matter of law ; it is a little gratuitous advice given to this Council as to how we should conduct our business ; and I think Mr. Osler stepped outside his functions in offering any advice of that kind to this Council ; and I think if that advice was sought by any officer of this Council it was sought without the authority of the Council.

The PRESIDENT—Ever since I have been in the Council it has been customary for the President to ask the advice of our solicitor ; and sometimes a committee has been instructed to ask his advice, or the Registrar has been directed to ask his advice ; and Mr. Osler's bills have always been paid. I am just in this position to-day, that if this Council says that I must pay out of my own pocket for this advice I presume I shall have to do so.

Dr. SANGSTER—That is all I wanted to know. It struck me it was *ultra vires* on your part to ask advice of that kind, because it certainly is not legal advice. It is merely an expression of opinion from the solicitor as to what course this Council should pursue ; it is a statement from the solicitor excusing the assessment of the annual fee and advising its further continuance.

The PRESIDENT—This is an official letter from Mr. Osler ; it is not addressed to me personally, but is addressed to W. T. Harris, President of the Ontario Medical Council ; therefore, it is official, and it is Mr. Osler's advice to me and to this Council.

Dr. SANGSTER—I do not doubt that at all. I spoke merely as to the propriety of asking advice that it was not competent for the solicitor to give, and that it was quite competent for this Council to do without. I have another question to ask. I notice in the public press a letter from the manager, or some manager, of a bank with which this Council has been doing financial business. In that letter that manager presumes to tell this Council how it ought to raise funds for certain purposes. I want to ask whether that letter was solicited on the part of any member or officer of this Council, or whether it was the spontaneous offering of the manager of the bank?

The PRESIDENT—In order to inform you, I shall read the letter, and from the letter I think you may gather that he came before the Finance Committee. The letter is addressed to W. T. Harris, President of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, and it says: “Referring to my interview with your Finance Committee, a few days ago”—shall I read the rest?

Dr. SANGSTER—No.

The PRESIDENT—He came before the committee, and this is his advice.

Dr. SANGSTER—He states it was with the distinct understanding that the assessment should be carried on that this money was loaned. Is he right in that statement; or did the Finance Committee, or any member of the Finance Committee—

The PRESIDENT—I shall ask the chairman of the Finance Committee to answer you.

Dr. THORBURN—I do not know how that letter came, but I have one in my possession which I got from the manager. We had a meeting, and we asked Mr. Rice to come over and talk with us. He came, and he made certain propositions. His first proposition I have referred to in the report; it was, that he would advance the money to us, but he would hold us each individually and collectively responsible. We said we could not think of that, that we were not working for ourselves but for the whole profession. Then he said, “What security have you?” Among other things we referred him to the assessment, that we would probably have that law in force. He said, “With that understanding I will advance the money.” When we were preparing the report one of the members took exception to it, and he said he did not so understand it. The other four members were unanimous in their opinion of what his expressions were, and in consequence of that doubt on the part of one I made it my duty during an interval between sessions to ask Mr. Rice what he did say, and what he did understand; and he wrote me a letter which I have now in my possession, and which I showed to the gentleman who dissented from us. I do not know anything about the letter to the President. I had no communication, verbally, or in any other way, with the manager except what we had in the committee-room and to-day.

The PRESIDENT—Is that satisfactory, Dr. Sangster?

Dr. SANGSTER—Yes.

Dr. BROCK—As a member of the Finance Committee, I may state that I personally have had no communication with anybody but in the Finance Committee-room on this question.

Dr. ARMOUR—Might I say a word to that.

The PRESIDENT—It is not a matter for discussion. Dr. Sangster says it has been satisfactorily answered.

Dr. SANGSTER—I object to the word “satisfactorily.” It has been answered.

Dr. ARMOUR—It has been answered. But two of the members of the Finance Committee have made an explanation, and I would like to say a word or two to that.

Dr. ROGERS—There is nothing before the chair.

The PRESIDENT—I will permit Dr. Armour’s explanation.

Dr. ARMOUR—What Dr. Thorburn says—

The PRESIDENT—This matter is not open for discussion; just make your statement.

Dr. ARMOUR—My statement is this; if you will allow me to give my impression about this matter—

The PRESIDENT—No; that will come up in the Finance Committee report.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. Thorburn presented the Finance Committee’s report.

Toronto, June 25th, 1895.

To the President and Members of the Ontario Medical Council:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Finance beg leave to submit the following report:

We have examined the books, accounts, vouchers, and all papers submitted to us, and have compared them with the Financial Statement of the Treasurer, and have pleasure in reporting that, after careful consideration of the same, we find everything to be correct and in good order.

1. We recommend that in future all cheques shall be signed by the Treasurer and Chairman of the Finance Committee.

2. In order that the Council may receive a continuance of the accommodation from the Bank, we recommend the re-imposing of the annual assessment. By the collection of outstanding liabilities we can meet all claims, but the prompt payment of the annual fee is an absolute necessity to enable us to meet satisfactorily accrued and accruing obligations.

3. In reference to the payment of our Prosecutor, that the salary be \$600.00 per year, and that all expenses for prosecuting irregular practitioners be paid by him from fines imposed except in cases of appeal, and that the prosecutor, before proceeding with any appeals must receive the approval of the President and Registrar. (a) The account of Rolph, Smith & Co., for printing diplomas and cases, \$111.00, certified by Registrar as correct, be paid. (b) Your Committee also took into consideration a letter from Solicitor B. B. Osler, Esq., *re* collection of assessment, which we have already referred to in a previous clause of our report. (c) We also took into consideration the communication from Mr. O. F. Rice, of Yonge Street Branch of the Imperial Bank *re* security for loans from bank. This matter has also been referred to in our report. (d) The communication from Pearson Bros., Real Estate Agent, also one from Miss Cox, Secretary of Joint Committee on Church Building, has already been referred to in the Building Committee's report for your consideration. (e) We suggest that accounts of the various disbursements be kept in separate columns. (f) We also would suggest the expediency of holding all examinations in Toronto, thereby reducing the expenditure by \$350.00.

4. We have considered the petitions referred to us, and recommend as follows: (a) That the request of Mr. Code, of Smith's Falls, who asks for a return of his matriculation fee, be not granted. (b) That the petition in favor of Mr. E. W. Harding, signed by Drs. Dafoe, Sutton, Baird, and the Board of Health of Wallacetown Township, asking for return of fine and the privilege of being allowed to practice without registration, be not granted. (c) That the application of Mr. A. E. Johnston, of Smith's Falls, to have his matriculation fee returned, or transferred to Trinity Medical College, be not granted. (d) That the request of Mr. C. T. Morrison, of London, asking for return of matriculation fee, be not granted. (e) That the account of Solicitor B. B. Osler, for services rendered to date, \$277.79, certified by the Registrar as correct, be paid. (f) That Dr. Fife Fowler's account, for acting as Deputy Registrar at Kingston examinations, \$40.00, be paid.

5. We append the Financial Statement :

<i>Assets.</i>	
Building and site.....	\$100,000 00
Assessment dues unpaid to 31st December, 1892.....	7,000 00
Assessment dues, if levied for years 1893, 1894 and 1895, at \$2.00 each upon 2,500 members.....	15,000 00
Council Chamber and Office furniture, carpets, chandeliers, Examination Hall desks and chairs, examination ap- paratus.....	3,000 00
Cash in Bank 25th June, 1895.....	1,035 62
	<hr/>
	\$126,535 62

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Mortgage on Building.....	\$60,000 00
Notes in Bank now due.....	7,000 00
Estimated cost of present session.....	5,000 00
Accounts ordered to be paid, say.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$72,500 00
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of College.....	\$54,035 62

6. Appended hereto are the reports of the Treasurer and Auditor employed by your Committee, which speak for themselves. We also place before you an estimate of the expenses and some calculations which this Committee feel it their duty to present to the Council.

7. The annual assessment being suspended by the Ontario Legislature the income has naturally lessened. The Manager of the Yonge Street Branch of the Imperial Bank requested, before advancing any more money, or before carrying on our account, that the members of this Council should individually and collectively become responsible to the bank. We ventured to express an opinion, that it was quite possible this Council would re-impose the annual fee and collect past dues, in which case our financial condition would be

so improved that we might be able in a very short time to meet all liabilities. This appeared to be quite satisfactory to the Manager, and we believe we may inform the Council that all funds required for present liabilities can be obtained.

8. We now proceed to give the opinion of this Committee on the present condition and future prospects of this College financially. Previous to the erection of our Building we found it almost impossible to secure suitable premises for holding the meetings of the Council, and more especially for our spring and fall examinations; therefore the Council decided to erect the present building, which is so admirably adapted for the purposes of the Council, and we think it desirable to inform the Council that the resources and means of the profession and Council are sufficient to enable us to retain the building; but if, upon further consideration, it be found advisable to dispose of the building, it should be done at such a time as, in the best judgment of those qualified to advise us upon the subject, will secure the best price.

9. The Committee have carefully considered the question of disposing of the building, and are of the opinion that, if necessary to do so, the present time is inopportune. We are encouraged to hope that in the near future there will be a substantial increase in the value of property, especially in this locality. We append, as usual, the statement *re* building, etc., and other communications referred to your Committee.

JAMES THORBURN, *Chairman.*

Return of Receipts and Maintenance of Building.

Item No. 1—

Site cost	\$13,000 00
New building	75,046 54
Total	\$88,046 54
Less material in old building	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$87,946 54

Item No. 2—

Paid on building and site up to June 25th, 1895	\$28,146 54
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Item No. 3—

Mortgage principal	\$60,000 00
Interest since May 1st, 1895, to June 25th	453 00
	<hr/>
Amount of principal and interest due this June 25th, 1895 ...	\$60,453 00

Item No. 4—Rents received :

Rent for 1888-89 from September to June	\$1,853 45
“ “ 1889-90 “ June “ “	3,888 91
“ “ 1890-91 “ “ “ “	4,090 72
“ “ 1891-92 “ “ “ “	4,097 34
“ “ 1892-93 “ “ “ “	3,618 21
“ “ 1893-94 “ “ “ “	3,216 58
“ “ 1894-95 “ “ “ “	2,817 07

Cost of maintenance :

Maintenance 1888-89 from September to June	\$1,930 36
“ 1889-90 “ June “ “	3,317 14
“ 1890-91 “ “ “ “	3,817 48
“ 1891-92 “ “ “ “	4,510 03
“ 1892-93 “ “ “ “	3,490 36
“ 1893-94 “ “ “ “	3,748 41
“ 1894-95 “ “ “ “	4,021 84

The portion of the building occupied by the Council is not considered in above return, and is estimated to be worth \$2,000.00 per annum.

Dr. James Thorburn, Finance Committee of Medical Council, Toronto, Ont. :

SIR,—I have audited the statement of the Treasurer of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for the year ending 11th inst., and find all expenditures duly vouched and the vouchers therefor in excellent order. Receipts are in accordance with the showing of the Registrar's books. Payments are made by cheque signed by the Treasurer, and not countersigned by any other officer, as is customary in similar corporations; but all payments

have been authorized by the President, with the exception of the accounts of the examiners, the only authority for which appearing upon the voucher is the certificate of each examiner to his own account. I herewith submit a summary of the year's transactions.

W. H. CROSS, *Auditor*.

Toronto, June 14th, 1895.

Treasurer's Report for the year ending June 11th, 1895 :

Receipts.

1894. June 12th.	
Balance on hand	\$315 37
Registration fees	1,284 00
Assessment dues	6 00
Fines on persons practising illegally	445 00
Fees for professional examination in Fall	1,180 00
“ “ “ “ “ Spring	9,342 00
Temporary loans, Imperial Bank	29,600 90
New building rents collected	2,817 07
Refunded by Dr. Pyne, small balance due Council, see June 11th, 1894	0 20
Refunded by Treasurer, being discount on water bill not allowed on account of delayed payment	91 25
ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL, balance of stenographer's account for last year refunded	24 50
ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL, stenographer's account for this year refunded	95 40
Total receipts	\$45,201 69

One registration fee, \$20, received and not deposited in Imperial Bank.

The balance shown should be \$1,035.62, viz. :

Cash in bank	1,015 62
In Treasurer's hands	20 00
	\$1,035 62

A. CROSS, *Auditor*.

Balance as per statement	1,015 62
Balance as per bank-book	1,340 36
Deduct cheques out	324 74
	\$1,015 62

Expenditure.

Council meeting expenses	\$1,963 00
Treasurer's salary, including amount short last year	400 04
Official Prosecutor's salary “ “	400 04
Registrar's salary	1,800 00
Legal expenses <i>re</i> Discipline Committee (McCarthy, Osler & Co.)	166 96
Legal expenses <i>re</i> Insurance, and other business	122 66
Repaid Treasurer, by Order of Council (being discount water rate last year)	16 45
Fees returned to candidates	90 00
Registrar's office supplies and expenses	190 80
Treasurer's “ “	10 70
Printing	75 90
Committee <i>re</i> Discipline expenses	637 86
Expenses of holding professional examinations in fall	674 50
“ “ “ “ “ in spring	2,084 00
“ “ Medical Council elections	346 15
Prosecuting illegal practitioners, legal and other expenses	1,384 02
Interest, Canada Life on mortgage	3,000 00
Temporary loans repaid	25,592 50
Interest on loans	507 50
“ “ bank over-drafts	5 25
Paid stenographic reporter (and afterwards refunded by MEDICAL JOURNAL)	95 40
ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL grant	600 00

New Building Maintenance.

Canada Life, 3 years' premium insurance on building.	\$400 00	
Boiler inspection, Insurance Co. premium	20 00	
Caretaker	530 00	
Elevator man	265 00	
Commission, collecting rents	140 83	
Fuel	567 55	
Water	509 60	
Gas	169 48	
Taxes	706 55	
Repairs and supplies	712 83	
		4,021 84
Balance in Imperial Bank		1,015 62
Total		\$45,201 69

W. T. AIKINS, *Treasurer.*

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit for your consideration my Annual Report, commencing June 1st, 1894, and ending June 1st, 1895, showing the amounts of fines imposed upon illegal practitioners in the Province for violations of the Ontario Medical Act, also the amount of expenses incurred in prosecuting offenders in such cases, including solicitors' fees and costs of appeals. I herewith also submit a separate statement of the amounts expended on behalf of the Discipline Committee (on directions of Committee) in investigating the charges of unprofessional conduct preferred and investigated by the Discipline Committee.

1. In my financial statement of fines and expenses, the fines amount to \$1,240.00 ; but, in a great many cases where the fines are large, the defendant either appeals the case or goes to jail for the term fixed by statute, consequently the amount received by the College is very much less than the amount credited in the conviction account. There has been a great number of cases which I have investigated this year from which I was well aware there would be no returns, but, at the same time, they add to the expenses. These people know when I arrive on the scene, or when some one in my interest is there, and they either leave or quit the business, as I show them I am determined to follow them up. Should the magistrate convict them, they either have not the means to pay, or choose to go to jail, and the College then has to pay the costs of sending them down, as well as the magistrate's and constable's fees.

2. There are others who do a good business, and fight the cases to the end at the trial, and should they be found guilty, they at once appeal the case, which costs a large sum of money on both sides. There are now four appeals pending. In the case of J. H. Wesley, who was convicted in Glencoe, and appealed to London, where witnesses had to be brought, the conviction was sustained, but he would pay nothing, and left the country. He next appeared in Petrolea, where I laid two charges against him, and he was fined \$75.00 and costs, or two months in jail ; he would not pay, and consequently a constable had to take him to Sarnia jail to serve his sentence. I got a warrant out in Glencoe, so that when his time is up in Sarnia, he will be re-arrested and taken to London jail to serve one month. In this case we will have to pay all expenses of his transportation.

3. I am sorry that the penalty could not be made more severe in cases where several convictions are sustained against one individual, as I am aware several of the defendants would rather go to jail for thirty days than pay the fine.

4. In most cases where I have prosecuted, I find it better to use my own assistants as subjects, as it is very hard to get patients who have been treated by quacks to give evidence in a Police Court. I have interviewed a number of people who have been reported to me, and instead of bringing them before the magistrate, have advised them to keep away or leave the place.

5. I may state that a great many quacks have been reported to me as practising around Rat Portage and the North, who should be cleared out ; but, owing to the large expense which would necessarily be incurred in going there, and my instructions from the College being to curtail expenses, I find that the profession is not getting the protection in that part of the Province they should have.

6. During the year a large portion of my time has been occupied in procuring evidence against a number of qualified practitioners who were reported to the Council and whose cases were investigated by the Discipline Committee.

7. As I was elected President of the Provincial Constabulary Association, which comprises chiefs of police, high constables and constables all over the province, it will be the means of assisting me in the performance of my duty towards the College. In addition I employ regularly the high constables in Walkerton, Chatham and Brockville, besides two men in Toronto, so that I can act at once upon any case when it is reported.

8. In the case of the Kikapoo Indians I never could get a conviction in the country, but I succeeded in Toronto. I got a stenographer and had all the evidence taken in shorthand, and the defendant was fined; and I have a copy of the evidence, which I can now use in the country when prosecuting these parties.

9. In the case of the Viavi Medicine Company, which was tried before the magistrate in Toronto, I again secured the services of a stenographer to take the evidence. The defendants had two of the best counsel in Toronto to conduct their case, and owing to their having a regularly qualified practitioner who personally examined the patients, the case was dismissed.

10. There are at present two appeal cases not yet decided, namely: D. McCarty, of Paris, and W. H. Coulson, of Toronto. The later is the M. V. Lubon Medicine Company, which succeeded against us on appeal last year, but the present case I think is strong enough to sustain the conviction.

11. In all cases in which the defendants have appealed from the convictions of the magistrates, with the exception of W. H. Coulson, I have attended to the cases and engaged my own solicitors, and paid them for their services, which form part of my expense account.

12. Attached, I herewith submit my statement of the work of the Discipline Committee, showing details of prosecutions, fines and expenses.

13. Trusting that these matters laid before you may meet with your approval, and assuring you that at all times, whilst holding the position of prosecutor, I will endeavor to do my duty in enforcing the due observance of the Ontario Medical Act, or any other matter delegated to me.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS WASSON, *Detective C.P. and S.O.*

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeon of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—In the case of Jacob Zieliniski, who is suing the College for \$95,000 damages on account of his name not being on the register, and also imprisonment for not paying his fine, I beg to state that the case was on the non-jury list at Osgoode Hall, and was traversed to the fall sessions. A few days ago he applied to the judge for an injunction to restrain me from prosecuting him and allowing him to practice until the trial. The case was dismissed with costs.

In the McCarty case the appeal was tried in Brantford on June 11th, 1895. I had to bring thirteen witnesses from Paris to Brantford. Judgment was reserved.

Re PROSECUTION. ANNUAL STATEMENT OF CONVICTIONS AND EXPENSES.

June, 1894.—L. Barron, Whitby, fined \$40.00, went to jail; N. Skimmin, Hamilton, taking exams, no case; Viavi Medicine Company, Beamsville, party left; Kikapoo Indians, Orangeville, case dismissed; J. W. Black, Toronto, party left the city; J. H. Wesley, London, fined \$100.00, went to jail on appeal, conviction sustained; Mrs. Snow, Toronto, patient taken to the hospital and left the city.

July, 1894.—Kikapoo Indians, Toronto, fined \$25.00, left the city; D. McCarty, Paris, fined \$25.00; A. H. Keith, Toronto, fined \$100.00, amount held on protest; L. G. Chamberlain, Toronto, fined \$40.00, an eye specialist; J. E. Hazleton, Toronto, fined \$25.00.

August, 1894.—J. S. Law, Toronto, fined \$25.00; E. C. Harwood, Toronto, fined \$25.00; J. E. Hazleton, Toronto, fined \$100.00, case not disposed of yet, committed for trial.

September, 1894.—Wallace Mason, Toronto, case dismissed; Mrs. Townsend, Toronto, on suspended sentence; Ellen Lafrance, Ottawa, fined \$25.00; Father Murphy, Ottawa, case dismissed, a doctor stating he was in charge; Francis Martin, Ottawa, fined \$25.00; Christian Scientists, Toronto, patient died, no inquest held.

October, 1894.—Golden Rose Co., Clifford, fined \$50.00, case appealed.

November, 1894.—Mrs. Seigal, Pontypool, no case; J. S. Paine, Tweed, fined \$25.00; Viavi Medicine Company, Toronto, defendant left the city and could not be served; D. McCarty, Paris, fined \$125.00, is now on appeal; George Shaw, Queensboro', fined \$25.00; Kikapoo Indians, Beamsville, left for the States; Albert Finley, Finton, fined \$25.00; R. Coldwell, Northbrook, fined \$25.00; J. Bennett, Belleville, left the town; J. R. Hardinge,

Coe Hill, fined \$25.00 ; allowed time to pay his fine ; Mrs. Plunkett, Bancroft, fined \$25.00 ; H. Gardiner, Bannockburn, fined \$25.00 ; J. R. Helm, Arden, fined \$25.00.

January, 1895.—J. McIntosh, Black Horse, fined \$25.00 ; Drs. Fisher and Brown, Amherstburg, left for Detroit ; Viavi Medicine Company, Toronto, information laid in December, case tried and dismissed ; F. W. Coulson, Toronto, fined \$100.00, this is the M. V. Lubon Company, case now on appeal.

February, 1895.—Dr. Olmstead, Caledonia—investigating the issuing of circulars by some one against Dr. Olmstead.

March, 1895.—D. Cline, Belmont, fined \$25.00 ; Mrs. McDonald, Tilsonburg, case dismissed ; August Meyers, Tara, fined \$25.00 ; J. H. Wesley, Petrolea, fined \$75.00, taken to jail in Sarnia for two months, and then will be taken to London to serve one month more ; G. H. McGhie, Elgin, fined \$25.00 ; Dr. Lancaster, Petrolea, no case ; Mrs. Henshley, St. Thomas, left the place ; Indian Doctor, Lakeside, went to Stratford ; Dr. Pine, Flinton, fined \$25.00.

April, 1895.—Mrs. Thurston, Leamington, no case ; Mrs. Ramsay, Edna, case dismissed ; J. Beatty, Orangeville, fined \$10.00.

Fifty-nine cases investigated ; twenty-nine convictions, amounting to \$1,215.00.

THOMAS WASSON, *Detective C.P. and S.O.*

Re PROSECUTIONS.

Monthly statement of expenses incurred in prosecutions for year ending May 31st, 1895 :

1894 : Month.	Amount.
June	\$43 35
July.....	47 70
August	164 50
September	93 50
October	46 65
November	47 00
December.....	193 25
1895 :	
January	59 30
February	45 30
March.....	193 00
April	35 25
May.....	35 45
	<hr/>
	\$1,004 25
Convictions	1,240 00
Expenses	1,004 25
	<hr/>
In excess of fines	\$235 75

Solicitors', magistrates' and constables' bills, paid and included in above statement, \$304.40.

THOMAS WASSON, *Detective, C.P. and S.O.*

Toronto, May 31st, 1895.

Re DISCIPLINE.

Annual statement of expenses in obtaining evidence, holding Court of Investigation, counsel and witness fees in connection with charges laid against the following practitioners :

Dr. J. R. McCullough, Enniskillen	\$1 50
" W. F. McBrien, Oshawa	5 60
" W. E. Bessey, Toronto.....	24 75
" J. F. Danter, "	11 50
" H. O. Marten, "	7 75
" William Clark, "	11 00
" E. A. A. B. Rose, Portland.....	340 25
Incidental expenses incurred in investigating several charges, which are not yet concluded.....	47 30
	<hr/>
	\$459 65

Committee members' and stenographer's expenses are not included in the above.

THOMAS WASSON, *Detective, C.P. and S.O.*

Toronto, May 31st, 1895.

GENTLEMEN,—In my report which was submitted to the Council the fines amounted to \$1,240.00, and expenses \$1,004.00, in prosecuting the same. It appears in the Treasurer's report that only \$445.00 of the fines were collected. The reason of that is that there are four appeal cases now on, amounting to \$450.00, and also defendants who went to jail, their fines amounting to \$215.00, making a total of \$1,240.00. The appeals I hope to gain. I have already won one, and the rest go to next year's credit, if sustained.

The Auditor's report shows \$1,300.00—my expenses in prosecuting illegal practitioners. I pay all solicitors' bills in prosecutions, with the exception of Mr. Osler's and Mr. Downey's. I had them both on Toronto appeal cases, consequently their bills are included in the Auditor's report.

In my report to Dr. Pyne, on the property, I show that my salary is \$520.00 per year, as janitor, and that I pay out for help to keep the building \$560.00, which is more than I draw. I get \$400.00 for prosecutions, making \$920.00 in all; and I pay out \$560.00, which leaves me a balance for the year of \$340.00 to live on, as janitor and prosecutor.

In other large buildings in this city the companies pay janitor's salary and help per year: Lowest, \$1,200; highest, \$4,295.

THOMAS WASSON.

Toronto, June, 1895.

Dr. THORBURN—The report is brief, and I hope the discussion will also be brief. We have been here a long time, a far longer time than we have ever been before in the whole history of the College, and we have not made very much progress. I think, however, if you feel inclined to expedite matters we can shorten our session very much. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. ROOME—Has there been a copy of this report furnished to the members?

Dr. THORBURN—I think there is a copy of the Treasurer's financial statement on the desk of every member. The report of the Finance Committee is a different thing.

Dr. Roome presented the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The President and Members of the Medical Council:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee beg to report that they recommend that article three of the duties of the Finance Committee, page 54 of the Announcement, be amended by striking out the whole clause and substituting therefor these words: "They shall consider and report on all matters referred to them by the Council." Also that clause one in Duties of the Treasurer, page 55, be amended by striking out all the words after "moneys" in the fourth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "In settlement of accounts that have been certified correct and signed by the President, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Registrar." And your committee further recommend that the following rule be added, viz.: "The Auditor shall audit all the accounts of the Council and present the annual report on the same to the Registrar on or before the first day of June in each year."

W. F. ROOME, *Chairman*.

Adopted in Council.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, *President*.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Dr. Luton moved, seconded by Dr. Emory, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Printing Committee's report. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Hanly in the chair.

The Registrar read the report of the Printing Committee.

Dr. ARMOUR—May I ask if there are any other communications before the Printing Committee that have come since this report was first presented?

Dr. LUTON—No.

The CHAIRMAN—The Registrar informs me that there are no others.

Dr. ARMOUR—When we adjourned this discussion I was calling attention to the history of this transaction with the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL—

Dr. WILLIAMS—Are we taking this up clause by clause now, or are we taking the report in bulk? We ought to adopt some system, and if it is being taken up clause by clause, we want to know which clause we are at.

Dr. ARMOUR—I think we had better take it in bulk, because I commenced the discussion of it in that way and I think I should be allowed to complete it, and I know it will convenience the Council to take it that way.

Dr. BRAY—It is always customary to consider all reports clause by clause.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I move that it be taken up clause by clause. When the particular clause on which Dr. Armour means to speak comes up he can deal with it. Carried.

The Registrar read the first clause of the report as follows :

PRINTING COMMITTEE REPORT.

To the President and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Printing beg leave to report as follows :

That after due consideration of all papers and documents presented to us in connection with printing, we desire to state that we recommend the offer of R. B. Orr for your acceptance upon the same terms as last year, except that he is to do the work for \$360 instead of \$600, as heretofore. Furthermore, the contract for printing shall include 3,500 copies, in book form, of the announcement, and that the proceedings, as also all by-laws in force, shall be printed in said announcement. Likewise a copy of the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* shall be sent to every member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario resident in the Province, and the proceedings of the present session of the Council shall appear in the July, August and September numbers of said journal. Also that all advertisements required by the Council shall appear in the *JOURNAL* without further charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. LUTON, *Chairman.*

Dr. ARMOUR—I object to this clause being carried. However mistaken the action of the Council in engaging this journal to do their printing may have been in the past, I believe the members acted in good faith and thought they were promoting the interests of the profession when they entered into that engagement, but so soon as the journal contract was signed the Council seems to have been at the mercy of the Journal Company ; the Printing Committee's duties were apparently entirely resigned to it ; and all their estimates for printing have since been taken by the Council, according to the reports, without question or comment. Up to the time of giving the Journal Company the printing in this way the average cost of printing was about \$300 a year ; and it had never exceeded \$600. The first year during the contract with the Journal Company, in addition to the \$600 bonus which was stipulated to do what had hitherto been the bulk of the printing, an additional sum of \$1,181 was added to the cost of printing ; and while for the printing which heretofore had cost three or four hundred dollars it had been thought desirable by the Council to secure it by tender, this \$1,181 worth was left to the tender mercies of the Journal Company. The result of that first year's transaction with the company was that they asked a grant of \$1,500, and they were offered and received a bonus, I may call it, of \$600, but they actually received \$1,681 for the printing for that year. Now, the only additional printing of any considerable value was the register, which was probably worth three or four hundred dollars, but the estimate put in by the Ontario Medical Journal Company assigned its value as \$732. At the end of the first year these accounts were all passed by the Council, and again at the second year, and carried on in much the same way. Now, I maintain if the Council had given the bonus of \$600 to the *JOURNAL* and secured the printing in the ordinary way, by tender, a very considerable saving would have been had. That is the financial aspect of the question. But there is also to be considered the character of the journal authorized to be sent to the profession, the self-appointed editor of which had no experience or aptitude for this work. That editor set out and endeavored to promote the interests of those whom he considered his benefactors ; he set out to approve of all and to justify all the errors the Council had fallen into, and to approve of all the abuses, and to maintain them, of which the profession complained ; in a word, he undertook to coerce the profession and whip it into submission. I maintain that it would be an unjustifiable proceeding on the part of this Council to enter into an engagement of this kind again.

Dr. LUTON—Mr. Chairman, as Chairman of the Printing Committee, I wish to make a few remarks from a financial standpoint with reference to the printing ; and I will make some statements here that I believe to be correct ; and I think they can be verified. We find that in the year 1892 the contract for printing 3,500 copies of the announcement was \$397.14, the stenographer's fees were \$84, and the usual price for advertisements amounted to \$50, making a total cost of \$531.14 for the printing of that year ; the actual cost of doing our printing in 1892 was \$531.14. In 1893 the contract for printing 3,500 copies of our announcement was \$468 (our announcements are not every year alike), stenographer's fees, \$74.50, and advertising \$50, making a total cost of \$592.50 for that year. In the year 1894 the contract for printing 3,500 copies of the announcement was \$397, the stenographer's fees \$97, advertising \$50, and the extra cost of publishing the proceedings of the Council in the *JOURNAL* \$164, making a total cost for the year 1894 of \$708.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—May I ask you what you are reading from ?

Dr. LUTON—I am reading a statement that is given to us by the Ontario Medical Publishing Co. .

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That is Dr. Orr.

Dr. LUTON—Yes.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Oh, I thought you were reading from some authentic document.

Dr. LUTON—We have before us here, from several publishing houses, offers as to what they would do the same printing for; and comparing this statement of Dr. Orr's with that of Hunter, Rose & Co., the Mail Publishing Co., and other publishing companies offer to do the printing for, we think Dr. Orr's is not an exaggerated statement. We think the accounts are true and correct; that they are not made out larger than they should be; that it is only a fair statement of what it cost him. I admit that we had an offer before us from one W. Beattie Nesbitt, the editor of the DOMINION MEDICAL MONTHLY this year. Last year this same man came before us, and he offered, in a bluff sort of way, to do all our printing for a dollar. We took that statement of his for about what it was worth. We felt, as a committee, that we would not recommend that anybody should do our printing for nothing, and consequently we did not consider his proposition of last year. This year he comes forward and makes us an offer which I will read to you. He says: "As you are about to give a contract for printing and reporting proceedings of the Council, and such other work as heretofore done by the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL, we hereby offer to do this work in every way similar to the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL, for the sum of \$300 per annum, or \$25 per month, a saving to the Council of \$300;" that is, a saving to the Council of \$300, as compared with \$600, what we paid the Journal Publishing Company last year. But as the Journal Company has offered to do this work for \$360 this year, there is only a slight difference between them (\$60), and taking into consideration that the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL has, as we think, done our printing in a satisfactory way, we have no fault to find with that company, that rather than run any chances we thought it was not wise to make a change for the sake of saving \$60.

Dr. ARMOUR—What was the cost in 1891?

Dr. LUTON—I have given the cost for the years 1892, 1893 and 1894.

Dr. ARMOUR—That is the JOURNAL estimate you are giving?

Dr. LUTON—Yes.

Dr. ARMOUR—Will you give the amount it cost the year previous to that, before the JOURNAL's time?

Dr. LUTON—I do not know what it was. I am told it was about \$700, but I haven't the documents here to prove that.

Dr. ARMOUR—I would refer you to the announcement of 1892-3, at pages 131 and 133, and there you will see the cost of the announcement and proceedings the year preceding the Journal Company's entering into their engagement. On page 131 Dr. Fulton asks what the cost of reporting the proceedings of the last session of the Council was, and Dr. Pyne informs the Council that it was less than \$80; that is, the stenographer's fees for that year. Then on page 133 of the same announcement is a question from Dr. Philip, "I would like to know what the publication of the report cost last year, because I think that will give us something to guide as to the probable cost. Dr. Pyne states that the publication of the whole announcement cost about \$184 in addition to the stenographer's charges for the report of the proceedings taken by him." That is in all \$264; so from that you will see the reliability of these estimates from the Journal Company.

Dr. SHAW—There was a difference in the size of the reports.

Dr. ARMOUR—Two hundred and twenty-two pages in one report and only 216 in another, of the same class of material.

Dr. ROGERS—He was speaking of the year before.

Dr. MACHELL—It seems to me there is something rather illogical in Dr. Luton's statement. He read us a number of figures, as he said afterwards, supplied by Dr. Orr, giving us the cost of the printing. By those he showed that he was out of pocket more than \$100, that this printing had cost seven hundred and some odd dollars—I have forgotten the figures; and yet he brings in a recommendation that we should give this contract to Dr. Orr at \$360. Now, I do not think we should sacrifice one of the profession to the extent of \$300.

Dr. MOORE—Let him sacrifice himself; he has a right to.

Dr. MACHELL—It looks as if Dr. Orr ran the other at a loss, this will be at a greater loss—it must be. The consensus of opinion in my district, I think, Mr. Chairman, is that we would be better without a journal.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No doubt about it.

Dr. MACHELL—Certainly without any so-called official journal. It is spoken of as the official journal; I do not see how it can be. It cannot be called the official journal in the same way the *British Medical Journal* is the official journal of the British Medical Association. It cannot possibly be, because if you or Dr. Pyne, the Registrar, or Dr. Harris wished

to have an article inserted in the journal, and it did not meet with Dr. Orr's opinion he is not bound to insert it at all, so that it is not the official journal of the Council in any way that I can see. Besides that I think it is, to a certain extent, an interference with vested rights; there were other journals in the profession here when this journal was first subsidized, which were started at considerable expense, and they have some claims; it is said they are better journals—I do not say that myself, but some of their friends say they are better journals. Another thing—they did not rub me up the wrong way, as might be said—Dr. Luton referred, I thought not very pleasantly, to Dr. Nesbitt, and Dr. Nesbitt happens to be one of my constituents. He did not even give his name as “Dr.” but as “one Nesbitt.” It did not sound very well, I thought; he is one of the profession, and certainly one of my district. I shall have to vote against the clause, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. SANGSTER—I beg to say, with reference to this matter, that I think this Council should act slowly and act very carefully in the matter; I know there is a very general consensus of opinion from the Province that this Council should have no official connection whatsoever, real or quasi, with any journal. I can say so positively; I have been in written communication with over a thousand medical men, and in many letters that has been referred to. I do not think the figures read by Dr. Luton are worthy of any confidence; I noticed one statement that there is set down for publishing the proceedings of this Council in the journal, \$187, or some similar figures; yet last year, when the question came up, there was a good deal of discussion, and see here reported: “Dr. Fowler—It is thoroughly understood that the contract be renewed as before, and the proceedings of the Council be published in the announcement and also in the JOURNAL, one half in the June issue and the other half in the July issue of the JOURNAL.” I do not therefore think that any charge should hold, or should be permitted to hold, for the work done in the JOURNAL. There can be no question in regard to the expense; the figures are perfectly clear and explicit; you can turn up your financial returns and verify, without the possibility of the shadow of a doubt, that up to the time the Council occupied this building the average cost of its printing was \$208; for the first three years after it came into this building the average cost was \$471; for the next two years—that is, the years of the continuance of this Council's contract with the JOURNAL—the Council appropriated \$500 as the cost of the edition of the register, which is above its value; if the work had been given out by tender it could have been obtained for a less sum than that; saying nothing about \$500 for the edition of the register, the average cost of that and the printing of this Council for the two years under which the Council was in contract with the JOURNAL, was \$1,070. I will stake my veracity upon the correctness of those figures; if your financial returns are right, I defy them to be twisted into any other figures than what I have given.

Dr. ROGERS—What year was that?

Dr. SANGSTER—The years 1892-3 and 1893-4.

Dr. ROGERS—You gave \$1,000; what year was that?

Dr. SANGSTER—The average for the last two years, not including this year; it is the last year now past, and the year before that. I was going to say that I doubt the propriety of this Council subsidizing or in any way favoring any printing company; I think too a good deal of money is needlessly wasted over that announcement, if you print it in the way you have been doing, first in the MEDICAL JOURNAL and afterwards in the book form. Our proceedings are not so valuable as to require to be printed twice; and if your arrangement with any one of the Medical Publishing Co.'s is that they shall have liberty to print your proceedings, and they have enterprise to do it, and do it for one dollar, or do it for one cent, I do not think this Council has any right to quarrel with their terms. They do it for the purpose of increasing their advertising patronage, that is the ground upon which it is valuable to them. If the announcement is to be published in the JOURNAL I do not think there is any need of publishing it in book form at all. Then out of the 234 pages, or odd, embraced in that announcement, there are over seventy-five pages of lists that are proper enough to appear on the Registrar's books, but I maintain are not proper to be printed year after year at the expense of this Council; there are also three or four pages devoted to the membership of the Council and the Board of Examiners; about half a dozen pages to the announcement proper, and a few pages to the examination papers. A pamphlet of twenty-four pages annually issued, in addition to publication of our report in the columns of any one of the medical journals, would amply meet, in the way of announcement, all that this Council desires to do; and I think that could be done at a very low rate; at any rate, if the Council sees different to that, I do not think that we have any right to pay \$60 more of the moneys of the profession to one man than to another for performing the same work. Therefore I move, seconded by Dr. Armour, that the name R. B. Orr be struck out of the report, and that the name W. Beattie Nesbitt be substituted therefor.

Dr. ROGERS—At the same price?

Dr. THORBURN—I would like to ask a question. Are those the only tenders—are there none from the *Practitioner* or the *Lancet*?

Dr. LUTON—There are none others.

Dr. MOORE—With your permission I would like to say a few words on this question. Some years ago, it is in the minds of most of this Council, we were accused of being a sort of star chamber by some members of the profession and some not members of the profession, and it was stated to members of the Legislature that we went on here, year after year, and did not publish our proceedings, and the public or the profession could not get at what we were doing. There was really something in it, because at that time we had medical journals in the city, respectable journals, as we have to-day, and they did not see fit to publish our proceedings, in fact, they took little or no notice of them at all; and we were treated in a like manner by the public press, they did not come near us. It was true we say here, and did our work, and did it to the best of our ability, but we were not reported in any shape, manner or form; and we found that it was necessary to get our labors and their results before the profession. We felt it was our duty to let the profession know what we were doing; and for that reason we started first to have a stenographic report of what we were doing. We found that was pretty expensive, and for some little time that report was a very short epitome of what was being done. Then it was felt, in order to get our labors and their results before the profession, and to let the profession know what we were doing, whether we were doing our duty in the best interests of the profession or not, that we had better have a journals that would publish our proceedings; and consequently the contract was made with Dr. Orr, and Dr. Orr did the work, I think, very well. Now, regarding the cost of the announcement, some years ago certainly it was much less than later years, because we had no full stenographic report as we have had of late years, and because there was not nearly so much business done. I tell you, gentlemen, we did not waste so much wind as we do now at the cost of the profession. What we had to say we said in short words and to the point, and we did not keep the Council in committee here hour after hour listening to what might have been said in probably five or six or at the most twenty minutes; and I think when the proceedings of this Council go before the profession they will be surprised, and they will be thinking that some of the oratory cost a little more probably than it was worth. Regarding what Dr. Sangster has said about the medical register, I want to point out to him that he is in error, that the medical register was not published in the Ontario Medical Journal Printing Co. at all, but by J. S. Williams, and it cost \$732.50; and more than that, tenders were asked for, and, I believe, his was the lowest tender.

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise to a point of order. I never said the register was published by the Ontario Medical Journal Printing Co., and I did not think it. I said that it was not published by tender.

Dr. MOORE—Dr. Sangster said if it had been published by tender it would have been published for a good deal less than \$500. Now, it was published by tender, as a matter of fact, and given to the lowest tenderer, as a matter of fact; and it cost \$732.50. I hold that we did perfectly right when we accepted Dr. Orr's proposition to publish these proceedings this year and give us a journal for \$360. There is no doubt about it that the announcement last year, and the printing done by Dr. Orr last year, was not done for \$600; as a matter of fact, I believe it cost something in the neighborhood of \$800—over \$700 any way, I think \$750; and I know from experience, because I have had some experience with newspaper matters, being unfortunate enough to have had charge of one for over a twelve-month (and I did not make much money out of it either), that you could not publish that amount of matter, that many thousand ems, for that amount of money. I think when Dr. Armour says that Dr. Orr endeavored to whip the profession into line, that probably he is saying a little more than is wise to say. I never thought that Dr. Orr was attempting to whip the profession into line; the fact of the matter was I thought he was very modest. And I think we will be wise in accepting Dr. Orr's proposition. So far as Dr. W. Beattie Nesbitt's proposition is concerned,—I shall not call him "one Nesbitt," because I know the gentleman very well—last year I think Dr. W. Beattie Nesbitt offered to do this work for one dollar, but we really did not think he was in earnest then; I think now, when the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* has done the work well, as we believe it has, for the last few years, and we know the character of the *JOURNAL* and we know the style of advertising it contains; and when we know the other journal and know the kind of advertising it contains, I think we are wise in paying \$60 more to Dr. Orr than to the other. Another point that I think we should probably take into consideration—regarding what Dr. Sangster has said—is the fact that an announcement is necessary, and we should have our proceedings published in our announcement. (Hear, hear.) I think it would be very foolish on our part to have them published in this, that or the other medical journal. Our announcement is our record, and our record we should keep; and I think we would be very foolish to publish it in any other way. I am not so much in love with publishing it in the *JOURNAL*, though I say by all means have our own *Hansard*, and keep it. If it had not been for our *Hansard* and for the shorthand reports we had published in this journal, many members who are now new members would have known very little about our proceedings. I think we are wise in continuing our contract with Dr. Orr.

Dr. ARMOUR—I said no tenders were asked for the printing of the register in 1892 ; Dr. Moore takes issue with me on that question. If you turn to the announcement for 1893-94, at page 45, where we have the report of the Printing Committee, it says, referring to the work of the past year, during the time in which this register was printed : “Your Committee on Printing beg leave to report that owing to the arrangement entered into with the Ontario Medical Journal Publishing Co., who printed the annual announcement of the College, it was not necessary to ask for tenders for printing as usual.”

Dr. MOORE—That has nothing to do with the register at all.

Dr. ARMOUR—The register belongs to the printing account.

Dr. ROGERS—No.

Dr. ARMOUR—It is classed in that way both in the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* and in the returns of the Council.

Dr. MOORE—I would ask Dr. Pyne, who knows all about it, as to that.

The REGISTRAR—Formerly it had been the custom to get tenders for printing the announcement each year, and the register whenever it was ordered by the Council. There were tenders got that year for printing the register, and that was the lowest tender. That report of the Printing Committee only refers to the announcement, and does not refer to the register at all.

Dr. ARMOUR—Does only the announcement come under the Printing Committee? Does the Printing Committee not supervise all the printing?

Dr. PYNE—Not always.

Dr. SANGSTER—Do these tenders not come before any committee, or were they simply received by the Registrar, Dr. Pyne?

Dr. PYNE—The Chairman of the Printing Committee went over the tenders.

Dr. EMORY—Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Printing Committee, I would like to say a few words. I am very reluctant, indeed, to take up any of the time of this Council, and I do not wish to discuss the policy of the Council in having any connection with any medical journal. I have nothing to say about that, I merely wish to approach the subject from a purely financial standpoint. In view of the remarks made by Dr. Armour before we adjourned, I surmised that in the opinion of some members, at least, it would be desirable to revert to the old method of printing our own announcements by tender; and so that I might have something upon which to base my remarks, I got tenders from Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., from the Mail Printing Co., from J. S. Williams and from the Bryant Press on the printing of the announcement. As the basis on which they based their tenders I had the announcement of 1892, which has been referred to by various members of the Council as a suitable form and quality of paper, and so on; and I estimated from the size of it, and the length at which the Council sat that year, that the probabilities were this year our announcement would at least reach 350 pages; and it was on this specification these tenders have been submitted to me to print our announcement this year in similar form, with similar type and on similar paper to those used in that announcement, and the announcement to consist of 350 pages—I judge it would be more than 350 if we go on discussing as we are doing now. These are the tenders: From the Mail Printing Co., they range from \$562 to \$693, according to samples of paper which they send, and for extra pages over 350, from \$1.60 to \$1.95 per page, according to the samples of paper.

Dr. ROGERS—Is that for the announcement alone?

Dr. EMORY—Yes; \$562 for 3,500 copies; the tender from Hunter, Rose & Co. is \$651, and extra pages \$1.75 per page; from J. S. Williams, on sample “A” paper, which is a very inferior paper indeed, \$450; and sample “B,” \$490; the Bryant Press tender is \$460, and extra pages \$1.25 each.

Dr. SHAW—What is the lowest?

Dr. EMORY—The lowest is \$450.

Dr. SHAW—What kind of paper?

Dr. EMORY—The paper is here, you can see it. Some remarks have been made about the unreliability of the figures given us by the editor of the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*; attached to his original communication to the Printing Committee was a statement of a bill with the Methodist Book and Publishing House, which did his printing for him last year, for last year's services, and that bill very mysteriously disappeared and no one knows where it has gone to; so in view of the statements made on the floor of the Council as to the unreliability of these figures, I stepped out and asked a messenger to go over to the Book Room and bring me a certified copy of Dr. Orr's bill last year; and on that bill is, “I hereby certify the above to be correct figures. (Signed), William Briggs.” That is for the printing of 3,500 copies last year, and the amount was \$346.50, mailing \$9.15, stamps \$38.35, and city delivery \$3; the total amount paid to the Methodist Book and Publishing House for our announcement last year by Dr. Orr was \$397. (Hear, hear.) That is what it cost Dr. Orr to print our announcement last year. Now, that is below the estimate. Last year's announcement contains in all some 247 pages, and I have estimated this year's

announcement will require at least 350 pages, and striking the average of those tenders that I have, it will cost in the neighborhood of \$575 for the announcement this year ; adding to that probably \$150, as the cost of our stenographic report this year, will make it \$800 or thereabouts ; and add to that our usual advertising, and I do not see how we are going to escape—if we did our own advertising and printing—somewhere in the neighborhood of \$900 of expense, whereas Dr. Orr offers to do all this for us for \$360 ; therefore, from the financial aspect alone I am inclined to vote for the adoption of the clause.

Dr. SHAW—Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to detain the Council but for a moment or two, but I wish to make an observation on this clause before it is finally dealt with. It is not my experience in the profession that they are a unit as against the publishing of the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*. I found last year quite a number of the profession were in favor of a publication of this kind, but I did find the majority in favor of it. In my own constituency I think the men who are best able to form an opinion and give an opinion on what should be done in a matter of this kind are averse to the publication of the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* in the way in which it is done, and I may say I sympathize with that view myself. It has been stated here by somebody that this is not the official journal of the Council. That is quite true, but at the same time I find that it is used, and it has been stated by members of the Council—statements have been made of such a character as to justify us and justify members of the profession in Ontario to infer that it is the official journal of the Council—

Dr. MOORE—What were they ?

Dr. SHAW—I will read Dr. Moore what he said some years ago, as reported at page 212 of the announcement of 1892-93 : “ Dr. Moore, *re* the proposition of the Ontario Medical Journal Publishing Co., said : Before that clause is put I beg leave to move that the words ‘ \$1,500 ’ be stricken out, and the words ‘ \$600 ’ be inserted, and I recommend that this offer be accepted at that sum. I believe it is in the interests of the profession that we should have a journal reaching every member of the profession. I believe that is the only way, the only true way, the only real way that we can reach our constituents. I believe if we had a journal of this nature it would be in the interests of the Council and in the interests of the profession, and we would be able thereby to put our views fully and clearly before our constituents.” He is not reported as saying, in so many words, it is not the official journal of the Council.

Dr. MOORE—Of course not.

Dr. SHAW—But that is a fair inference.

Dr. MOORE—No.

Dr. SHAW—I think there is some justification in the publisher of the journal using this as an argument in getting advertisements in the publication of the journal ; it is an advantage to him to say he has a larger circulation than any other journal in the Dominion of Canada ; and if it is not the official organ of the Council I contend we have no right to give him an advantage of that character by which he can derive a larger income from his advertisements than any other journal published in the Dominion. Dr. Luton said, in the course of his remarks, that he did not wish to ask Dr. Nesbitt, a member of the profession, to do all the printing for nothing ; and it just occurred to me to ask, when making those observations, by what process of reasoning could he afterwards urge that Dr. Orr should lose \$200 last year in the printing. I was puzzled to know the process of reasoning going on in his mind by which he justified himself in withholding it from the man who offered to do it for a dollar, and then giving it afterwards to a man who lost nearly \$200 a year by it.

Dr. LUTON—I might say, in reference to that, I did not believe the man was in earnest at all—I thought it was just a bluff. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. SHAW—That was not what you said.

Dr. LUTON—Well, I say it now.

Dr. SHAW—I am very glad to hear Dr. Luton make that statement now. I think it is unfair to the other journals for us to give the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* this advantage ; and there is no questioning the fact it is giving the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*, which you say has no connection whatever with this Council, an advantage over the other journals in the Province of Ontario ; I hold it is an unfair thing on the part of this Council to place themselves in that position. If we were to take the position that we should have a journal I do not know that I would object to that, but I think we would have to go about it in a very different way, have it under our control, under men appointed by ourselves ; and that is something that might be considered and might be in the interests of the Council, but the present arrangement I am not in sympathy with. I did say something about the advertising patronage of the journal, I will not say anything more on that point, but before sitting down I wish to say I am quite sure that Dr. Orr—and I do not want to say anything offensive to Dr. Orr, for he is a friend of my own—is not so generous as to do all this work at a loss of \$200 a year. I said a moment ago there was a great advantage to him in getting the advertising patronage for his journal ; I do not know how much that advantage is—it may

be a thousand dollars a year—it is a difficult matter to get at. I know a little about the publication of periodicals of that character, and I can say that the advertising patronage in a journal of that character is very valuable. He may make a thousand dollars a year more by having the patronage of the Medical Council—that is, he may net a thousand dollars a year more money in advertising patronage. Dr. Emory gave \$450 as the lowest amount for publishing the announcement of so many pages. I would like to ask Dr. Emory if that \$450 was for printing and furnishing the same number of copies as are proposed to be furnished under the offer of the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL?

Dr. EMORY—Yes.

Dr. SHAW—I can quite understand that; I do not think there is anything singular in connection with that at all, because if you look over the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL announcement for 1894-95, you will find there are thirteen pages of advertising; now, that is a valuable revenue to Dr. Orr. I understand that each inside page of the JOURNAL is worth \$25 a year, and the outside page is worth \$40 a year, making a yearly revenue of \$340. I am open to correction on that, but I understand these are the figures, and if they are not correct they are very nearly correct. In view of all this, and in view of the fact that we are giving this journal an advantage over the other journals of Ontario, and in view of the fact that the principle is not one that we should encourage, I feel in duty bound to vote against the report of the Committee. I do not say I am in sympathy—I must say I am not in sympathy with the amendment, however. I would be in favor of giving it by tender, as has been done heretofore, prior to 1892.

Dr. MOORE—In regard to the remarks of Dr. Shaw, I do not take back a word I said in 1892; and I do not think this Council or the profession will put the construction upon my remarks that was placed upon them by Dr. Shaw. This is what I said, and it is here in the stenographic report of our proceedings: “I believe if we had a journal of this nature it would be in the interests of the Council and in the interests of the profession, and we would be able thereby to put our views fully and clearly before our constituents.” Our constituents are the entire profession of the Province, and whatever is in the interests of the profession certainly ought to be in the interests of the Council, and if the Council are doing their duty it is in the interests of the profession. I never said it was our official journal.

Dr. SHAW—I never said that. I quite agree with what Dr. Moore says.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The whole question is whether or not this Council has got to a sufficiently advanced stage of development that it will proceed in a business manner in the management of its finances. The money we are dealing with to-day is not ours—not one cent of it—every dollar we are voting away to-day in this printing contract belongs to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. I submit the question is, Are we prepared to throw away \$60 of that money without any reason whatever, or are we not? That is the question. All these offers that have been brought to us here from the Bryant Press and these other people amount to nothing in my judgment; I don't care if you had 50,000 of them. What that Printing Committee should have done in the very beginning was to specify the work clearly and distinctly and then call for tenders from everybody for the work; and if any one comes along and offers to do the work for one dollar, and gives his bonds for the faithful execution of what he promises, the Council should give it to him, I do not care who he is. What we want is a certain amount of printing to be done for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and it is our duty to get that done for the least possible money we can. When my good friend moved this resolution originally he said “it might be asked why we recommend a tender of \$360 when we had one of \$300;” and what he said then was that Dr. Orr had pleasant relations with the Council and he thought that having been a faithful friend, and so on, the tender should be given to him. Now, I ask again, are we to give away our money to our uncles, or cousins, or aunts, or friends, or are we going to do business in a business way? We have a tender for \$60 less than the one we are asked to accept, and I would like this Council to begin now and economize and save every dollar that can possibly be saved.

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. Chairman, I take a view of this case which is perhaps peculiar to myself, or largely so, and I view it to-day in much the same light as I have for years, and in speaking now I am but repeating perhaps the words which I used last year, at any rate I am trying to convey to you the meaning of them. While I say my mind has not changed from the beginning, I do not object to the printing being given into the hands of any one who is editing and publishing a journal simply, but I do object to giving or selling prestige to any periodical to the detriment of others. (Hear, hear.) That is what I object to. I do not want to institute comparisons between the other periodicals which are published and the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL. I think comparisons are very often very odious and it is not a wise thing to indulge in making them. I can not agree with what has been stated regarding Dr. Orr, the editor of the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL; it has been stated by Dr. Armour that Dr. Orr was inexperienced as a journalist. That is correct, he was inexperienced; but Dr. Armour also said that he was utterly incompetent, and I do not

think we have a right to say that. I am going to say very few words regarding this matter because the discussion has been prolonged considerably already, but I object, as I said before, to a contract of this kind being entered into, or to this work being given to the proprietor or issuer of any medical journal; and therefore I move in amendment to the amendment of Dr. Sangster, seconded by ———, that clause 1 of the report be struck out, and that the following be substituted: "That tenders be sought for the printing required by the Council; that no part of any agreement entered into by the Council shall provide for the publishing in any journal a report of the Council's proceedings or for the issuing of a free journal; and that the profession be kept fully informed by a verbatim report of the Council proceedings published in the announcement." I inferred from some words stated, I think by Dr. Sangster, the mover of the amendment to the original resolution (if I have inferred wrongly Dr. Sangster will correct me), that he considered it was not necessary that we should publish more than a limited annual announcement consisting of twenty-four, or twenty-eight or thirty pages.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. Chairman, Dr. Britton is not correct; he has misinterpreted me. I believe with Dr. Britton so thoroughly that I will support his amendment against my amendment, that there should be a tender, and that the printing should be done by tender. What I intended to say was, if it was intended to give this contract to a journal, and in consequence, therefore, the proceedings of the Council were published in the journal and sent to every member of the profession, and then I saw no reason why they should be again published in an announcement, that the real announcement might then comprise merely these matters at the commencement of our present announcement.

Dr. BRITTON—I take the other view, that is, that I do not think it necessary that these proceedings should be published in a journal; I do not think they ought to be published there, because the publication and the issuing of the journal free to the members of the profession makes that journal in the eyes of some—although that may not be a correct impression—appears as a quasi official organ. I have nothing more to say, but to press my amendment to the amendment. I do not know, but I might have gone a step further if I had a little more time to draw up a resolution, and have said we won't accept a tender from a free journal.

Dr. THORBURN—I always understood tenders were called for, and that the different journalists were informed or made aware that the subject would be discussed in the Printing Committee. I am certainly in favor of having tenders; and, as Dr. Orr has performed his duties in the past, I have no doubt he will be able to tender and compete with other journals; therefore it will be no detriment to him, and it would be only an act of justice to the others.

Dr. HENRY—I rise, as a member of the Printing Committee, to say there were tenders before the Printing Committee.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Name them.

Dr. HENRY—From Dr. W. Beattie Nisbett's *JOURNAL*, and from the *Review*, I think.

Dr. THORBURN—Were tenders asked for?

Dr. HENRY—There were tenders in, but not many. I wish to say that I am in favor of the report that is under discussion. My reasons for that are simply those that Dr. Moore has gone over very fully to-day. We know the position the Council was in years ago. We could not get the journals to report our proceedings, although we were all individually supporting the *Lancet*, and the other journals that we are friendly to; they would not put in an appearance here, and print a report of the transactions of this Council; and we felt at that time it was necessary to employ the services of a stenographer, and our present stenographer was engaged; shortly after that Dr. Orr and some of his friends made an overture that they would publish the proceedings in our Announcement for so much, and that report was published in our Announcement for \$600; and we thought we were saving money, because it had cost more than that for the printing we had had done previously; and, in addition to that, Dr. Orr also furnished the members of the College with a copy of the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*, which, in my section of the country and down in the western part of Ontario, is greatly thought of—the profession think very highly of it—and I am astonished to hear anything said to the contrary to-day; the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* is a good journal, and the profession, I again say, appreciate it very much. I feel, although we are giving \$60 more to Dr. Orr than the other gentleman asks for, that Dr. Orr is one of those who came forward manfully to do our work when we could not get another, and we should stick to him if he wanted \$100 more. Perhaps, if Dr. Orr was knocked out of the road, and the *Review* Company knocked out of the road, those very gentlemen who say they would do the work for a dollar might come next year and ask for a thousand dollars to do it. I will never be a party to going back on the man who has done the work well for the Council, and has given satisfaction to the profession generally.

Dr. FOWLER—I have great pleasure in seconding Dr. Britton's motion. I find, in talking with gentlemen in the city and outside, that there has been a good deal of ill-feeling created

in consequence of the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* being so closely identified with the Council. While I have the best feeling towards Dr. Orr, and I think he has done well, and done his duty by the Council, I think it is not right, that we, as a body, should be the cause of any dissensions in the medical profession.

Dr. THORNTON—I intended to have seconded Dr. Britton's motion, but, as Dr. Fowler has done so, I just wish to say that Dr. Britton's motion places us in the position of entering upon a business transaction strictly from a business point of view. It will satisfy the majority of the electorate, and will not place us in the humiliating position that this Council has been placed in heretofore. I take exception to some of the insinuations of Dr. Moore, with regard to the wonderful things this Council has done in the past, and the condition of affairs that prevails to-day. If I remember right, they had some long discussions and subsidized that journal, and afterwards spent three or four hundred dollars' worth of the Council's time in disclaiming any responsibility for the utterances of that journal—after entering into that compact. Dr. Britton's motion will satisfy the electorate, and place us in a business position.

Dr. ROGERS—Before the question is put, I would like to say something for a good many reasons. One is: I have a very vivid recollection of the condition of the profession in Ontario prior to the time when the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* was established, and I have a very clear recollection that, for many years, the transactions of this Council were not reported, save by long communications and by long attacks in the public press of this Province. We had no means, at that time, to reach the profession, or to have those attacks, which were made through the columns in the public press, on this Council and on this profession, answered. There was nothing going to every medical practitioner in this Province, in which any member of the Council could write in order to answer those attacks. That was the condition of the profession in 1892. At that time it was thought, and thought by members of this Council, that it would be well in the interests of the Council, that it would be well in the interests of the profession of Ontario, to establish some means whereby the members of this Council could reach the members of the profession regularly, in order to stave off the attacks which were being made on the profession and on the Council. Now, upon the question of expense, I want to read here what it cost to publish the Announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1892. I will read from a report of a speech by Dr. Campell, in which he says: "I notice in the tabulated statement of expenditure of last year, that the Council paid over \$600 for its printing. The greater portion of this was, no doubt, expended in printing an Announcement which contained the proceedings of the Council. If, by bonusing this proposed journal to the extent of \$600, we get the printed report of our proceedings, and our Announcement, and the publication of our advertisements, we certainly will be only expending a trifle, possibly \$100 or so, for extra printing that we have to do, which would be the printing of letter heads and envelopes, and that is really all the printing I suppose we have except the Register." In other words, in 1892 it cost over \$600 for the printing of our College. At that time the *Canada Lancet* and the *Canadian Practitioner* were in existence, but they never were sent gratuitously to the members of the profession. They reached only a few. But at that time, Dr. Orr and a few with him, came forward and undertook to establish a journal, and risk a great deal of money in that matter in order that this Council might reach every member of the profession, and in that way answer the attacks which were made on it by certain members of the profession. Dr. Orr did that at a certain loss and risk to himself, and he undertook to give us not only the Announcement, which cost before \$600, but he undertook to send to every medical practitioner in Ontario a free journal, all for the sum of \$600. I maintain, Mr. Chairman, that that journal has been of a great deal of use, if in nothing else, by opening a channel whereby members of this Council could meet attacks which have been made on it, time and time again, by the members of the profession in the Province of Ontario. I am sorry that to-day a motion has been made by a member of this Council to strike out Dr. Orr's name and to substitute that of Dr. Nesbitt. I have nothing to say against Dr. Nesbitt, not one word, but I would ask you why does this gentleman do this? Because it is well known that Dr. Nesbitt publishes the *DOMINION MEDICAL MONTHLY*, and perhaps Dr. Nesbitt has been more willing to admit all the attacks which might be made by that gentleman on the profession than the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* was, and therefore he comes forward to-day and he says, "I will move the amendment."

Dr. SANGSTER—May I ask the gentleman to define what attacks he alludes to that have been made on the profession.

Dr. ROGERS—I used no names; whoever the cap fits must wear it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That is cowardly; if Dr. Rogers insinuates Dr. Sangster he should speak it out like a man. I say, if Dr. Rogers insinuated a thing and is not prepared to say it, it is cowardly.

The CHAIRMAN—I think that is personality that Dr. Rogers should not indulge in. But I think the word "cowardly" should be withdrawn.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I withdrew it. I only referred to his making an insinuation and not giving the name.

Dr. ROGERS—The blindest man can read sometimes under such circumstances as that. For some two or three years the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL has been published, and I claim it has been of great advantage to the profession. It has been published at a cost to this Council of \$600.00; that is so say, the Council has paid the sum of \$600.00, and has received the announcement and all its advertisements free, has received a stenographic report free, and has received a free journal, sent to every medical practitioner in Ontario. In regard to tenders, Dr. Nesbitt has tendered to do the same work for \$300.00. Dr. Nesbitt publishes and issues the DOMINION MEDICAL MONTHLY. Dr. Orr, as I have stated, publishes and issues the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL; and I maintain that the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL, having first risked a great deal in originating a means of reaching the profession, should receive some little consideration over a man who did not risk anything. I want to read to the members of this Council, and I want it to go before the profession, what we are about to receive for the sum of \$360.00, the offer made us by Dr. Orr. First, I will read the tabulated statement:

A copy of the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL to each medical practitioner registered in Ontario at, say \$1.00 for each; and say we have 2,500 registered practitioners, that will be..	\$2,500 00
The printing of the Announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Report of the Proceedings of the Medical Council, taken at the price estimated by a practical publisher, the lowest tender, as secured by Dr. Emory....	450 00
The Stenographer's Report of the Medical Council Proceedings for this session of the Council.....	120 00
Advertisements in the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL, as required, say.....	50 00
Making a total of.....	\$3,120 00

which this Council is securing to-day for the sum of \$360.00. I might say, in explanation of that, that the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL is sent to outsiders, outside of the Province, for \$2.00 a year to each subscriber, and therefore I estimate that \$1.00 each for our membership is a low estimate. I am also prepared to state this, there is something else, in taking this contract from the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL, we are securing to every medical practitioner in Ontario a free medical journal. I think there is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that it will be necessary for this Council to order an assessment and the outstanding dues to be collected. I do not see, personally, how we can get along without it; and by issuing to each medical practitioner a copy of a free journal, it gives him something in return for his \$2.00 a year, and we are thus, in issuing to the medical practitioners of Ontario a free medical journal, giving him something, a *quid pro quo*, if you like, for the same \$2.00 which it will be necessary for him to pay. I maintain that as far as Eastern Ontario is concerned—and I know Eastern Ontario (that is, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth divisions) pretty thoroughly—I can vouch that the medical practitioners in my own division and throughout the three divisions I have named are strongly in favor of this Council going on and maintaining the contract with the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL; and if I speak strongly it is because one of the strongest reasons which the medical practitioners have stated to me when approached in regard to the assessment was, if you give us still a free medical journal I cannot see how I can refuse to pay the \$2.00 a year; that being the case, Mr. Chairman, I trust that the motion of Dr. Britton will not carry. I hope that this Council will show itself in favor, not only of a free journal, but in favor of giving the practitioners means of intercommunication one with another. It has been said that the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL is an official journal. I hold that it is not; but it is a journal which reaches every medical practitioner, and thereby it brings us more in accord one with the other. When we know how much that journal is giving us for the sum of \$360.00, when we have heard the reports of Dr. Emory, in which he shows he has asked for tenders for this printing, and that those tenders would amount to \$450.00 for the announcement alone, and when Dr. Orr gives us that and a free medical journal, and pays the cost of the stenographic report and gives us our advertisements, all for the sum of \$360.00, I ask, how can those advocates of economy, who have come here to the Council, and who have preached economy year after year, go back and say, we want tenders called for, when they know tenders must reach a higher sum than \$360.00 even for the announcement alone? Therefore, I hope that this Council will carry this clause of the Report of the Printing Committee, and will not stultify themselves and leave off the JOURNAL.

Dr. BARRICK—Being a new member of the Council I need not take up your time in going over what had already been done in the past, and I shall deal in no personalities, and therefore that will shorten it. We have before us, to my mind, two things to deal with; we have the publishing of the announcement each year and the proceedings and actions of this Council; we have before us the giving or selling of a privilege to some journal to be sent free to every medical man in this province. I am in great sympathy with Dr. Britton's amendment—the amendment that there shall be no connection whatever between these two things (hear, hear.) According to the figures that have been placed before us, evidently there has been as much, or nearly as much value placed upon the privilege of sending this free journal to the practitioners of this province as there has been upon the publication of this announcement; the figures will bear me out in that. Let us then proceed now, forgetting the things that are past, on a proper business bases; and if this Council think it is wise, and I think it is wise, that the proceedings of this Council should be published in an announcement and sent to every medical practitioner in this province, let us then get a tender for the publishing of that announcement. We have figures before us, but I tell you, gentlemen, it is a very different thing asking any firm to give us an off-hand tender to what it is, if you say, now, if your tender is the lowest that tender will be accepted. Every one knows in getting tenders the effect of that; if you get tenders in a haphazard way, they say, they do not mean anything; but if they understand that if their tender be the lowest they will get the work, it makes a great deal of difference. Now, that being so, that we should have tenders for the publishing of this announcement; if it is thought wise by this Council that we should give to somebody the right and the privilege of sending a free medical journal to every practitioner in this province; we should get those tenders on that separately; that is the proper business way to deal with it. But, for my part, I think that we should have no connection with the sending of any free journal. The medical men of this province are not paupers, we are not here to plead that we cannot pay for a journal; and I say that we should have no connection with any journal, we should not enter into any arrangement with any corporation to send a free journal to the medical men in this province; but if we do, and if that is worth something—and by the figures put in it is worth something—if you are going to make money out of it, then I say if you are going to have a journal sent, get tenders, but have them separately, just in the same way as a business firm would sell its name to the firm succeeding it.

Dr. MOORE—Then we would be speculators, again.

Dr. BARRICK—It seems to me perfectly clear that Dr. Britton has struck the key-note, and we should now, this year, sever all connection with the sending of a free journal to the medical men of this province.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, I have listened with some considerable interest, to say the least, to the discussion upon this subject; it is one that is not new to this Council; it is one of those questions that comes up every year, and it generally costs the Council a good deal more to discuss the subject than the entire amount of money invested in the printing contract, and I believe I am safe in saying that it will cost about as much this afternoon, or nearly so, as the printing contracts altogether. I think there are some entirely erroneous views held with reference to this question. I will venture the opinion that Dr. Britton will not get up here now and tell you that tenders can be got for that work anywhere near as low as the tender that is now in (hear, hear); and I ask you if you call it a business proposition when you have two tenders put before you, when those have been made public, and when everybody knows what they are, to ask other men to put in their tender? Is that justice or fair dealing? (Cries of "No, no.") I submit there is neither honor nor fair dealing in it at all. We find a proposition has been made by Dr. Sangster. Dr. Sangster, it seems, does not object to the principle, because if you will look at his resolution you will see he does not object to the price. Then, what does he object to? Dr. Orr. And he makes a motion to substitute the name of another man in the place of the name of Dr. Orr; it is not the principle he objects to; it is not the price he objects to; it is simply the man. Is that a fair deal?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It is the principle of the lowest tender.

Dr. WILLIAMS—No. I submit that Dr. Sangster's resolution in amendment does not propose the lowest tender.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Certainly it does; that is the very object of it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—We will ask the Registrar just to read the resolution that is in the hands of the Chairman.

The Registrar reads: "Moved by Dr. Sangster, seconded by Dr. Armour, That the name of Dr. R. B. Orr be struck out of the report and the name of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt be substituted therefor."

Dr. SANGSTER—That was just a mistake; the report does not say that a tender of so much shall be accepted; it gives the name of the party who makes an offer, and I substituted the name of the party who makes a lower offer.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Yes, that is it.

Dr. EMORY—I beg to correct Dr. Sangster ; the clause we are discussing does state the amount.

Dr. ARMOUR—Will the Registrar kindly read the clause of the report.

The Registrar reads : “ That after due consideration of all papers and documents presented to us in connection with the printing, we desire to state that we recommend the offer of R. B. Orr, etc., \$360, instead of \$600 as heretofore.”

Dr. WILLIAMS—Now, I submit in that resolution, and we are dealing with what is before the Chair, the amendment is simply to strike out the name of Dr. Orr and substitute that of Dr. Nesbitt ; and that simply means the same exact principle gone on and the same price ; it simply changes the name of the man. (Hear, hear.) Now, if there is no special principle in this matter I do not see for any good and sufficient reason that we have had brought before this Council why we should change the name ; every man who has had any dealings with this matter unhesitatingly says Dr. Orr has treated us fairly and squarely during our entire dealing with him. If we strike his name out and give it to another man simply for the same price is that fair, honest dealing ? I submit to the Council, it is not fair and it is not right. There is another question that should be looked into somewhat, How did this publishing of the journal come about ? That is really the key-note to the whole thing. Why, and how did it come about ? I will tell you. There was a difference of opinion got up among the medical profession throughout this country for certain actions that were taken by this Council ; and we could not say that the part of the profession who took that view were not perfectly justified in the view they took. Why couldn't we ? Simply because the action of this Council had not been put before the profession in any way that they knew what the Council was doing, that is the reason. Why wasn't it before them ? Gentlemen, you take the medical journals that were published in the city of Toronto, and I will venture to say that in these journals you would cover the entire dealings and proceedings of this Council in one single column for a whole session of four or five days. Did the daily papers publish it, or was it reasonable to expect they should publish anything much ? It certainly was not ; it was not a matter of general interest, but one of simply professional interest, and they simply gave a very short synopsis of our proceedings ; the consequence was the members of the profession knew nothing about what the Council was doing, and if they misinterpreted it and became excited and frightened of it, it was perfectly reasonable that they should do so. In consequence of that the Council felt it was necessary to adopt some course to take some steps that should put a full and detailed statement of the actions of the Council into the hands of every practitioner throughout the entire Province ; and when we were doing that we did not plead for any favor for the Council, we did not ask them to look favorably upon the Council or its actions at all, we put our transactions in our report, and when we had put there our transaction we asked the profession to judge the Council on the merits of their action, and that is all we did. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, when the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL had a contract made with it, it was simply a part of that contract that a stenographic report should be put in the hands of every medical man throughout this Province that they might judge the action of the Council for themselves ; it was not to defend the Council in any sense, but to put a report of the Council's action before the profession, and then let the profession judge for themselves. Was not that a wise step to take ? There have been some remarks made as to whether or not it is advisable to publish our proceedings in a journal and also to put them in the announcement. The reasons are quite obvious why the course of publishing it in both should be taken : First, we want to have it in our announcement because that becomes a part of our public record that we lay by, and that can be kept constantly on hand, so that when a man wishes to refer to it in future years, if he has his announcement and has the debate on any particular subject published in that announcement, he is in a position at any time to turn up just what was done on that matter ; then, again, why should it go in the JOURNAL ? Well, I believe, there is not a medical man in this room but knows from his inmost experience that he gets announcements every once in a while, and though he may slip off the wrapper, they will go into some shelf or into the waste paper basket, or they will be torn up for wrapping paper, and he does not look into them. I think it may be accepted that it is only just now and then a man will be found to look into them ; but where a man gets a medical journal he has something to look at while the matter is fresh, and he says, here are the proceedings of the Council, and he proceeds to read those, because they are in the medical journal that he is looking at, possibly looking at it for other purposes, but the result is it is brought under the eye of the practitioner when it would not otherwise be. Those are the reasons for the position taken ; the reason is quite obvious why this course was adopted, it was to get a report of the proceedings of this Council before every medical man, not defending the Council at all, but simply putting the proceedings of the Council so that each medical man might judge for himself how the representatives of the profession to the Council were acting.

That was the object, and that object has been fully carried out, it has been cheaply carried out, and there is no good and sufficient reason shown why we should make any change at the present time. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Question.")

Dr. REDDICK—Before this question is put, I think I ought to say a few words. I find myself in a somewhat similar position to that in which a member of the Printing Committee was last year—I mean Dr. Britton. I do not know that I should have attempted to say anything had it not been that my friend Dr. Luton, and I think inadvertently, happened to mention in introducing the report that the Committee were unanimous. I was the one member of that Committee that dissented, although we had no trouble in the Committee about it; the Committee were, with the exception of myself, unanimous, and I did not attempt to give the Committee any trouble, neither do I intend to place any obstruction particularly now in the way of adopting this report. I just wish to place myself on record, and I have no hesitation in saying that I am totally opposed to the MEDICAL JOURNAL. I do not care if the members of the profession get it for nothing, I do not care if the JOURNAL pays to get the patronage of this Council, nor do I care for all the arguments that have been brought before us to-day. Every man who stand high in the profession, and men who think they stand high in the profession, and every man who sits in this Council as part of the executive of that profession, should be very careful how he lends his name and what he does. We are here as an example to every other member of the profession in the Province. One might think after hearing Dr. Rogers talk that we were bound to get this for nothing. He says we get some \$3,000 for \$600—

Dr. ROGERS—For \$360.

Dr. REDDICK—I am willing to admit, right here, and that is the strongest argument, to to my mind, against it, that we get a great deal more work done than we pay for in cash. Dr. Orr showed us figures, and I believe those were correct, that he paid out \$690 in cash last year to get this work done, and we paid him only \$600 last year. Now, Dr. Orr is not losing money on this, at least we believe he is not. We believe he is making some money, and the general inference is he makes it out of the advertisements. Then the question comes up, about the principle of the thing, how far this Executive Council of the medical profession of Ontario should lend its name to a transaction of that kind? and that is the ground on which I object. I admit we are getting more work done than we pay for; there is not the least doubt about that; but it is not a question of money. Almost every member of this Council seems to have come to this meeting to talk about the financial standpoint. I have not come to do so, for I do not know much about it, and I do not think many members of the Council do either. (Cries of "Question, question.")

Dr. SANGSTER—I claim the right to make one remark. I was speaking at the time when I moved in amendment to the first clause of that report, and I asked a friend to prepare the amendment for me. I should perhaps have read it more carefully than I did, but I want to put myself right on this point. The whole effect of my remarks on the point was that we had no right to accept a tender or an offer of \$360 when another offer for \$300 had been made, and when I moved the substitution of the one name for the other, I, in my own mind at least, was perfectly clear that the effect of the amendment would be that the offer of \$300 should be accepted instead of the offer of \$360.

On instructions from the Chairman the Registrar read clause 1 of the report, the original motion, Dr. Sangster's amendment, and Dr. Britton's amendment to the amendment.

The Chairman then put Dr. Britton's amendment to the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared the amendment to the amendment lost.

Dr. SANGSTER—I ask for the yeas and nays.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—You cannot call for the yeas and nays in Committee of the Whole; you must wait until we are in Council again.

The Chairman then put Dr. Sangster's amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared the amendment lost.

The Chairman then put the original motion for the adoption of clause 1 of the report, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Clause 2 of the report was then read, and on motion of Dr. Luton, was adopted.

Clause 3 of the report was then read, and on motion of Dr. Luton, was adopted.

Clause 4 of the report was then read, and on motion of Dr. Luton, was adopted.

Dr. ARMOUR—I would like to add to that, and I think this would be the proper place to do it, that it should be stipulated in this agreement with the Ontario Medical Journal Publishing Company that no advertisements be placed in or on the cover of the Announcement. I think we should look after the interests of the profession in this respect. I think it is scandalous in a professional sense that unprofessional advertisements or any other advertisements should appear on our official proceedings. I now refer to an English advertisement, which I will not name, but you can all see what it is, as I now hold it up for your inspection.

Dr. MOORE—Is that on the outside cover?

Dr. ARMOUR—No ; it is within the journal.

Several voices—We cannot see it on this side.

Dr. ARMOUR—I do not care to identify the advertisement in words, because it would be giving it a gratuitous advertisement ; but I think it is altogether beneath the dignity of the profession to allow any advertisements in the Announcement of our Proceedings.

Dr. LUTON—I wish to move, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the following be added to the report of the Printing Committee : “That there shall be printed on the cover of the Announcement, ‘Announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for the Academic Year’ (putting in the year), put that at the top of the cover, and following that, a little lower down, ‘Report of the Proceedings of the Ontario Medical College June, 189—.’” The object of moving this is that the Announcement may bear upon the first outside page an intimation of what is inside, and when you read it you will see it is the Announcement and also a report of the proceedings. Carried.

Dr. Luton moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the following be added to the report of the Printing Committee : “That the names of all members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario whose annual dues have been received by the Registrar for the then current month be published in the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*.”

The President put the motion.

Dr. ARMOUR—I think it is altogether out of order until fees are assessed. This is anticipating matters.

Dr. MOORE—Fees are assessed.

Dr. ARMOUR—We have not yet assessed.

Dr. LUTON—If there are not any fees assessed, then, of course, that cannot be published.

Dr. ARMOUR—If there are not any fees assessed, there is no necessity for adding that clause.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I, for one, must oppose that clause. I favor doing everything we can to give the profession information, but I submit that this is giving information with reference to private members of the profession and their business that we ought not to in that shape. I am not favorable to this motion, and I shall have to vote against inserting that clause.

Dr. ROGERS—The object of Dr. Luton’s motion was to save cost. It cost some \$75 for postage to acknowledge the receipts, and some person—I think the Chairman of the Finance Committee—suggested that we might have the list published in the journal, and thus save the \$75. I am willing that the motion should be withdrawn.

Dr. LUTON—I will withdraw the motion with the permission of the Council.

Dr. THORBURN—It is a very important thing, and I do not think it should be withdrawn. If you take up any English medical journal you will find in a column a list of moneys received from the various individuals. Seventy-five dollars is a consideration we should not throw away. If the proprietor of the journal is willing to publish this, I think it is quite a consideration.

Dr. BROCK—If that clause were carried, would it not interfere with the issue of the annual certificate ?

Dr. MOORE—You had better withdraw it.

Leave granted to Dr. Luton to withdraw his motion.

The last clause of the report was then read, and, on motion, was adopted.

Dr. Rosebrugh moved that the Committee rise and report. Carried.

The Committee rose, the President in the chair.

Dr. Hanly presented the report of the Committee of the Whole.

Dr. Luton moved, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Printing Committee be adopted.

The President put the motion.

Dr. Sangster moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Printing Committee be not now adopted, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with instructions to substitute in the first clause thereof the name W. Beattie Nesbitt for the name R. B. Orr, and that the figures \$360 be struck out and \$300 be substituted therefor, and that all subsequent words be omitted from the said clause.

Dr. SANGSTER—I do not want to speak to this motion, but I make it merely in order to to get the yeas and nays.

Dr. ROOME—I rise to a point of order, and ask the ruling of the President, whether during the present session any member has the power of introducing a motion when the same has been acted on and voted on during the session.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It is not the same motion.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I think, Mr. President, it has not been acted on in the Council.

The President ruled Dr. Sangster’s motion to be in order, and stated the motion and the amendment.

Dr. FOWLER—I think it is hardly fair to take the yeas and nays on this question, because there are some gentlemen in the room who are neither in favor of one name or the other, but who are in favor of Dr. Britton's amendment.

Dr. SHAW—That is just the position I am in.

The President put the amendment, and on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

Dr. Sangster asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Dr. GRAHAM—Is one compelled to vote on this question? I am one of those members who would not agree with either, and I am in favor of Dr. Britton's proposition.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—You had better retire from the room, if you wish to escape.

The PRESIDENT—You are compelled to vote unless the Council will excuse you, but I have no doubt the Council will excuse you. (Cries of "No, no.")

Dr. BARRICK—I cannot conscientiously support either the motion or the amendment. I am fully wedded to Dr. Britton's amendment, and I think the others are both wrong.

Dr. MOORE—Which do you prefer?

Dr. BARRICK—I prefer not voting at all.

The PRESIDENT—It is a standing rule of the Council that every member present must vote unless excused by the Council.

Dr. SHAW—I feel it is not fair to ask me to vote for something I do not approve of.

Drs. Barrick and Fowler here left the room.

The Registrar then took the yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Drs. Armour, Hanly, McLaughlin, Sangster, and Thornton.

Nays—Drs. Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Graham, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Moore, Moorhouse, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Shaw, Thorburn, and Williams.

Yeas, 5; nays, 21.

The President, on the yeas and nays, declared the amendment lost.

Dr. McLaughlin moved, seconded by Dr. Armour, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be not now adopted, but that the report be referred back to the Printing Committee with instructions to ask for tenders for the printing of the Council.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. HANLY—I was in the same position as Dr. Barrick. I did not wish to vote on this last motion, and I now want to know, is a member permitted to leave the room, after a call for the yeas and nays.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No; he is not.

The PRESIDENT—There is no rule why the presiding officer should order a constable to arrest a man who is leaving the room. A member may be going out for any purpose in the world. Any member may leave at any moment to go to the lavatory.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Are we to understand that an unpleasant motion here acts as a diuretic?

Dr. ROOME—I think we are making light of this subject and wasting a lot of time. It has been moved that we should go back into Committee of the Whole House, which the Council can do if they see fit, and talk an hour or two more and then vote it out again, because it is the very same motion voted out in Committee. I think the Council should not allow this to go back to be gone over again.

The PRESIDENT—It is not the same motion.

Dr. ROOME—It is on the same lines; Even if you go to Committee it will be voted out as before, and we will spend an hour over it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—My object in moving this is simply to get the yeas and nays. In Committee of the Whole we could not get them.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I rise to a point of order. It is out of the rules of order to allow any discussion on a motion of this kind at this time. We are obliged to take the vote without debate.

The President put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

Dr. McLaughlin asked for the yeas and nays.

The Registrar then took the yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, McLaughlin, Reddick, Sangster, Shaw, and Thornton.

Nays: Drs. Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Thorburn, and Williams.

Yeas, 10; nays, 19.

The President, on the yeas and nays, declared the amendment lost.

The President then put the original motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Carried on a division.

The PRESIDENT—Are you calling for the yeas and nays, Dr. McLaughlin?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No ; I simply ask it to be recorded as carried on a division.

Dr. Roome moved, seconded by Dr. Reddick, that the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations be adopted. Carried.

Dr. Roome here stated that he desired to give notice of motion to introduce a by-law under this report.

The President asked leave to suspend the rules, and permit Dr. Roome to give his notice of motion.

Leave granted ; rules suspended.

Dr. Roome gave notice of motion to introduce a by-law for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

Dr. BARRICK—I submitted a resolution a few days ago to the effect that a copy of the report of the Finance Committee should be placed in the hands of each member of this Council before it was formally submitted, and I think that resolution was carried.

The PRESIDENT—The Registrar informs me that your motion said “the financial statement,” and that has been furnished already.

Dr. BARRICK—It is only the Treasurer’s report that has been furnished.

Dr. THORBURN—That is the financial statement, and that is all that was asked for.

The PRESIDENT—It is impossible to have a report from the Finance Committee till the report is presented and it was only presented this afternoon.

Dr. THORBURN—It is the rule now in all financial institutions to give the financial statement, not the report.

Moved by Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Fowler, that the Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the Finance Committee’s report.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. ARMOUR—I would like to speak to that, if I am in order. I wish to make a brief statement, and I will make it as brief as possible, for I am as anxious as any member of this Council to expedite the business and conclude the session. I am not able to agree with all this report.

Dr. BRAY—The report is not yet before the Council.

Dr. ARMOUR—I think I am in order to make a general statement of this kind.

The PRESIDENT—The report has been presented ; if Dr. Armour wishes to speak to the motion he is in order.

Dr. ARMOUR—I am speaking in reference to the adoption of the report.

The PRESIDENT—We are considering the propriety of going into Committee of the Whole on the report.

Dr. ARMOUR—I think it would be well if the views I have to state were discussed now before we go into Committee of the Whole, where we can only discuss it clause by clause. I want to make a brief and general review of the whole matter, and with your permission I will proceed. With regard to auditing the accounts and finding them correct as stated in the first clause of the report. I am afraid that this clause might give a wrong impression. I found it quite impossible with the facilities we had, and the condition the accounts were in, in the time we had, to make a complete audit of the accounts. We went through special items of the accounts and found them correct, and therefore concluded that all were right, and I have no doubt myself but that is the fact, though we did not make, nor could we make, a complete audit of the accounts ; and I am satisfied that the action of the Council in appointing an auditor for this purpose was very wisely taken. I do not see how the accounts could at any time have been properly audited by a Finance Committee ; however, we have that provided for in the future. Furthermore, in this report, we find portions of the accounts massed together, the expenses connected with this building were mixed up with the expenses of the Registrar’s office, and so on. Now, had they been kept in a separate column, we could have much more expeditiously investigated the matter. That was one reason why we could not expeditiously investigate it, and we have suggested that in future these disbursements be kept in separate columns. There are a few features of the report that I very cordially approve of, with reference to reducing expenditure. The report recommends in the matter of the prosecutor’s salary to increase it from \$400 to \$600, but that all his primary prosecutions be paid for by the fines and that only. If he does not get sufficient fines to meet the liabilities he creates in that way, then he will have to take the balance out of his own salary. I do not know whether this proposal may suit the Council or not, but according to my estimate we will save \$500. Our prosecutor cost us \$1,394 last year, and this year he will cost us only \$600 salary, and on appeals I would make an allowance of about \$300 additional—in all \$900—

Dr. THORBURN—I rise to a point of order. Has Dr. Armour a right to explain the report? I thought it was my duty.

The PRESIDENT—I have been waiting to hear if Dr. Armour would advance some reason why he is raising any objection to the Council going into Committee of the Whole, and I fail to find he has given any reason whatever.

Dr. ARMOUR—Will you allow me to give a reason ?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Dr. ARMOUR—When a question of any kind comes before Parliament there is always an opportunity given to discuss that question before it is referred to Committee of the Whole, and I think that should obtain here.

Dr. ROOME—The one who moves the resolution should explain the report ; the rest of us do not know what the report is.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Thorburn is perfectly right. In the first place I asked Dr. Armour if he was opposed to the Council going into Committee of the Whole, and I expected him every moment to explain why, but he is evidently going to discuss the whole report, and perhaps to submit what is ordinarily called “a minority report.” Is that so, Dr. Armour ?

Dr. ARMOUR—I want to do what is practically that ; I do not see how I can do that in Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDENT—I must rule your remarks out of order, Dr. Armour ; this motion of Dr. Thorburn's is in order. And while the chair does not wish to be captious, I would suggest to Dr. Armour, that in submitting a minority report it would be better, and the proper way according to parliamentary procedure, to have it in the form of an appendix, and have it submitted with the consent of the committee, and by the chairman of that committee to the Council ; that has not been done, and I have received the report of the committee, therefore anything you wish to say in discussing this matter must be in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. ARMOUR—Haven't we the power to submit a minority report in connection with the report of a standing committee !

The PRESIDENT—You have, in this way, only as an appendix to the report of the committee, and with the sanction of the committee, and under the signature of the chairman of the committee.

Dr. SHAW—Is the order of procedure different in special and standing committees ?

The PRESIDENT—It is different with some committees, with special committees, with a standing committee of this Council and of the House of Commons it must be submitted in the way I say.

The President here put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried. Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Henderson in the chair.

The first clause of the report was read and on motion adopted.

The second clause of the report was read.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I wish to move an amendment to that.

Dr. THORBURN—Before moving an amendment perhaps I might be allowed to make some remarks about it. When we drew up this report we found it a very difficult matter to disserve a good deal of the statements that were presented to us. On former occasions we had with us our treasurer, who was very clear and lucid, and who was able to give us any information in a very short time on any subject we had any doubt about ; this time he unfortunately was not able to be present, and in consequence of that difficulty we acted upon a suggestion that was passed at the last meeting of the Council, that an auditor should assist us, and we procured the services of a competent man, and he drew out his report ; I read you his letter, in which he said he found everything correct. Not satisfied with this, however, some of us went more carefully over the individual accounts and statements, perhaps not in every instance, but all our expenditures were criticised very carefully. Of course we cannot say positively that we are absolutely correct. From the information we gathered I think we were all unanimous in that respect, so far as it went. It had been noticed by the auditor that the cheques presented and which he had examined were signed only by one person ; we thought this was not quite security enough for us, that all money transactions, to prevent any possibility of mistakes or errors, should be fenced around, and upon that it was suggested that the President, the Registrar and the Chairman of the Finance Committee should sign all cheques. That is similar to a resolution I moved myself which did not meet with the approbation of the Council, but we thought it of so great importance that we ought to put it in our report, and I hope something similar, or something to the same effect as my proposed resolution will pass ; the idea is to have our cheques made as secure as possible, and unless something of the kind is passed we will be going on in the present state, and even weaker than we were before, because our present treasurer is not in very good health, and cannot give us the personal assistance he formerly did. I would like that second clause, or something similar to it, to pass, and if anyone will suggest any other parties or names I will be quite willing to have them inserted.

Moved by Dr. Williams that the report be amended to the following effect : “ We recommend that the bank account be a college account, and not a treasurer's account, and that all cheques be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Chairman of the Finance Committee.”

Dr. THORBURN—I think that is an improvement.

Dr. WILLIAMS—That means that in place of an individual's account, it will be a college account. If we do not do that the Treasurer has a right to cheque out the account, and if we make it a college account then it becomes a matter for the college to say how it would be chequed out.

Dr. THORBURN—I am willing to accept that.

Dr. ROGERS—Supposing the Chairman of the Finance Committee wasn't here in the case of the examiners' accounts?

Dr. THORBURN—It is only for the incoming year.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I think Dr. Williams' amendment simply is that the cheques should be drawn by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Registrar.

Dr. WILLIAMS—No, by the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Chairman put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried. Clause 3 of the report was read.

Dr. ARMOUR—I object to this clause altogether. I am satisfied we have sufficient revenue to meet the necessary expenses of the Council without either the collection of the outstanding accounts or the assessment of a tax; and I beg leave to submit to you an estimate of such receipts and expenditures for the coming year. I estimate that the

Registration fees will amount to.....	\$ 2,500 00
Examination fees.....	10,400 00
Fines.....	500 00

In all..... \$13,400 00

I estimate the expenditure for 1895-96 as follows:

Council meeting expenses.....	\$ 2,500 00
Discipline Committee, prosecutor, and legal expenses (aside from and not including salary of prosecutor).....	1,800 00
Officers' salaries.....	1,800 00
Examination expenses.....	2,300 00
Printing.....	400 00
Office expenses.....	200 00
Interest on floating loans.....	700 00
Sundries.....	200 00

In all..... \$9,900 00

Dr. CAMPBELL—Did you count the interest on the mortgage?

Dr. ARMOUR—I have not taken the building into account at all. Now these estimated receipts are \$13,400.00, and the estimated expenditures are \$9,900.00, leaving a surplus of \$3,500.00, and my opinion was that that might be used to carry this building until such time as it could be disposed of. Now, with regard to the reason why I have thought these estimates reasonable, I took it from the results, from the income of the past. I placed the registration fees at \$2,500.00; and, going back to 1892, I find the registration fees then were \$3,347.00; in 1893, \$3,321.00; in 1894, \$692.00, and in 1895, \$1,359.00; or, an average for the four years of a trifle less than my estimate. Now, there is a great discrepancy in the amount received from year to year. The matriculation standard was raised at the time the fees were so high, in 1892 and 1893, and there was a great influx of registrations at that time, and then it fell off after that time again. But by taking these four years you get a very fair approximation of the income from registrations; and I think it is intended to again, this session, increase the matriculation standard somewhat, and if it is done we will no doubt have a great deal of registrations again, and the estimate I have given you here will be greatly exceeded. Then I have taken the examination fees at \$10,400.00. In arriving at that, I have referred to the figures for the past three years: In 1893 the receipts were \$10,700.00; in 1894, \$10,860.00, and in 1895, \$10,432.00. So, you see, I have made an estimate under what they have been for the past three years. The fines do not matter, because that is offset in the allowance of expenditure, and it really does not require to be taken particularly into consideration. If the fines are more than the amount I have estimated, the prosecutor gets them; if they are less, it does not matter, because they are balanced on another account, if the proposition of the Finance Committee's report regarding the prosecutor is accepted. With regard to the expenditure, I need not dwell on the Council meeting expenses. We have not decided that yet. There is an estimate of it, but it does not belong to this clause of the report, and I suppose I cannot refer to it. I think we should be able to bring it within this figure of \$1,500.00. Then the expenses of the

Discipline Committee and prosecutions I need not dwell on. I think you will all agree that the amount I have there will cover those expenses. Then I have taken the officers' salaries at \$1,800.00, and there is a reduction there of \$800.00. The officers' salaries have been for 1891-92, \$2,800.00; for 1892-93, \$2,600.00, for 1893-94, \$2,600.00, and for 1894-95, \$2,600.00; and I propose that they should be reduced by \$800.00, the chief part of it being on the Registrar's and Treasurer's salaries; and I would just like to review briefly the reasons which lead me to the conclusion that this might be done. For the first ten years, up to 1876, the Registrar's salary was either \$400.00 a year, or an unknown amount, paid from office receipts; for the five years, from 1877 to 1881, inclusive, it was \$750.00; for the three years, 1882, 1883 and 1884, it was \$1,000.00; for the six years, from 1885 to 1890 inclusive, it was \$1,200.00; and since that time it has been \$1,800.00, with some pickings. Either in former years the registrars must have been underpaid, or latterly the Registrar has been very much overpaid. If we accept the recorded statement of the Registrar, which may be seen in the *Canada Lancet* of July, 1878, when the salary was \$750.00, we must conclude that this was a satisfactory remuneration for the performance of the duties at that time, and it is not observable that these duties have very materially increased; certainly they have not in proportion to the salary. I know there has been some slight increase in the duties in connection with the Discipline Committee work, but I think a small fraction of the increase of the Registrar's salary since that was brought in would be sufficient to amply compensate the Registrar for that work. I have estimated the examination expenses at \$2,300.00. Those expenses have varied from year to year. In 1891-92, they were \$2,289.00; in 1892-93, \$3,275.00; 1893-94, \$2,511.00; 1894-95, \$2,758.00. I have estimated a slight reduction on the average of these years; but if our proposition to bring the examinations to one centre, and have them conducted at one place, is accepted, we will be able to make some saving, which I have estimated at about \$400.00. Then, in another way we may curtail some of the examiners' expenses without interfering with the present arrangement; that is, when this Council decides what their sessional indemnity will be, if it is less than heretofore, it will be a saving to that extent on the examiners' expenses, for the examiners have heretofore been paid on the same principle as members of the Council.

Dr. BRITTON—Allow me to correct Dr. Armour; that applies to only part of the remuneration of the examiners. He has forgotten the allowance when conducting other examinations.

Dr. ARMOUR—I understand that. I did not make myself sufficiently explicit; it is when they are conducting oral examinations. When present at examinations they get the same travelling expenses and hotel expenses as members of the Council get. The printing I have estimated at \$400.00, and we have adopted an offer at \$360.00, so there is \$40.00 to the good; and we may be able to make other reductions, and no doubt we could if we undertake to. The office expenses I estimate at \$200.00. This past year they have been \$201.00, and during this year we have had an election, and the postage in connection with that election cost about \$75.00. Had it not been for the election the office expenses this year would have been about \$125.00, and I have estimated them at \$200.00. The office expenses for the past years have greatly exceeded this. For 1891-92, they were \$712.00; for 1892-93, they were \$707.00; for 1893-94 they were \$340.00. There is no necessity for making any statement regarding the interest on the loan and the \$200.00 for sundries. This clause of the report recommends the assessment of and collection of the outstanding tax. The question is, are the members of the profession, if these arrearages are charged against them, morally or legally under obligation to pay?

Dr. MOORE—Certainly.

Dr. ARMOUR—By, I believe, an oversight in additions to the Medical Act in 1874, unconstitutional authority was given to the appointed members of the Council to assess a tax. Now, while this must have been known to those engaged in the administration of the Medical Act they continued to assess that tax until 1873, when the Legislature intervened, when its attention was called to it, and repealed that power, placing it entirely under the control of the elected members of the Council, by whom only it could be constitutionally exercised.

Dr. ROGERS—I want to ask a question—

Dr. ARMOUR—I think it is not fair to be interrupted in the middle of a sentence or argument.

Dr. THORBURN—I have a favor to ask. I hope Dr. Armour will state all he has to say now, and as briefly as possible.

Dr. ARMOUR—Well, gentlemen, it cannot be shown that there is any moral responsibility for a liability created in this unconstitutional way. The only portions of these arrearages for which a claim might be set up are the assessments of 1890, 1891 and 1892; but as these assessments were made—all of them—on the motion of an appointed member, I feel confident and I have advice that it would be held by the courts to have been an unconstitutional exercise of power. It is also complained that it is only fair when some members have paid

up that others should do so ; but if some members of our profession, through ignorance of the circumstances, or through being unacquainted with the facts, or through sympathy, perhaps with wrong doing, should respond to an illegal demand for cash, I do not see that it would place any responsibility on those familiar with the facts, fearless of consequences, and without sympathy for wrong doing, who refused to pay it. It is also complained that if these so-called arrearages are not paid it would be proper to refund to those who have paid. Now, this amounts to stating that this Council should undertake the guardianship of those members of the profession in connection with transactions of previous councils. If former councils had husbanded these funds and left them at our disposal, such guardianship might be assumed ; but, unfortunately, they have squandered them beyond all hope of redemption. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, I think this proposition is utterly preposterous—

Dr. BRAY—Who made it ?

Dr. ARMOUR—Now, I only want to say a few words with regard to the annual tax itself. I think there is no question in regard to our powers to legally assess the tax now, but I think the most urgent necessity for it should be shown—

Dr. BRAY—And will be.

Dr. ARMOUR—Before it is assessed. Of all the odium that has been cast on this Council with regard to this matter—

The PRESIDENT—By whom has the odium been cast, is it not chiefly by some members of this Council ?

Dr. ARMOUR—The whole profession. (Cries of “No, no.” “Order, order.” “Question, question.”)

Dr. ARMOUR—When I am interrupted, what can I do ? I think I have already conclusively shown you that the affairs of this Council can be satisfactorily carried on without this tax ; and I, for one, will object to assessing that tax for the purpose of the maintenance of this building. If the tax is required for what I call the legitimate expenses of the Council I will have no objection to making the assessment ; but I do object, and I know nine-tenths of the profession are with me on this matter, to assessing this tax for the purpose of carrying this building. I therefore move, seconded by Dr. Thornton, that Clause 3 be struck out.

Dr. THORBURN—I feel it is necessary for me to make some remarks as to why the Committee inserted this clause. I insist that it is the first principle in business before any outside influence is called upon that any liabilities that are owed to this Council should be paid. Our friend, Dr. Armour, has said that this law was an unconstitutional one. I think that is rather a bold statement. You might say that the whole Act of the Council is unconstitutional, but it passed the Legislature and got the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Dr. Armour has also presented to you a very beautiful scheme for the expenses and receipts, showing how we may live, without reference to the past ; but that past has got to be redeemed, we have got to pay our liabilities. It is not only a question of the present and the future, but the past. According to Dr. Armour’s showing we can do without the tax, but I deny his statements there entirely. (Hear, hear.) He goes on to state that expenses may be reduced in this way and that way ; that is all very nice in his own showing, but before we can do anything at all the bank tells us that already \$7,000.00 is past due, and they will not accommodate us for the present session or any time to come unless we either individually or collectively sign an agreement to become responsible. We explained to the bank there were so much liabilities owing to the Council, and that in all probability the Council would reimpose the assessment ; and on those conditions the manager of the bank agreed to advance the money required. I will not take up your time further than to move the adoption of the third clause. If any other gentleman would like to speak to the matter in detail, I should be very glad to hear him.

Dr. BROCK—I shall not detain the Council for a great length of time with any argument on this question ; the facts speak for themselves. In entering this Council, at the commencement of the session, I asked for a list of the names of all persons in arrears. I did so because almost without exception it was demanded by every professional man to know who were in arrears and why they had not paid. The type-written list from which I made my calculations was somewhat blurred, but I have about the number here who have paid, and those who have not paid, and the amounts. The number who have not paid are about 1,288, and the amount of money yet to be collected is about \$6,500. Of these 1,288 persons there remains but the insignificant number of seventy persons who are owing over \$10.00. That shows that the vast majority of the profession have recognized the justness of the Council in imposing this fee, and have for years and years paid their fees up to a period of time when they became conscious that the Council were not performing their duty in collecting the fees from others. I am a little afraid to enter into a discussion with Dr. Armour because I might use expressions which would be unparliamentary, and I do not wish to do that ; but if any gentleman of this Council can rise in his place and sustain the arguments of Dr. Armour upon such a question as this it does show that our faculties are clouded, and that we are not able to consider a question that,

to me, seems a question of right and wrong. When I have stated that about seventy persons are the number who are owing over \$10.00 each I think I am almost absolutely correct. The position of this Council, from the facts presented by the Finance chairman and by the Finance Committee, is that we are in debt; and we must pay our debt. Then the question is, How are we to pay that debt? Some members here seem to have some tremendous influence with the Government. Have the Government promised to pay our debt for us? or, how do these members propose to pay our debt, how do they propose to carry on a meeting of this Council? We must have funds to the extent of \$12,000.00 immediately. Any saving Dr. Armour has estimated in the future will not pay that debt just now. (Hear, hear.) And to pay the debt we must, in my opinion, collect the fees—collect every dollar that can possibly be collected. If we want to go back to our constituents feeling that we are doing our duty it will be necessary to collect every dollar and to use all the means which a wise Legislature has placed in our power to collect that debt. We must not take any half measures so as to launch ourselves into debt in the future. In collecting this amount we must not leave ourselves in the position that it may not be collected, and I think we must use all the means necessary to collect that debt. With regard to his other statements, the old members of the Council here, I think, will be able to answer them better than I can, and I will leave in other hands the answer with regard to the question of salaries and the past conduct of the Council in squandering their funds. But I maintain that the result of the report of the Committee on Finance is that these fees must be collected to enable us to get along at all.

Dr. THORNTON—In seconding Dr. Armour's motion, it is somewhat a matter of principle with me—

Dr. SHAW—Perhaps Dr. Thornton would just allow me to say it is getting near six o'clock.

Dr. THORNTON—It seems to me that before we adopt this clause, after all that has been said about this assessment tax we had better look into the whole affair before we go into something to perpetuate our misery. We have had a lot of trouble in connection with those fees.

Dr. MOORE—We have.

Dr. THORNTON—In the first place, the necessity for the tax should be the controlling consideration, in my estimation. When this tax was set on foot (in 1875) and during the latter part of 1873 and part of 1874, the medical journals were crowded with articles from the members of the Council at that time, stating that the expenditure of the Council was exceeding the receipts. I say this boldly, because I have no doubt there are in the association's library the old journals that will give exactly what I am stating, for I have read them time and again myself—

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The Council itself said that when they went to the Legislature.

Dr. THORNTON—At that time we got no financial report from the Council; there was a number of the electorate that said we should have it, and not having it they did not feel clear to take any particular action in the matter. The first act of the Council was the right one, and was perfectly legitimate; they issued a ballot card to the electors and asked them to vote yea or nay for a professional tax, and the profession voted it down and out of sight; then, without another word, the first thing the members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons knew about it, it had passed the Legislature. The only thing I can get at that was tangible in that direction was, I asked the member for my own county, when he came home, "Why did you vote for that?" He said, "Why, didn't you want it? Your men were there, and we supposed they represented what you wanted in the matter, and we supposed we were voting for just exactly what you did want. It was an irritating question right from the very start; and when the financial reports did come out we found the Council, instead of not being able to pay their legitimate debts, had on hand \$3,368.48 after paying every cent of their indebtedness." If you call this straight I do not understand financial matters at all. Then, when its tax was set on foot they said, it is only a temporary matter; and this went before the electorate, which the older members know just as well as I do. They said that in a short time it would be a thing of the past. Such was the state of affairs that in the next four years the finances of the Council rolled up to \$8,015.35. Some say, how did we know that would be so? There had been some years in which the expenditure had been a little in excess of the receipts and we were not in a position to know just what would take place. Every medical school and every university in the province had a representative in this Council, and I claim that they could tell just about as nearly what grist they had in the mill as a farmer could tell what he had in his granary. The students were in the colleges at that time, and they must have known just about the position they were going to be placed in. I do not want to take up a lot of time with figures, although, if any gentleman wants the figures for any particular year I can give them to him, I have them here. To make the matter short, the Council should have had on hand last year the sum of \$28,467.59, and they should have on hand now a little over \$30,000.00; for if you look

at their returns there is a number of years in which the assessment tax, the registration fees and fines were all bunched together, so that in order to exclude the professional tax we have to exclude the registration fees and fines, which places this calculation at a considerable disadvantage ; and it shows that without any professional tax whatever that this Council never had on hand at any date less than \$1,643.45, without any professional tax whatever, and losing all the registration fees that are bunched with those assessment dues for a certain number of years. Now, to my mind, this shows pretty clearly that this Council, except on the one score, has never been in any particular financial strait. Now, with regard to the endorsement of the electorate in this matter, I think that we should be very careful as to the manner in which we embark in it. As I told you before, it was hawked through the Legislature in spite of the electorate and after they had voted on it; then a few years later, when the property was purchased, they were told—I know they were in my division, and I presume they were in others—that they only required the tax for a short time. Then the Council improved the old church and it cost something more, and they were told the tax would have to be continued a little longer ; and, finally, in 1890, the electorate were told : Now, we have a respectable home, a home worthy of the profession, and not only so, but a home that is going to be a source of revenue, and just have patience a little while and the assessment tax will be abolished altogether. We will just see how much was meant by this statement ; just as soon as the old Council met in 1890, notwithstanding that statement, the very first move, or almost the first move, was to not only set on foot the one dollar tax, but to raise it to the limit of two dollars. The next thing was a notice of motion to strike every member that did not pay that tax off the rolls ; and the next motion, following right after it, was to print three thousand copies of the annual announcement and to send that just to those who had paid up their annual tax. Now, if you go to the financial column for the year you will find there were just \$369.00 paid. I did not hear a word of it, and that shows I didn't pay my assessment, and I don't forget I didn't. I say the electorate has been blinded, and they have had dirt thrown in their eyes clear up to these statements that came in here yesterday. There is a report from Mr. B. B. Osler, in which he deals with the tax question on the ground that about a thousand members of the profession voluntarily paid their assessments. The very year that section 41a was taken before the Legislature and made law, the very year it was imposed, not more than 369 members had paid ; and, as the Registrar knows, as well as myself, as they very often paid years and years together, it is possible there were not over two hundred paid that year. I would like to know where the one thousand voluntary ones are. It seems to me this thing has irritated the profession long enough. I cannot get at the question as I want to, because the first consideration should be the necessity for this tax. The clauses of this report of the Finance Committee have been brought in in respect to this tax and to the causes that necessitated it ; they have stuck the cart before the horse, so that we have got to consider the tax first ; got to settle that, and then grope in the dark afterwards to remedy the difficulty, if we can do it. Now, the cause of the necessity for this tax should come up first, was this bottomless sink that we have had to deal with of late years, so that at the present time I can no more show you that there was no requirement whatever for that tax when it was set on foot in 1875, and I defy any member of this Council to show it to me. Our finances went on increasing and increasing year by year, and without any professional tax whatever we have had in this Council from the year 1866 until one year ago a surplus, an amount of receipts over and above an expenditure, of over \$1,600.00, averaging one year with another ; and if we can run our business on that I do not know that our tax is going to help us out of the difficulty at all. I take the strongest objections to the way the tax was set on foot in the first place in 1875. It seems to me, I might almost say, it was an illegitimate child of this Council, and it looks to me as if it had been disinherited by the Legislature and was brought up here to be reinstated, and to my idea it should have been a birth strangled babe, ditch delivered by a drab

Dr. BRAY—I take exception to some of the remarks made by some of the gentlemen who have explained, and who seem to accuse this Council for what was done in 1875. I do not think we have anything to do with what was done in 1875 only to obey the laws passed at that time.

Dr. THORNTON—They repealed the law.

Dr. BRAY—That proves that they considered it an existing and subsisting law ; that law must have been good when put in force, that law is on the statute book, and it never was questioned ; it has been law since 1874, and it is law yet ; and I think the very Act of suspension only proves that was law ; and the gentlemen who did not want the tax imposed and who went to the Legislature and asked for a suspension of this, by that very suspension proved the validity of the Act. I do not want to take up your time any more than to say this, that it is absolutely necessary. It has been written and said by these gentlemen who are opposing it now that if the actual necessities of this Council required a tax imposed on the profession they would pay it and go in for it. I will endeavor to show why it is necessary now ; it is necessary because we have now a debt of \$7,000.00 over due, and that

debt should be paid ; there are also the expenses of this Council in this session, which will amount to \$5,000.00 more, making a total of about \$12,000.00. Dr. Armour, in his estimate, leaving out expenditure, brings that where it will about balance ; that might be ; we will give him credit for that, and we will say it will do so. But how are you going to pay this back debt, which is a debt that has got to be paid ? I attended a meeting of my constituents before coming down here—a meeting of the Lambton Medical Association—and placed these very matters before that Association, and a resolution, which I will read to you now, is the result : “ Moved by Dr. Ovens, of Forest, seconded by Dr. Vail, of Sarnia, that we pay \$2.00 a year to the Medical Council until the financial difficulty is over.” That is the resolution that was passed there ; and I was instructed by the County Association of Lambton, as their representative, and I was elected on that basis, to vote for the imposition of the \$2.00 a year until we were out of debt, and I am here to do that.

Dr. THORNTON—Did you tell them when it would be over ?

Dr. BRAY—I couldn't tell them at all. I don't know. I haven't that foresight. If the debts owing to the Council were paid in it would make us very much better off, because we would have \$10,000.00 to go on the mortgage. I say that unless these dues are paid in there is no means of meeting this liability in sight ; and in order to meet it I say that those dues should be paid, and I maintain that they are honestly due to this body, and that any man who says they are not so is not correct, because we have the law as the foundation for imposing this assessment ; that law was passed in 1874, and continued until the suspension of it ; and, as I said before, that very suspension proves that the law was good ; and I say, until those dues are paid we cannot get out of this difficulty. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council further, though there are plenty of other things I would like to speak of, but I will probably have an opportunity at some later date.

Dr. ROOME moved that the Committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. Carried.

The Committee rose. The President in the chair.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock p.m. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, 26th June, 1895.

In accordance with motion for adjournment, the Council met at eight o'clock. The President, Dr. Harris, in the chair, called the meeting to order.

The Registrar called the roll and the following members were present : Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Registrar and confirmed, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

COMMUNICATIONS.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Moved by Dr. Roome, seconded by Dr. Reddick, that by-law No. — of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to amend by-law No. 39 as amended by by-law No. 50 be now read the first time. Carried.

The by-law was then read the first time.

Moved by Dr. Roome, seconded by Dr. Williams, that by-law No. — be referred to a Committee of the Whole, and read a second time.

The Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Henry in the chair.

On motion, clause No. 1 of the by-law was adopted as read.

On motion, clause No. 2 of the by-law was adopted as read.

On motion, clause No. 3 of the by-law was adopted as read.

Dr. Roome moved that the Committee rise and report.

Dr. THORBURN—Does not that by-law conflict with the proposition which was suggested, and which has been carried by this Council, that all cheques should be signed by the Treasurer and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Dr. ROOME—No ; this has reference to accounts not to cheques.

The Chairman then put Dr. Roome's motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The Committee rose. The President in the chair.

The Chairman of the Committee reported the adoption of the by-law as read clause by clause in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. Roome moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted. Carried.

Dr. Reddick moved, seconded by Dr. Roome, that by-law No. — now read in Committee of the Whole a second time, without amendment, be now read a third time, passed, numbered, signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Carried.

The by-law was then read a third time, passed, numbered, signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

By-law No. 68 Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, to amend by-law No. 39 as amended by by-law No. 50.

WHEREAS, power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws under the Ontario Medical Act, be it enacted as follows :

1. That article three of the duties of the Finance Committee, page 54, be amended by striking out the whole clause and substituting therefor these words : "They shall consider and report on all matters referred to them by the Council." Also,

2. That clause one on duties of the Treasurer, page 55, be amended by striking out all the words after "moneys" in the fourth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words : "In settlement of all accounts that have been certified correct and signed by the President, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Registrar."

3. The Auditor shall audit all the accounts of the Council and present his annual report on the same on or before the first day of June in each year.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, *President*.

JAMES HENRY, *Chairman of Committee*.

June 26th, 1895.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I thoroughly approve, Mr. President, of your observations in opening the Council at two o'clock to-day, namely, that every member should endeavor to be as brief as possible in speaking, and I propose being as brief as possible in speaking to my motion, for a few moments, and I propose doing so as far as I can from a purely legal standpoint. The motion in your hands is that the members of this Council since 1887 have appropriated to themselves hotel expenses, and that in my judgment and in the judgment of others was not within the powers of the Act under which we are working. I wish to say, that I do not like and that I have no pleasure in bringing a motion of this kind before the Council, but a sense of duty, and a sense of duty only, compels me to take the position that I do. We are here, Mr. President, as the trustees of the profession that we represent ; we are handling, not our own moneys, but the moneys of the physicians of this province ; and I fear that in the past the members of the Council have not fully felt the responsibility that rested upon them in handling the finances of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, otherwise the mistakes in which I think they have made, in more cases than one, would not have arisen. The question of the legality of that appropriation of course is a matter of interpretation of the law ; and I have endeavored to get what light I possibly could on this subject, and I have gone outside of myself and have sought legal advice. I do not propose to read over the brief that I have received, because it would take up too much of the time of the Council, and I will simply base my own argument upon what I have to say upon my view of the case. The questions that I have submitted for legal advice are the following : First, has the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons power, under the Ontario Medical Act, to pay its members hotel expenses ? Second, has the said Council power to make appropriations under section twelve in any manner other than by by-law ; as, for example, by resolution or motion ? Third, in case of over-payments, illegal payments or illegal appropriations, what are the liabilities of the members of the said Council ? Now, the Ontario Medical Act, section 12, reads as follows : "There shall be paid to the members of the Council such fees for attendance and such reasonable travelling expenses as may from time to time be fixed by by-law passed by the said Council." You observe, that the law provides that the members of this Council may appropriate moneys to themselves for two purposes, and two purposes only ; namely, fees for their attendance and their reasonable travelling expenses. Now, of course, when we try to interpret law we constantly look to precedents ; we look to the decisions of the Courts ; and of course at once we all know there have been no decisions based upon the Medical Act. We must, therefore, go outside of the Medical Act and get some Act that is perfectly parallel with ours, and get decisions upon that ; and whatever these decisions may have been in regard to other corporate bodies we would regard them, I presume, as binding upon

us. We have in the Municipal Act the following section, which is parallel with our own "The council of every township and county may pass by-laws for paying the members of the council for their attendance in the council or any member while attending on committee of the council, at a rate not exceeding \$3.00 per diem and five cents per mile necessarily travelled to and from such attendance." The words of the two Acts are not *insissima verba*, but they are, I submit, perfectly parallel. The Municipal Act provides that the municipal councillors, like our own, may be paid; first, certain fees for their attendance; and secondly, certain travelling expenses. Now, I think every member of the Council will admit that whatever decisions have been given under the Municipal Act, bearing upon this section will, in all fairness, be binding upon the section of the Medical Act. I have a number of cases here that are cited; I may say, first of all, that in the interpretation of statutes there is a maxim used by lawyers, and that maxim is—I will not give you the Latin of it, but the translation of it as given by the law books—"The express inclusion of some specific particulars is an implied exclusion of other particulars of the same class that are not specified." Now, in this Medical Act we have two items specifically stated by the Legislature upon which we can legislate for our own remuneration: First, fees for attending; and secondly, travelling expenses—"reasonable travelling expenses," as I have already said. If there had been a clause in that Act that there was power given that the Council could pay themselves "reasonable expenses," if in the Act the words "reasonable expenses" had been placed, then there was room for opening up the idea that hotel expenses might be included. But, when no general phrase has been used, I say that the interpretation of the statute is that the Legislature intended to exclude all other expenses; and I think there is therefore no possibility of stretching the words, "travelling expenses," so as to include hotel expenses; or for stretching the words, "fees for attendance," to include the same. The next question I have submitted for consideration is this: "Has the Council power to make appropriations under Section 12, in any other manner than by by-law; as, for example, by resolution or motion? "such as has been done in this case." I may say that when the Medical Act was first passed it was passed without demanding of the Council that a by-law should be passed. A by-law was not specifically stated as necessary to the payment of the members of this Council. But—I think it was in 1874—when the Act was remodelled, the Legislature no longer allowed that loose form of expression to be used, but included the word "by-law," and demanded that all moneys paid the members should be paid by by-law. I may be at once asked, why is this done? Well, it is perfectly clear why it is done; a simple motion may slip through this house almost unobserved, and no person's eye may be caught, or, at least, but very few may be caught by it; therefore, the Legislature says, we will not allow the moneys of this corporation to be voted away in any careless manner of that sort. We will demand all the solemnity and all the paraphernalia of a by-law being introduced and passed through the Council, in order that there may be no possibility of any member of the Council remaining in ignorance as to what is being done. On a by-law, first, motion has to be made to introduce it. Then it has to get its first reading, then its second reading, and the Council have to go into Committee of the Whole, and the by-law has to be considered in the Committee of the Whole. Then it has to be moved back into the Council, and there its adoption must be moved. All this has to be gone through, for what purpose? Simply for the purpose of guarding the corporation that we represent. Now, sir, I am going to quote you some precedents, some decisions, of the judges upon the Municipal Act before a demand was made by the Municipal Act that the Councillors should be paid by by-law. I should almost think that if the Act did not specifically say that if the moneys should be voted to the Municipal Councillors by by-law, we might infer that it could be done by motion. But before the Municipal Act was changed so as to demand a by-law, moneys were voted by the Municipal corporations of this country, in various places, to the Municipal Councillors; and that was done without by-law. Now, these matters were submitted to the courts, and I beg of you to hear the decisions of the judges. In the case of *Daniels vs. Burford*, Chief Justice Robinson uses these words: "The Council ought to have been aware that if it were legal to remunerate the members at all (which in other similar cases we have held it could not be), they could only do that properly by a by-law. Then adopting the irregular proceedings of a resolution, or order, exposes them to the suspicion of desiring to evade the provision of the Municipal Act, which subjects illegal by-laws to be quashed." In another case, *Rex vs. The District of Gore*, the same Chief Justice uses these words: "Then it would be necessary to determine whether, if a salary or other remuneration would be granted, it must be granted by a by-law regularly passed, and not as has been done in this case by a vote or resolution merely. And my opinion at present is that they can grant the money for such a purpose by by-law only." Chief Justice Draper, in the same case, uses these words: "I have also a very strong opinion that the only proper and legal mode of appropriating moneys belonging to the district is by by-laws, and that a resolution only is no sufficient warrant or authority to discharge the Treasurer." Now, Mr. President, if our judges have held that money voted by a municipal corporation, without the demand in law

of a by-law, is illegal when it is not passed by by-law, *a fortiori* when the Act demands that it must be passed by by-law, how much more binding is it upon the corporation? The third proposition that I submitted is this: In cases of over-payments, illegal payments, or irregular appropriations, what are the liabilities of the members of the Council? In the case of *East Nissouri vs Horseman*, Justice Burns uses the following language: "The members or councillors composing the Council are not the corporation; they are the agents of the corporation for the management of the affairs and funds of the corporation." Chief Justice Robinson, in the case of *Daniels vs. Burford*, that I mentioned above, makes use of this language: "And it would be well for all who take part in the illegal appropriation of public moneys, by a similar proceedings (as well the councillors who made the order as the treasurer who obeys it) to reflect that there is a civil or criminal remedy in such cases, if not both. The Treasurer should not pay money on an illegal order, for an Act of Parliament should be regarded by him as a higher authority than the resolution or by-law of a corporation created by Parliament." I have just one other case to cite, and then I am done; that is the case against the Council of Cornwall. The council of Cornwall passed a by-law paying their members \$30.00 for services as councillors, and for services in superintending roads and streets; there was \$20.00 of that voted for their services as councillors, and \$10.00 for superintending the streets. At the time that that by-law was passed there was no provision in the Municipal Act for remunerating a councillor that superintended a road. That went before the courts, and the decision of the judges was that the \$20.00 appropriation was good, and that it was a payment for their services as councillors; but the \$10.00 appropriation for their services in superintending the work upon the roads was declared to be bad; and they were ordered to refund it. There is my case, briefly stated; I have been anxious to state it briefly. I might have gone on and elaborated it much further. I have made a rough calculation of what has been mis-appropriated; of course, it is impossible for me to make it accurately, because I have not the books of the Council; but, in figuring up as carefully as I can, I find there has been at least \$4,500.00, if not \$5,000.00, gone out of the treasury in this way; and that, I submit, according to the evidence I have shown you to-day, is not legal. I do not mean to say that the Council did it purposely or wickedly to evade the law. I do not suggest anything of that kind. It was done out of a mistake, I have no doubt. We are all anxious for getting returns of the indebtedness of the members of this Council, and of others to the Council. And this is a little indebtedness, and I am sure I have only to mention it to have it all straightened up. I have asked for a return indicating how much each member of this Council within these periods has taken in this way.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I will just put a question to Dr. McLaughlin. Supposing I start from here to travel to Quebec, and on my way I take my meals on the car, is that a legitimate travelling expense? Or, supposing, on the other hand, I decide to stay over night and put up at a hotel, and take my meals and get my bed, and next morning go on my way to Quebec, is that a legitimate travelling expense?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—According to the interpretation of the law that I have from a solicitor that I consulted it is not; he says if the Act had given a general expression that the councillors could vote themselves expenses the like of that would come in, but the very fact that they mention two items upon which they may seek remuneration, he says, excludes all others. That is the advice I get.

Dr. DICKSON—I would ask also if the wording of the Act is not "necessary expenses," or "reasonable expenses," or something equivalent to that.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No. I will give you the section again—

Dr. MOORE—It says, "reasonable expenses."

Dr. DICKSON—I submit that what is necessary to maintain vitality in the *voyageur* is reasonable expense.

Dr. HENRY—And any reasonable judge would allow it.

Dr. CAMPBELL—If this motion were a motion simply asking for information I do not know that I should oppose it; I might question the utility of it, I might have doubts in my own mind as to what benefit the information could possibly be either to the Council or to the member who asked for it, but at the same time I should not be disposed to object to Dr. McLaughlin receiving all the information he desired, for I hold it to be a general rule, to which there can be but very, very few exceptions, indeed, that every member of this Council is entitled to the fullest information in regard to the actions of the Council. But this is something more than a simple demand for information; it lays down a proposition that this Council has made illegal appropriations to its members in the past. Now, I am opposed to the Council expressing any such opinion, which it must do if it adopts this motion; I am opposed to it in the first place, because I am not at all sure that there was any illegal appropriations of money. The Council, by a by-law, decided that its members should be paid reasonable travelling expenses; subsequently, not on a snap motion passed through, but on a report of a committee, after due consideration, it defines to some extent what those reasonable

travelling expenses are ; namely, \$3.50 hotel allowance ; and the fact that the report of that committee stated that it was payable to the members outside of Toronto emphatically, lays down the proposition that it was a travelling expense. I assume, therefore, that the report of the committee is a declaratory definition of what the by-law states in general terms. Now, it seems to me that appropriations under such a by-law and such a report of a committee regularly adopted would be legal. I will not put up my opinion on law ; I am not a professional lawyer, and the opinions of amateur lawyers, very much like the opinions of amateur doctors, are not always necessarily correct. We have had the opinions of amateur lawyers occasionally, and we have not always found them correct ; so, therefore, I do not put this forward as something which you must accept as law, I am simply stating my opinion about it. But I should oppose it again still further for this reason, that if there have been any illegal appropriations of money by this Council in the past this Council is not the body to say so. (Hear, hear.) If this Council has done anything wrong in the past the proper thing for the Council to do is by a declaratory enactment, or whatever way may be proper, to make right what it has done improperly, and so modify, or alter, or change, or amend its laws that there shall be no question in the future. That is what this Council should do. But for the Council itself to declare that it has been acting illegally seems to me is a very improper position for this Council to take. (Hear, hear.) But further, after the Council stating that it has acted illegally, which it will do if it adopts this motion, then it brings down certain information. What for? Evidently there can be only one reason for bringing down the information required, and that is that the parties who have received money shall be proceeded against for illegal appropriation of money. Now, who is going to sue, and who is going to be sued? Is this Council going into the courts to sue certain individuals who in the past have received money which the Council illegally gave them? Is it to go into the courts with a suit and plead its own wrong doing as the ground of its suit? That would be a very improper position to take. A man must go into court with clean hands, he cannot plead his own wrong doing there. Is somebody else to sue for it, and not the Council? Who is to be sued, the Council or the members who got the money? If the individuals who received it are to be sued then the Council must be made a party to the suit, I presume, because it was the Council that gave the money, not the individual who took it. The Council appropriated it. It would bring about certainly a very peculiar condition of litigation ; and I should certainly oppose the adoption by this Council of any motion of that kind for any such purpose as that. If the Council has done illegally, and I do not admit for one moment that it has, it is not for the Council itself to say. No matter what the motive may have been, and we shall assume that they are eminently right and proper, for bringing in this resolution, it looks to me, and must look to anybody, as a reflection upon the intelligence of the Council itself, a reflection not only upon the intelligence of the Council, but, I am inclined to think, in the minds of many people, outsiders ; a reflection upon the honesty of the Council as well as upon the honesty of its members. It seems to me, without going into a discussion of the legal question, without taking any particular notice of the various precedents that have been adduced, and which I am not prepared to say, on the spur of the moment, are at all appropriate to the case, that the proper thing for the Council to do would be to quietly vote down a motion of that kind. (Hear, hear. Cries of "Question.")

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I have only a word or two to say in reply. My friend, Dr. Campbell, says that I am asking this Council to condemn its own act. I have done nothing of the kind. The hands of this Council are clean, so far as this matter is concerned, they have not participated in any vote or any appropriation for hotel expenses. My whole motion refers to past Councils ; not one member of this Council, as a Council, is in any way involved. I do not care whether this matter is pressed or not, but I feel it my duty to bring it under the consideration of the Council. From all the advice that I can get, the voting of that money was contrary to law, and the precedents I have quoted are clearly in harmony with the view I have expressed. I would be glad to hear that it was not so, because I have not the slightest desire to bring home anything of this kind to any member of this Council who was a member of the old Council. The Council can do with this motion just as it pleases. I have brought it forward in good faith, I have brought it forward in the discharge of my duty, and I say, Mr. President, the day has come when we ought to be very careful what we are doing with the public funds. These moneys that we vote away are not our moneys in any shape or form, but they belong to the profession of Ontario, and the sooner we put ourselves in harmony with the law in every respect, the better for ourselves and our constituents in every respect.

Dr. ROOME—There is no doubt in the past the members of the Council were under the belief that they had power by this clause of the Act to set aside \$3.50 per diem as included in "travelling expenses." While I agree with Dr. McLaughlin in that, I do not approve of the manner in which it was done ; still I cannot approve of his resolution. In his motion he says that the members of this Council took that allowance illegally, making those

members of the old Council, for years gone by, dishonest men. I do not think that we should start to condemn them——

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No, I did not condemn them as dishonest men.

Dr. ROOME—Have we a right in the new Council to take advantage of the mistake that they made, and endeavor to go to the world to say that these men are indebted to this Council, and that we should make them pay that money back? For my own part, I believe they passed the resolution or adopted the report establishing this \$3.50 allowance honestly, and believing it to be right. On those grounds I could not support the motion. Dr. McLaughlin has stated his case, and it will go upon the announcement, and I think it would be well if he would withdraw his motion. I cannot see anything to be gained by attempting to push it through.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I have no objection to accepting the suggestion of my friend Dr. Roome, for the present, at all events. I want to say one thing in regard to my friend Dr. Campbell that I forgot to say when I was on my feet before. Dr. Campbell says he thinks “hotel expenses” could be covered by “travelling expenses.” Surely you could not put a construction of that kind upon the words, because we are here in the city for a week and are not travelling at all, and because there are gentlemen residing in Toronto, not travelling at all, who took the hotel expenses while living in their own homes, so that construction must clearly be bad. (Cries of “Question, question.”)

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I ask to have the motion withdrawn. (Cries of “No, no,” and “You can’t withdraw it.”)

Dr. ROOME—I think it might be struck out. I do not think anybody wishes this to go out in public.

Dr. MOORE—It is going out; it has gone; they have the reporters from the press here on purpose.

Dr. ROOME—I do not think anybody wishes it. I know for my part I do not. It can be easily withdrawn without any offence to anybody.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. McLaughlin wishes to withdraw his motion, is there any objection? (Cries of “Yes, yes.”)

Dr. REDDICK—If Dr. McLaughlin would take away the preamble, there ought not to be any objection to the return being brought down.

Dr. HENRY—There is an objection to withdrawing the motion. We have been charged with misappropriating funds, and I would just like to get the expression of the Council on that by a vote.

Dr. BRAY—It has gone out to the public; the members of the press are here stronger than they have ever been during this session. I do not wish to insinuate anything, but there must have been some object in bringing the press here stronger to-night than usual; and I say this will go to the public, and I would like it to go to a vote here.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am perfectly content to let it go to a vote, and let the gentlemen put themselves on record, and on record they will go.

Dr. SHAW—In my opinion it will be desirable to allow Dr. McLaughlin to withdraw the motion.

Dr. BROCK—I wish to say one word. I think we should justify our votes upon this by the statements of Dr. Sangster himself. Dr. Sangster declared that the members of this Council could not be considered to be paid too much by any fair or just-minded person, and Dr. McLaughlin also agreed with that statement; it seemed that he did not object to the \$3.50 nor to the \$10 a day, consequently the members of the past Councils were not doing anything wrong or unjust; they seem to have looked on it as part of their pay; they could have voted themselves \$13.50 per day instead of \$10; but they did not, they simply left that part of their expenses to be paid in that way.

Dr. ROOME—I move that Dr. McLaughlin be allowed to withdraw his motion.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I second that motion.

The PRESIDENT—Our rule provides that a motion must be in writing and seconded before it is stated by the president, etc. Have you a motion, Dr. Roome?

Dr. ROOME—No.

The President put Dr. McLaughlin’s motion.

Dr. EMORY—It seems to me, if the members of the press, who are still here, will say that they will not publish anything about this matter, it would be better nothing should go to the public about it, if that is said, Dr. McLaughlin might then withdraw his motion.

Dr. MOORE—It goes in our announcement.

Dr. DICKSON—I think if Dr. McLaughlin is allowed to withdraw his motion, it will show that he, on careful consideration, thinks it not wise to press his motion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would suggest that Dr. McLaughlin be permitted to withdraw that resolution, and take it off the books altogether.

Dr. MOORE—I would suggest, if Dr. McLaughlin will agree with it, that the motion be withdrawn, and that it shall not appear in our announcement at all.

Dr. BRITTON—As far as I am concerned, I would certainly be willing, for one, that Dr. McLaughlin should withdraw the resolution, provided he will state that he has no desire to press the matter. Of course, the fact of his requesting permission to withdraw his resolution, leaves that inference to be drawn, but the matter had taken a peculiar shape, and I think his very words should be taken down; that is, that he does not consider it necessary to press the matter and prefers to withdraw the resolution. In saying this, I do not wish to put words into Dr. McLaughlin's mouth, or ask him to repeat what I say—I do not wish for a moment to presume to put words into his mouth, but I think you all must know the meaning of the words which I refer to.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—So far as I am personally concerned I do not think I have stepped one inch beyond my duty, not one. I am thoroughly convinced that this matter should have been brought up, and I have brought it up and I have discharged my duty. The matter is entirely in the hands of the Council, and if the Council desires to have that motion withdrawn I will consent to the wishes of the Council.

Dr. ROGERS—What do you desire yourself? Do you desire to withdraw it?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I desire to withdraw the resolution if that is the consensus of the opinion of the Council.

Dr. ROGERS—What is *your* feeling?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I will withdraw the motion.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—And do you request it not to appear in the announcement? All these proceedings will appear in our annual announcement, and go out in condemnation of previous Councils. Unless Dr. McLaughlin expresses that desire I think we ought to press it to a vote.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I have no objections to it being withdrawn, but as there seem to be a wish it should not go on our announcement, I desire to point that we cannot prevent it going in the public press, we cannot expect the reporters to accede to a request of ours to omit such a dainty morsel as that, but I would ask Dr. McLaughlin if he is willing to vote afterwards for a resolution that this be not recorded on our books.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I do not think I would be doing my duty to consent to anything of that kind.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I do not think we should have any particular objection to it going upon the announcement; if it ought to be in the announcement put it in, we are not afraid to face it. We believe we are right, although a technicality may not have been carried out. We are perfectly willing it should be in the announcement, and the profession shall judge us upon the merits.

The President put the motion, and leave was granted to Dr. McLaughlin to withdraw his motion.

INQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. Bray presented and read the report of the Discipline Committee as follows:

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—The Discipline Committee beg leave to report, having met and considered the evidence produced and statements made by the prosecutor, and having taken the advice of the solicitor, that they are of opinion that the cases of Dr. C. Parsons, of Coe Hill; Dr. H. O. Marten, of Dufferin Street, Toronto, and Dr. J. F. Danter, also of Toronto, should be investigated by your committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. L. BRAY, *Chairman.*

Adopted in Council.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, *President.*

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Dr. BRAY—I do not think it is necessary to go into Committee of the Whole on this report, it is all in one clause. I move, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that the report be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Henderson, that the Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the report of the Finance Committee. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Henderson in the chair.

Dr. THORBURN—When the Committee arose we were discussing the second clause of the report. I may remark here that my friend Dr. Armour presented a plan by which he thought the college would be self-sustaining, but he did not bring forward any plan by which our past debt should be provided for. This liability must be met, and there is no feasible plan suggested to meet it except that of collecting the assessment itself. I do not wish to take up your time any further on that matter, and Dr. Armour has given his ideas.

Dr. ROOME—In reference to this clause, it is the most important clause I presume in that report which has been made, because there is a tax provided for, and taxation always confronts every government, whether it be of the nation, or of the province, or of the city, or even a corporation like our own. There is always taken into the consideration of those connected with any body the question of how to raise the necessary revenue for obligations current and incurring. We have a debt on our hands of \$7,000.00 in the bank, you might say an overdrawn bank account; therefore, it is necessary that we should provide some means whereby the present expense may be met and those notes or obligations taken up. As I understand there is a large mortgage on the building, so large that we are not likely to mortgage it any further; therefore, it is necessary, to carry us over the present, to adopt some plan whereby we may raise money sufficient to meet the present obligations, whether by a tax or some other plan, and I have heard no one to-day yet state whereby we can raise the necessary funds. Dr. Armour pointed out very clearly and very forcibly, and no doubt he spent a great deal of time in getting up his statement, how he thought we could meet future liabilities, but he has utterly failed to show to us how we are going to meet that \$7,000.00. He figured out, if things went along smoothly and pleasantly, how we might possibly meet our present expenses, but we have \$7,000.00 on our hands, and that money won't come to us. I presume Dr. Armour had in his mind to sell this building, but if sold to-day we might not get more than our mortgage, and therefore we would have \$7,000.00 out yet. I believe it is the opinion of the great majority of the Council that the building should be sold, and that as soon as possible and practicable, but that is an after consideration.

Dr. THORBURN—It is \$7,000.00 now over due, and by the time this Council adjourns it will be increased by \$5,000.00 or more.

Dr. ROOME—We have some twelve hundred members who are in arrears for dues. I think every one in this Council should endeavor to manage the affairs of this Council in as careful a manner as he would his own; and I know, if I was placed in the position that I had overdrawn my bank account and had obligations coming in, the first step I would take would be to resort to those owing me, to collect from them, if I was lucky enough to have men's names on my books; and here we find that the medical men of the Province of Ontario owe between \$6,500.00 and \$7,000.00, ranging in sums from \$2.00 to \$20.00 each, as appears by the report laid on our desks; and I see by looking over this report that some seventy-two members of the profession in the Province of Ontario have never paid anything towards this Council; the balance of the two thousand have paid a certain sum and have thereby acknowledged the system of taxation. Whether the others have not paid because they oppose the system of taxation, I am not prepared to say; but my own opinion is that a great deal of these debts have accumulated from negligence and carelessness in remitting their dues. But, however that is, we have a debt standing out of \$6,500.00; of that I suppose there is 15 per cent. that we could not collect, as some of the men have died and some have moved away; by deducting the 15 per cent. would leave us about \$5,500.00. Then two years have passed since the suspension of the Act whereby those debts could be collected. Taking those two years with 2,300 members at \$4.00 apiece, would leave us a sum of about \$9,000.00, or near that, which added to the \$5,500.00, would leave us on hand about \$14,000.00. In addition to our old debt of \$7,000.00, I presume we are building up a debt of \$3,000.00 or \$3,500.00 during the last two weeks, making the debt on this institution between \$10,000.00 and \$11,000.00. If we had this \$14,000.00 all collected in, that which has gone by and that which all should pay in, we would have sufficient money to place us upon our feet. I believe the medical profession is one of the most honorable professions in our country, and that only honorable men belong to it; and I do not think there is any medical man who would wish that you, gentlemen, or I, would pay the money necessary to protect them, besides protecting ourselves. I think we are all willing to assist one another—at least we should be; and there is no fairer way of raising money than by taxing the medical men who are benefited by that taxation. Some might say, let us put a higher tax upon the students who are entering our colleges. But I am opposed to that. I believe the students now are taxed too much. I do not think we should take a dollar from the students more than what is necessary to pay the men who examine them and to pay the expenses connected with the examinations. I believe that the expenses of this Councils should be paid by the medical men of Ontario, because it is they who are receiving the benefits from this Council; and if there is no benefit to them the sooner we close the doors the better for the profession. But my belief is that great benefits have been

derived from it, we have made the profession in Canada to-day an honorable profession, and I say the medical men have a right to pay their share towards the expenses of this. It is not right to tax for that the students who are receiving no benefit whatever from this Council. As soon as they get their degrees and go out in the world and receive benefits, then we should tax them the same as others in the profession. I say the older men and the men who are now and who have been in practice are the men who should pay the expenses; and any man who cannot pay \$2.00 a year for the sake of keeping up this institution is not worthy the name of a doctor to practice in this province of ours. The only point to be considered is the plan upon which this can be collected; some might say by the Division Courts. But we have had our statute a good many years, and we find there are twelve hundred members, over half of the medical profession in Ontario, who did not respond to it under the Division Court Act. I understand many have been sued, and that the expenses have been more than what we gained by the suing. In reference to this penal clause in our Act, some take exception to it, but I cannot take exception to it. It does not deprive a man of his degree, a man is entitled to use the title he has got to his name, to put it upon his door or wherever he likes. The clause only means he has got to register himself once a year with this Council, and if he neglects doing it he has fifteen or sixteen months, during which time no one can trouble him; and if he does not wish to do this, and his name is struck off the register, and he goes on with his practice and gets into trouble, all he has to do is to send the money to the Registrar, and he is immediately put on the register again; therefore he cannot undergo any hardship. It only means a system of paying once a year, and getting a certificate. I do not think there is a medical man in Canada who thoroughly understood this question who would be opposed to it. Still, at the same time, I do not wish to be hard, and if it is the opinion of the majority of this Council that this should be collected under the old law, I, of course, will abide by that decision and assist the Council in carrying it out. But I want to see the standing of this Council made better, and, as the chairman of this committee has said, we must have some way of raising money or we cannot go further with the bank, we cannot continue our account in the bank any longer; therefore I take it to be the duty of everyone who takes an interest in the profession to give his opinion and decide how to raise the money, and raise it right away.

Dr. THORNTON—There seems to be some misapprehension in what has been said on this clause of the report. It has been stated that we are not offering or proposing any scheme by which we would get out of the difficulties in which we are now placed. Now, I submit, in all candor, that the first thing we have got to do is to get at the cause. Remedy the cause and I will join hands with anybody to place this Council in harmony with the profession, and to get it on a proper footing, and to pay every cent of debt we owe. I have stated distinctly to my electorate that when the Council did this, if a tax was necessary to relieve us of our difficulties I would endorse it heartily. We have a debt, and there is not a man in the Council but knows just exactly how we got into this debt, but there is not one man thus far that has said one word or made one move with regard to getting out unless it was the motion I made the other day. This report should never have been made in this shape at all; and it should have been discussed as a whole report before it went before the Committee of the Whole; that is, the cause of the leakage, the cause of these debts we have incurred should have been brought out first, and then we would have been prepared to offer a remedy to get out of the difficulty. As I said, when speaking before, we have the cart before the horse, and we are shoving it up-hill; and the proposition that we must tax ourselves out of this difficulty, if this is to go on, is simply a perpetuation of our misery, and the whole thing will be in as bad shape, or in a worse shape at the day of judgment than it is to-day.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The day of judgment is on us, too?

Dr. MOORE—Some people may think it is "too, honest."

Dr. GRAHAM—I am not one of those affected, as Dr. Thornton says, with pneumatic inflation, but I would like to say a few words for my constituents. When the \$2.00 assessment and penal clause came into force it raised a great storm of indignation, but I think that arose from a want of thorough knowledge of the situation; and after a time passed and they began to look at all sides of the question, they resolved that they at least were perfectly willing to pay \$2.00, if it was spent properly; that they had no objection to the \$2.00 assessment. They said they would rather by far pay \$4.00 than to do away with the Discipline Committee of this Council. The only objection they had was to the method of collecting, and that they do not seem to be reconciled to; but so far as the \$2.00 assessment is concerned they are perfectly willing to pay that to help to get this Council out of debt.

Dr. SANGSTER—I regard the question before this Council as a very important one, perhaps the most important in regard to the future peace and harmony of the profession of any question that has come before the Council. There is no single point upon which, if you make a mistake now, that will be more vital to the future peace of the profession than this; there is no point upon which, if you are wrong now, you will drive them more summarily to

the Legislature to seek redress for what they think their injuries ; there is no subject upon which every vote and every contention of this Council on the present occasion will be more carefully canvassed and more carefully remembered than upon this question. I beg to remind you, sir, that many of those with whom I have identified myself think our position in regard to that tax is perfectly unassailable. We object to that tax; first, because it is an unjust tax ; because we have two elements that enter into this Council, and we tax one and allow the other, equally protected with the profession, to go Scot-free; and it is an unconstitutional tax ; it is constitutional now so far as the assessment is concerned, but still unconstitutional inasmuch as it permits gentlemen present in this Council to sit, and vote, and appropriate the funds of this Council, to appropriate the taxes that you propose to collect from the profession, and yet not giving to the profession the power of reaching them through the ballot box, or through any other constitutional means. (Hear, hear.) We object to this tax on the ground that it is not necessary now. There are, on the other hand, those who take the position that that tax ought to be paid ; that it is an honest debt, and as an honest debt it should be paid. Now, I would like to know what constitutes it an honest debt ?

Dr. WILLIAMS—The statute.

Dr. SANGSTER—I will come to that sir, presently. It is not an honest debt in the sense that it was ever consented to by the profession. I know as a positive fact that it was not consented to by the profession. My friend, Dr. Thornton, will tell you that he could, if he were at home, and he can now if you will let him into the library, produce a copy of the *Canada Lancet*, at the time it was being assessed or being proposed, stating that after they had consulted the profession the profession had decided adversely to the institution of that tax. Can anything be more pointed and more exact than that ? The profession never consented to it ; the profession as a whole was never appealed to, was never consulted. In certain parts of the country ballots were sent out and returned marked adversely. Then, sir, it is not an honest tax in the sense of being a necessary tax, because I have shown and, am prepared to show again, that it was not a necessary tax in the commencement, that when the Council at that date went to the Legislature and claimed the right to tax the medical profession they did so under false pretences ; when they said they had no money in the treasury, they had money in the treasury, and had a large sum of money in the treasury. The tax was not required to meet the exigencies of the Council of that date. Then, I am told by my friend, Dr. Williams, that it is an honest debt, because it is a statutory debt. I am ashamed that Dr. Williams would make a statement of that kind. I say that Dr. Williams, or any other man, that will get up in this Council and claim that a debt is an honest debt because it is a statutory debt has never read his history to any effect, or he would know that some of the most iniquitous exactions that have ever been levied upon free communities have been levied under the sanction of statutory enactments, and that it has ever been held to be the part of good citizenship to oppose them, to resist them, to produce their repeal by constitutional methods, if possible, and failing, that by rebellion and revolution. The history of the Anglo-Saxon race is full of instances of that kind. I again repeat that many of the most iniquitous exactions that have ever cursed humanity have had the sanction of statutory enactment ; and I say it is a weak position for any man to take that a debt is an honest debt because it is sanctioned by law. I claim that when the higher sanction of equity opposes it it is the duty of any man who respects himself to resist it. I have never admitted that that is a just debt, or an honest debt. I took the position at the outset, when I first heard of it, in 1874, that if that debt was imposed upon the profession and not imposed upon the schools, it was an unjust debt ; and I think the school men of that date did an ungenerous thing, and therefore a very unwise thing, when they became parties to the law of 1874, or to any scheme which permitted a tax to be imposed upon the profession without insisting that the schools should be annually mulcted in an equal sum. The debt is not, in my opinion, an honest debt. I have always taken that position. I not only spoke against it privately, I quarrelled at the time with several of my best friends in the Council as soon as I heard that they had obtained the illegal authorization of the Legislature to impose it, but I stated publicly that I never would pay a debt that I considered an unjust debt, and if the appointees of the schools were to sit upon this Council and assess a tax and spend that tax ; then besides being an unjust debt it was an unconstitutional debt, and became odious to every right feeling and manly man. I have never departed from that position and I am proud that I can stand here to-day and say I never paid one cent of that tax. I have been told since I came here that the Council had me now by the throat and that they would levy my arrearage, as they pleased to call it, out of the sessional indemnity that is to be paid to me. Now, I freely offer to hand over my sessional indemnity to the Council in its straits if the other members of the Council will do the same. I have stated my willingness to do that not only for the present year but for the four years of my term of office—(hear, hear)—so that it is not niggardliness or any want of generosity that places me in that position. Why should any of you claim that I am a dishonest man because I exercise my right of judgment

and refuse to pay a tax that I regard as an unjust tax? I claim to be an honest man; I am a poor man—most country doctors are poor men, and some city doctors are not very rich men—but although I am a poor man I have always tried to be an honest man. I owe no man a dollar. I never defrauded a man out of a dollar in my life. I never disputed a bill that was presented to me in my life except the two bills that were presented to me by the Registrar. I never contested or neglected to pay a bill; yet, sir, I will not pay one cent of this if I can evade or avoid it by any means in my power. I have been told that this Council will take it out of my sessional indemnity; well, if I were walking along a road-side and a single ruffian, with a blunderbuss presented to my head, were to demand my money or my life, so little of the spirit of meekness is in me that I think I should try conclusions with him; but, if ten or thirty ruffians, similarly armed, were to present blunderbusses and demand my purse I think discretion would compel me to hand over my purse without feeling it was any reflection or disgrace to my manhood; and similarly, if the Council should see fit to do this, they have the power, it is evident they have the votes. You cannot overwhelm us with argument, but you can with votes; we can only live in hope that in the future the position will be reversed. If the members of this Council choose to compel me to hand over what is called my arrearage in that tax I shall have no alternative but to submit, but still I would consider one as great an outrage as the other; but if they proceed one cent or one dollar beyond the limitations to which the law allows them to go I would enter an action against the Council the following day for the restoration of that money, and I should not be sorry to have an opportunity of thus testifying to the profession my utter detestation of a tax I regard so odious as I regard that tax.

Dr. ROGERS—Will not this discussion come up again when we move, as we have to move, the by-law restoring this power of taxation? It seems to me that if it will come up then we will have therefore only to repeat it all over again, and as that is simply expression of opinion, no doubt it would be perhaps better to pass on so as to get through our work.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The discussion has gone on, and probably it is nearly exhausted. I think we had better finish it now than to reopen it again, and I think by doing so we will expedite our business.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I have listened with a good deal of interest to Dr. Sangster's remarks. They are not new to me, though, that he should undertake to liken a statute of the Province of Ontario, in the last part of the nineteenth century, with what was done in the Stuart time, or some other of the Dark Ages, does surprise me somewhat; and when Dr. Sangster attempts to designate this as an unjust debt, because at some time in those dark ages some statute was passed that was an unjust statute, I admit that it does take my breath away, and I am surprised that a man like Dr. Sangster would attempt to compare the Province of Ontario, at the end of the nineteenth century, with those Dark Ages. I think that I am perfectly justified in saying that what is a statutory debt in the Province of Ontario to-day is an honest debt—(hear, hear)—and ought to be met by every honest man. (Hear, hear). Now, Dr. Sangster claims that it is unjust because part of this tax is not imposed upon the medical schools or the universities. Unfortunately this Council, or any member of this Council, was not present when this tax was imposed, and we had no voice in the matter, nor had any member who is here; we simply have the statute as it was handed down to us. It is not for us to make the law, our business here is to administer the statute that is put in our hands. The universities, it is true, as institutions, are not taxed, but every single professor of every university, and every representative of every university, whether he comes to this Council or not, is taxed just the same as every other man in the profession—(hear, hear)—and every graduate that those universities turn out is taxed just exactly the same; there is no exception made to any of them. I presume Dr. Sangster thinks the university buildings should be taxed, too. Well, I won't say we would not think so, too, if the statute said so. But we did not make the statute, and it does not say so, and we cannot do it, and that is all there is about it. We are not making the law here; we are simply governed by the law that is handed down to us to administer. The statement has been made that improper means were taken to get a tax placed upon the profession in the first place; and the statement has been made that the tax was unnecessary then. Now, I would like to know who was in the best position to know whether it was necessary or not, whether the members of the Council at that date knew best, or whether we know best to-day? Who knew the circumstances best? Now, we do know that, as a matter of fact, the Council of that day approached the Legislature and asked for a grant of public money. Is it likely they would do that if they did not feel a tax was necessary, or an increase of money was necessary? And, as a matter of fact, they were told that other professions paid something themselves, and why should not the medical profession do the same. Now, why was it increased? Money was required at that time. As some of you know, in the earliest days they held no examinations. Each college held its own examinations. And you know, too, that while there was a certain standard up to which students were supposed to come in the curriculum you had no control over, whether they came up to that standard or whether

they did not. It was left to every school to adopt its own standard, and to put its students through on that basis ; and it was then this Council got the consent of the different schools to hold the one uniform examination for the whole of the students, and that is the time they needed more money, and that is the time when they went to the Legislature, and asked for a grant ; and that is when they were told that first they must contribute something themselves. I was not there, and I do not know whether or not the profession was as fully consulted as it might have been ; but I do know this, that if the profession had fully taken in the whole circumstance at the time and knew that it was to make one uniform examination and that it was to prevent some places that were acting as mills to thrust out students, there is not a medical man in the whole Province with common-sense that would not have supported it, and supported it warmly, too. (Hear, hear.) However, I do not think we are specially concerned with how this tax was placed on us ; as a matter of fact, the statute is placed in our hands, and we are here to administer it. It says there shall be an annual fee of not less than \$1.00 and not more than \$2.00 ; and I admit, in all frankness, that the Council of late years have somewhat neglected their duty, because they did not enforce the payment of the statutory debt to this College. (Hear, hear.) We have had something said to-day about how this debt came about. Now, how did it come about ? I will tell you. There was a certain amount of indebtedness by these taxes to the College, and the College counted that as a part of its revenue. It had a right to do so. It was a statutory debt put in their hands for the purposes of collection and for carrying on business, and they had a right to count on it as a part of the legitimate income of the College. Did they get it ? They got it from one part of the profession ; but they did not get it from the other, and that is why the debt came. It never would have had an existence had it not been for want of payment of the legitimate tax the statute placed there, and that the Council to-day have a right to look for. A very strong argument, as it seemed, was used by Dr. Sangster, to the effect the *Canada Lancet* had made a statement that the profession did not give their consent. Gentlemen, do you take all that you find in a newspaper as being absolutely proved ? If you happen to pick up a newspaper to-morrow morning and find there a statement made, do you consider that case proven ? I submit you do not. And whether it were true or not true, that the profession had not consented, I submit that we have nothing to do with that to-day—that was upwards of twenty years ago. Are we to come back and refuse to carry out the statute to-day because upwards of twenty years ago the men who were administering the affairs may have done something wrong ? Would we be performing our duties if we did that ? This law has run for upwards of twenty years. Some of the very men who are opposed to paying that tax to-day went into the profession when that tax was on, and when they either knew, or ought to have known, it was on, and that it was a debt that they should pay. They registered under the Act, and they either knew, or they ought to have known, then, and ever since then, that that was a debt that they owed their profession. They have gone into the profession since the tax was put on, and then have endeavored, shall I say, to squirm out of the payment of that debt because they were opposed to it. Why did they go into the profession, when they knew it was there, if they were opposed to it ? They should have stayed out and not put themselves in the position of having to pay the tax. There may be some excuse for a man like Dr. Sangster, who was in the profession before that tax was imposed, and who may have conscientious scruples against paying it ; but I submit this, if I am in this Council, and the majority of the Council decide in a certain way, that, as a man living under a constitutional government, where we propose to govern ourselves, and where we are acting on the principle that the majority shall rule, I hold that it is my duty to conform to the views of the majority in that case. Now, Dr. Sangster puts a question, or rather, he makes a statement ; he intimates that this Council have the power to go pretty much to him as a burglar would do, and to take his money out of his pocket. Well, gentlemen, we have a resolution on the books of this Council to the effect that every member of the Council shall have his indebtedness stopped out of his pay before he gets it. Gentlemen, do we think we have a right now, or is it fair to ask this Council to go to work and repeal that resolution for fear Dr. Sangster, in his special case, will put a construction on it that we are attempting to force that out of his pocket. Is that fair ? Is it honorable to put that construction on it when that resolution has been there for years, and it has been acted upon with the members right in this Council chamber at present ? (Hear, hear.) I submit that we must either repeal that resolution or else, if this tax is put on, the Registrar is compelled, if he performs his duty, to stop the indebtedness of every solitary man that is in this Council out of his session's pay ; and if the Registrar does not do it, then it is the business of this Council to call him to account. If you do not want that resolution enforced then it is your business to repeal it ; and I hold that, even though Dr. Sangster may have conscientious scruples, the majority shall rule in a system of government where people pretend to govern themselves ; and if Dr. Sangster does not propose to come into the system by which the majority shall rule, then it will be his province to act as he thinks wise in the premises.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I only intend to make a very few observations. It is marvellous how far we seem to be apart in this discussion. Here is my good friend Dr. Brock, who rises up in holy horror and thinks it is an impious thing not to pay this debt ; it would almost seem that a man's chances of the celestial state were in danger if he does not pay the tax. On the other hand, I take a very different view. I think the situation of this Council, so far as the expenditure of money is concerned, so far as the law gives to men power to collect taxes from the profession all over this Province, and then to expend that money without the profession being able to reach the men who expend it, is a situation that would grace the constitution of the pig-tailed Mongolian, rather than what was satisfactory to educated and liberty-loving Circassians. Now, I am prepared to say at once, that if I had fifty hands, I would hold them all up for a tax of one dollar, two dollars, ten dollars, or twenty dollars, if that money was demanded by my profession or by the representatives of my profession ; cheerfully would I say, "Put on whatever tax is necessary," if it was my profession or their representatives in this Council that demanded that money and spent that money. I would have no hesitation in saying that ; but I claim that I have as much right to my convictions on this matter as any other man. I confess that when this tax was first put on, I did not think much about it one way or another, and for a certain length of time I paid it, and I paid it cheerfully, because I had not looked into the constitutional grounds on which it was based. But after I studied it out carefully, I find it violates one of the fundamental principles of all governments. We are living in a free country, where every man who is taxed has a right to vote. We have reached that in the Province of Ontario, that is where we are at to-day. Manhood suffrage, the principle on which the Constitution of the Province of Ontario is based, is that every man that the government taxes and disposes of his tax shall have a voice in electing or rejecting the men who handles their finances, and that is sound constitutional practice. But we are not living under that here. There is barely a moiety of this Council elected by the profession. Now, let us look at that. There are seventeen members elected of the thirty members in the Council. As you know, the thirty members have full and plenary power to dispose of the moneys of the profession just as they please. Now, I ask you, is that right ; has it a proper constitutional basis upon which we should act ?

Dr. WILLIAMS—Dr. McLaughlin, I think you are making a mistake. Are the Homœopathic men not elected ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Yes. I am coming to them. I am glad you mentioned that, although I was coming to that just now. First, I refer to the school men, and, just here, I hope the school men will not think I am pressing any personal argument ; I am arguing on principle. My friend, Dr. Williams, says these school men are sent here by the medical men who pay their taxes. A dozen men meet around a board, and they select a man to come to this Council ; but it takes 130—that is the average number of the constituencies—to send one territorial representative here ; and yet ten or a dozen of these men will send one to the Council, and behind these representatives ten or twelve men have as much power to dispose of the taxes of the profession of the Province as the 130 men have.

Dr. FOWLER—We have no vote.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—You have a vote in disposing of the taxes, not in the imposing of them, and there is the offensive part of it. Now, I want to call your attention to another point. After these ten or twelve men, constituting a professorate, and electing their men to this Council, what do they do ? They step out into the general constituency, and for the second time they exercise their franchise. Now, the Province of Ontario has established the principle of one man one vote. And, here again, I say the constitution of this Council violates that principle that has been established in this province of ours. Twice do these men vote for members of this Council, and I say that is not fair.

Dr. MOORE—You can vote too.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I can vote one vote, but these gentlemen have two.

Dr. MOORE—You can vote for the University representatives, indirectly ; you are a graduate.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Not for a member of this Council.

Dr. THORBURN—For a member of the Senate ; you are one of the electors.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—But we have only a few men in the Senate. Here is my friend Dr. Thorburn representing an institution that is not upon the face of the earth. There is no such thing as the Toronto School of Medicine to-day, and yet that gentleman is selected.

Dr. GRAHAM—I rise to a point of order. Our time is getting very long drawn out, and I think Dr. McLaughlin is out of order in speaking on the constitution of this Council. I do not think that has any bearing on the subject.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think you will find I am all right. I am giving reasons why I object to that tax.

Dr. GRAHAM—I thought you were objecting to the constitution.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am objecting to the tax, upon constitutional grounds.

The CHAIRMAN—Go on, Dr. McLaughlin.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I want to say a word about our Homœopathic friends, and this is not a personal matter, because I respect them all. We have about sixty-one homœopaths who voted at the last election; I asked the Registrar for the number. I think the number of homœopaths in the province is something like sixty-three; and these sixty-three send five men to this Council. But if you take the unit of the electorate, namely 130, and the homœopaths have only sixty-three members; they would only be entitled on that numerical basis to half a member in this Council, but instead of having that half member, to put them on equal terms with the general profession, they have no less than five; they have therefore ten times the power in this Council, in the dispositions of its moneys, that the ordinary practitioner has. There again, our constitution is violated; and, Mr. Chairman, upon these grounds I take my objection to that tax. My friend, Dr. Williams, says that we ought to submit to the majority; that is inevitable, and I presume we will have to do it; but I want to ask my friend, Dr. Williams, or any other gentleman in this Council, if he is in any incorporated body, and some vote is passed, or some by-law is passed, or some law is passed that conflicts with his conscience, is he an honorable man to submit to it.

Dr. MOORE—They do it.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Is a member an honorable man to remain silent on it? Is it not his duty to proceed in a constitutional manner and protest against that law and do what he can to have a proper law put upon the statute book? Why, it is not long since it was the law of Great Britain that humanity could be bought and sold in the market like beasts. It was law, and if Dr. Williams had been living then he could rise up under the old British flag and say, "this is law; it is the proper thing to do because it is the law of the land." I contend we are now acting under a constitution here that is bad and vicious, and therefore I enter my protest against it; at the same time, if you insist that this tax will be paid, we will have to submit to the inevitable. But I think it would be better, first of all, as Dr. Thornton has suggested, that we should lop off every expenditure in every direction that we possibly can, and see if we could not get along without this. If we were rid of this building, which has brought us a deficit of \$25,000, then we would be in a position to get along without the tax. But, as I said before, if we were only on a constitutional basis I would hold up every hand that I had, and a dozen more, to tax the profession, if it was necessary, in order to carry on our profession.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not know anything about how this tax was first imposed. I was not a member of the Council at that time, nor for many years after. I never heard there was a plebiscite of the profession taken; I was practising at that time, but I have no recollection of anybody ever having asked me or given me an opportunity to refuse or object. I do not know yet, though it has been freely stated, and stated for the first time in my hearing, that there was a plebiscite taken which was adverse to the imposition of the tax. I never saw any statement to that effect in the records of the Council so far as I have seen. I will not deny that it might have been done, but I never heard of it before. It is immaterial to me how it first commenced, the fact remains that the elected, the chosen representatives of the profession in the Medical Council, in the year 1873 or 1874, decided that it was advisable to have a tax, and asked the Legislature for permission to put it on, and the statute was enacted and under the statute they have been enforcing that tax up to a few years ago. I say, and I say it emphatically, that the profession at large has approved of this tax. No objection was ever raised to it. An individual here and there may have objected; that is possible; but I never heard in any election that took place from 1874 to 1894 where that question was made an objection, or where that law was made an objection to any old member of the Council being returned. I never heard that any member of the profession came out as an advocate of the abolition of that law, much less that anyone was ever elected as an opponent of that law. I maintain, therefore, that the profession at large, up to the last two or three years, has emphatically approved of the imposition of that tax. Now, the great objection that seems to have been raised here by some members of the Council is that this tax is an unconstitutional one. My idea of a constitutional thing is always something that is done in accordance with the constitution or organic law of a body, and that it cannot be unconstitutional so long as it is done in accordance with the law of the body. This is a reading of the word constitutional that I have not had much experience with. I presume there are some folks who think everything is unconstitutional that they do not approve of. In that sense I will admit that it might be quite just for those who oppose this law to consider it an unconstitutional thing, but if the adoption of a law in a representative body by the majority of that body, approved and re-approved on repeated election to that body does not make a thing constitutional, I do not know what can. The objection is raised that the composition of this body is such that the imposition of the tax is not a tax according to population; that is, not representation according to population; and it has been pointed out that the representatives of the schools in past days and the representatives of the constituency from which I come have had a disproportionate

representation in this body, and therefore disproportionate power in this body, which they should not have had. So far as that matter is concerned, I would like to call the attention of those objectors to this fact, that this Council is not a body elected in accordance with the principle of representation by population; this Council is a compromise organization for a special purpose. Prior to the organization of this Council there were innumerable licensing bodies in this country, with equal powers. Every college was a licensing body practically, because the diploma of the college entitled the holder thereof to a license, and there were three other licensing boards. So there were a large number of licensing bodies with equal powers. The profession said—a good many of them—just as I think the majority of them, if not all, are disposed to say to-day, “such a state of affairs is not in the interests of the profession nor in the interests of the public, it is far better there should be one body having complete control of medical education, one gate through which every man who desires to enter the profession should come.” (Hear, hear.) How were you to get it? The law did not allow it to you; here were bodies having, under the legislation, full powers; were you going to take away the powers they had without some compensation? Certainly not, a most unfair and unjust thing it would have been to have taken away from the colleges the powers and vested rights they had for nearly a century back. It would have been a most unjust thing to have taken away from the Homœopathic Board and the old Eclectic Board the powers given them by law and legislature without some compensation; and the compromise that was effected is the price that the profession at large is paying for the privilege of having one general governing body. (Hear, hear.) Is the price worth what you are getting for it? If not, abolish this Council. (Hear, hear.) Let the colleges have the powers they had before, let there be a Homœopathic Board as there was before, and an Eclectic Board, if anybody wants it—I am not aware anybody wants it. At all events, let my constituents have the powers they had before if you think the price you are paying is too great a price. I maintain there should be no objection raised on this ground. It is most unfair and unjust to advance an objection of that kind. The various members of this Council are here by virtue of the compromise into which they all entered in the year 1869, when this Council was organized in its present shape; and if they are to be deprived of their privileges, if they are to be deprived of their rights here, let us return to the old condition of things, if you want it. I do not want it, but if that is the desire of the profession at large, let us return to the old condition of things. Now, I want to say one thing more; under the law, as it exists to-day, the representatives of the colleges have not the power of voting on the imposition of this tax; that is confined to the men who are elected. It is said that the constituency I represent has too large a proportion of members. Now, I just want to say this, from my knowledge of the fact and from my knowledge of the records of this body, that every move for the imposition of a tax has been with the consent and approval, unanimous, I believe, of the twelve territorial representatives elected by the profession at large. (Hear, hear.) The former by-laws introduced at various times for the imposition of the tax have been introduced by any member of the Council who had nothing else to do at the time, and he simply did it as a mere formality that had to be gone through with. I have no doubt it has been done by representatives of the schools and it may have been done sometime by a Homœopathic representative. I really do not know that, but it was done simply as a matter of formality. Every territorial man always voted for that by-law putting on the assessment. The only time when there was a difference of opinion was when the change was made, when the change in the law was sought from the Legislature in the imposition of the penal clause, the adoption of the penal clause, the new method of collecting the tax, but that is a different thing altogether. On that occasion there were two or three territorial representatives who objected. I know Dr. Russell, who is not now a member, objected, and my friend, Dr. Henry, I know objected. Whether there were any others I cannot recollect.

Dr. HENRY—Dr. Orr objected.

Dr. CAMPBELL—There were three who objected out of the twelve; and when it came to a division on the question—there were a great many of the members of the Council absent—there were only six territorial men present—and of those, five voted for it and one against. There were six College men present, and three of them voted against it. The College men were the men who voted against the adoption of the penal clause. Now, I want to say here to-day that I do not undertake to speak for my colleagues representing my constituents, but I want to say for myself that did I not firmly believe that the imposition of the tax was the desire of the profession, of the elected men, the territorial representatives, the men who were supposed to represent the profession, the men who were elected for that express purpose, and who came here year after year, and election after election, voting for it, I never would have voted for the imposition of the tax, and forced it upon the profession, if the majority of the territorial representatives were opposed to it; and if it can be shown to me to-day that there is a majority of the profession, both Homœopathic and general, through their representatives speaking here, who do not want this tax put on I am not disposed

personally to go and push it upon the profession, in opposition to the wishes of the majority of the profession. I believe that the majority of the profession want it ; I believe the majority of the profession are perfectly willing for it ; I believe they have sent their representatives here for the purpose of having it, if it is necessary ; and it is for this Council to say whether it is necessary or not. Is it necessary ? You have got a heavy debt, no matter what you may do for the future. You have got \$7,000.00 now of a debt, and when this Council adjourns, if it pays the members their present sessional allowance, it will have a debt of about \$10,000.00, if not more. There is \$10,000.00 ; how are you going to get it ? If you say you can get it in any other way, I am not particular ; get it in any way you can. No other scheme has been proposed except the proposition of the collection of the assessment ; and if the profession want it, as I think they do ; if they are willing to have it, as I think they are, I am prepared to vote for it. But if it can be shown to me that if the profession at large do not want it, taking the profession all through, speaking through their representatives here, then, of course, I am not disposed to push it on them. But I am quite satisfied that they want it, and will pass the motion to have it, and that it will be collected ; and I expect that every man who believes in the rule of the majority will submit to the rule of the majority when he sees that the majority of his own colleagues, the majority of the profession to which he belongs, speaking through their representatives, require the imposition of a tax, recognize its propriety and its necessity, and are willing to pay it.

Dr. THORBURN—I would like to make a remark in reply to something that has fallen from Dr. Sangster. He has taken a particular delight in abusing the school men, and I would like to remind him that if it were not for the school men the Council would not be in existence. It is altogether the act of the school men.

Dr. SANGSTER—I beg to say that Dr. Thorburn is wrong. I take no particular delight in abusing the school men. I have never in my life said anything disparaging to the school men. When I was talking, I was talking about the schools, and not about the school men.

Dr. THORBURN—I would like to know why we are the particularly favored children. There is not an organization that is in existence in the Province or in the Dominion, that is an organization, whose members do not contribute something ; even the members of the Trades Unions are not admitted without paying. Why should we be an exception ?

Dr. SHAW—Do they pay in advance ?

Dr. THORBURN—I can't tell you. But every tradesman, and even the laboring man has his union, and has to pay for it.

Dr. MOORE—I would not have said anything upon this, but my right to be here, to be a member of this Council, has been questioned. It has been said by Dr. McLaughlin that we should not be here, that practically we have no right to be here.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No, I did not say you had no right to be here.

Dr. MOORE—Dr. McLaughlin said it was unconstitutional, and we should not be here.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That is another matter.

Dr. MOORE—I contend that the school men and the College representatives have a right to be here. They come here by virtue of a compromise ; they come here by virtue of giving up the right they possessed, a right the profession did not possess. The school men and the College men had the right to teach and the right to license, and in order, as Dr. Campbell has very properly put it—

Dr. ARMOUR—I think Dr. Moore is out of order.

Dr. MOORE—Wait till I get through ; you will think I am in order before I get through. I have been attacked, and I have a right to reply. As Dr. Campbell has said, the price we are paying is this compromise entered into in order to have one common channel whereby persons could all come into the profession ; and the schools and colleges were the losers by giving way at all. There were a large number of licensing bodies then, and it was said that some candidates got through very easily, though in the institution I represent they did not get through very easily, and do not get through very easily yet. Dr. McLaughlin has undertaken to tell how we are appointed ; and I want to point out to him that as far as my university is concerned he is in error when he says ten or twelve men get together and appoint me. Such is not the case ; the University Council elect me ; they do not appoint me. I am nominated and seconded, and a by-law passed ; and further, I want to say that the University Council is elected, and every graduate of that university who sees fit to vote, be he a medical man, a graduate in arts, or a graduate in divinity, is entitled to vote for the members of that University Council. Now, every doctor who is a graduate from Queen's University has a perfect right to vote for the members of the University Council, and it is that Council that elected me. Now, so far as the constitutionality of this Act of ours is concerned, it seems to me very strange that Dr. McLaughlin should sit in this Council for five years and never find out, with all his legal lore, that he was living under an Act that was not constitutional. Dr. McLaughlin sat here for a number of years, and, I think, according to his own showing then, he left here and went into Parliament ; and, so far as I know, he never brought up an amendment in order

to make this Act constitutional. It seems strange that all at once he should find this out. It is very strange that Dr. McLaughlin should support Sir Oliver Mowat and his Government for so many years knowing, or feeling and believing, that they had passed an unconstitutional Act, and that we were living under it, and appearing here year after year in an unconstitutional manner. My friend, Dr. Sangster, says the same thing as Dr. McLaughlin does. He says: "I believe that it is unconstitutional, that the profession never was consulted." Whether they were consulted or not, I hold it is of no consequence, because, for example, there are a great many Acts passed that refer to the laity, and the working men, and so on, as to which all the working men are not asked whether they want it or not. They send their representatives there for a certain purpose, and those representatives do their duty, I presume. Dr. Sangster says it is an unjust tax, and that it is unconstitutional, and that he won't pay it. Now, Dr. Sangster seems to me to be a funny man, a very strange man. He accepted honors at the hands of this Council; he was elected an examiner upon two occasions; and, if the records tell me right, he accepted \$105.00 for doing that duty. He says himself that he has never contributed one cent towards the maintenance of this Council; and yet he accepted that honor at their hands, and all the rights and privileges this Council can give to anybody. In spite of all that he has never contributed one cent. I think I see Dr. Sangster sitting back in his chair in Port Perry and saying, "Gentlemen, I am a drawing card; I am not a contributing one." (Laughter.) Now, Dr. Thornton surprised me not a little. I knew him as a student, but I had no knowledge when he and I were occupying adjoining rooms, with only a four-inch partition between us, that such a modern Solon was going to come upon us in the year 1895. He has told us that he knows more about constitutional law than Sir Oliver Mowat, than the Honorable Christopher Findley Fraser, and all the ministers, Dr. McLaughlin included, in that House, from that day to this. He says that Act was unconstitutional, that it never should have been passed; and he knows more about it than they do. It is wonderful; I never thought that he would have developed into a man of so much legal lore, and remained unseen. It is a marvel to me, and I can hardly resist saying: "And still the wonder grows, how one small head can carry all it knows."

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise to correct Dr. Moore in one particular. He has made a good deal of capital out of the fact that I was once an examiner of this Council, and that it was very naughty of me to accept the money of this Council, and yet not pay my tax. Perhaps Dr. Moore does not know, but I think he does know, and I think he knew when he stood up, that I never accepted one cent of money from this Council after it imposed, or got permission to impose that tax.

Dr. BRAY—Perhaps Dr. Sangster was not an examiner after that.

Dr. MACHELL—I have only a word or two to say. We have heard a good deal of discussion and some fun in connection with this case. It is evidently a serious one; opinions have been given *pro* and *con*. Apparently no diagnosis has been made; apparently also the longer we talk the further we are from arriving at the diagnosis. What do we do in ordinary practice when we cannot arrive at a diagnosis? Such occurs in Toronto at times. The first thing to be done is to consider what shall be done practically for the patient; the practical point is what shall be done; never mind the theory, let the theory go to the dogs; the question is, what shall be done to relieve the patient? Now, we have a debt of \$7,000.00 hanging over us. What is to be done to get rid of that? The banks tell us they won't give us accommodation any longer. How is that money to be met? The only feasible scheme that I have heard so far is the assessment. I shall have to vote for the adoption of the clause.

Dr. BARRICK—I think it must be apparent to every member of this Council that the resolution I submitted here a few days ago, that the statement or the report of the Finance Committee should be printed and a copy placed in the hands of every member of this Council before it was formally submitted, would be a correct step to take. Certainly, I did not intend that that should only be a report of the Treasurer's statement. Surely the Finance Committee have a much more important work to do than that. The principal thing that the Finance Committee ought to do and ought to have had printed and placed in our hands was the estimates for this year. We have, as Dr. Thornton has very properly said, placed the cart before the horse; had the estimates of the expenses of this year been placed in our hands so we could have intelligently gone over them, item by item, and have done what we could to reduce the expenditure. Every member of the Council, and not only every member of the Council, but every practitioner in the country, would feel that we have taken hold of the estimates of the expenses of this Council, and that we had reduced them to the lowest possible point; that is the first thing. Then, we should have turned our attention to the estimates of the receipts of the present year, and after we had taken these up, item by item, and discussed the matter and determined whether the receipts from any of these sources could be increased, then we would have done all we could, first, to lessen the estimates of the expenses and then to see how we could increase the

revenue in every possible way ; and after that was done, if it was *necessary*—and that is the term, gentlemen, that pleases me ; my friend, Dr. Campbell, has used it several times, and many other members have—then we would see, and not only ourselves, but every medical practitioner in this province would see, whether or not it was necessary to do anything more to make up the extra amount. I am one of those who always paid my assessment ; and I was not aware until I had this printed statement that I owed \$2.00, which I promptly handed to the Registrar, and therefore I feel that I am not indebted to this Council. Now, I am satisfied that if you can make the practitioners in this Council see clearly that there is a necessity for each man contributing something, let it be great or let it be small, in order that the Council may carry on its deliberations in a proper manner, in order that we may not appear before the public as paupers, and in order that it may appear before the public that every medical man in this province is not only able, but is willing, to contribute his share to all of the necessary expenses in connection with this Council ; I am satisfied that, for a time at least, they will submit not only to the paltry sum of \$1.00, but that they would be willing, as is done in many of the other provinces, to contribute more to put the matter beyond peradventure. (Hear, hear.) Now, I maintain that this assessment should have been the very last thing that we should have discussed in connection with the financial report of this committee.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Hear, hear.

Dr. BARRICK—And that was my reason for moving, before this matter was discussed, for the copies of the financial report and the estimates. As it is, I am perfectly blind, because I have not before me any estimates. The only estimate that has been produced before us to-night in connection with this matter is one that was produced by Dr. Armour, which has been ridiculed and dealt with in that manner ; I say that that is the only one ; and I contend that it was the business of the Chairman of the committee to present to us these estimates, and not allow one member of the committee to present the only estimate of receipts and expenditures that has been brought before us.

Dr. MOORE—We have not heard that one.

Dr. BARRICK—For my own information, and for the information of every member of this Council I purposely moved that resolution, that we would have before us the detailed estimate of this year so that we could have discussed that matter intelligently. And the climax should have been, how are we going to make up our deficiency ? Then we would properly come to the question that we have been wasting all this time over with regard to this assessment. I am very sorry that the course I proposed has not been taken ; and, as I said before, I am satisfied that it would be sufficient if we can present to the medical men a clear statement of the expenditure and receipts of this Council, and show them the necessity that we should drop any little difference of opinion, whether it may be exactly constitutional, whether the Council have been exactly right in passing this ; we should bury all these things and say, if it is necessary that is sufficient. Show us that it is necessary and we are willing.

Dr. BRAY—I was going to say that the whole of that report has been read in this Council ; the estimates have been read, and the liabilities and assets have all been read when the report was presented ; and I am sure that it is quite plain that Dr. Barrick did not in his motion say what he wanted, but he asked for a detailed statement of the Treasurer's report.

Dr. BARRICK—If you read my motion you will see it says that the Chairman's report was asked for.

Dr. BRAY—You could not get the Chairman's report when it was not there.

Dr. BARRICK—As I mentioned at the time, I cannot carry in my head all the estimates of the expenditures, and all the receipts of this Council, and I want to have those figures before me, and they should have been gone over.

Dr. THORNBURN—There is no necessity for a Finance Committee at all if all the vouchers and little debts are to be brought into and discussed in the Council.

Dr. BARRICK—The estimates—

Dr. THORNBURN—The estimates are here, and the assets and liabilities.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The assets and liabilities are not the estimates.

Dr. THORNBURN—Then we had the statement of the Treasurer.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Where are the estimates in this report ; on what page ?

Dr. THORNBURN—I can't tell you exactly the full estimates ; I told you our full liabilities, and we have nothing to meet them ; up to the present there has been no plan suggested to meet those liabilities except this tax.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There is no doubt Dr. Barrick is right. There is not a single estimate in the report from beginning to end ; assets are not an estimate. And I see among the assets is placed \$100,000.00 for the building ; that is no part of the receipts and expenditures. Dr. Barrick is quite right in saying the only estimates that have been submitted have been submitted by Dr. Armour.

Dr. BRITTON—I believe the Legislature has rather tied my hand, so that I cannot raise it when this matter comes to a vote. That being the case, I shall not discuss it. But, fortunately, my unruly member is free, and I propose to tell the elected members of this Council, why I, as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, shall gladly pay whatever assessment may be imposed. First of all, I think I am fair in saying that the Act, in the first place, was not unconstitutional, and that the Legislature was not approached on false pretences. It was approached in the year 1873 or 1874. At that time I was an undergraduate, and I know very well what the first application was. It was that the Legislature should make a grant of \$5,000 or \$6,000—I have forgotten the amount, but it was \$5,000 or over—but these grounds were given, that the Council of the College of Physicians had made up its mind to make the examinations more thorough, and we know from the history of the actions of this Council from that time up to the present, that that has been the effort from that time up to the present, and a special effort was made shortly after that time (during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874). During the time of my collegiate course, all students who passed a written examination, and who succeeded in getting a percentage of sixty-five or over were exempted from all oral and clinical examinations. I know that, as a matter of fact. We cannot help saying, that that was a perfunctory examination, and we cannot help concluding, that the Council of those days was perfectly right in going to the Government, and saying, “We purpose establishing a higher standard, and while at present we have sufficient fees from the candidates to carry things along, we shall not have enough hereafter on account of the additional expense that will be incurred. We have no room, and no set place in which to hold our examinations.” I was examined in Convocation Hall in the University of Toronto, and those who had to go up for their oral examinations, had to go into a lecturer’s little side room, where there was not even a skeleton, not even a microscope, not anything, not even a patient—the examiner was the only person to be found in the room; and, as I told you before, all who succeeded in taking sixty-five per cent. passed that examination. All who approached the Government were honest and straight in that matter, although we, as a Council, are perhaps not to be looked upon as those who should endorse or who should take exception to their conduct in the matter; that is a thing of the past. I want to further remind you of this fact, that no exception was taken to the matter as being unconstitutional. The Act of 1874 was never referred to, that I know of, in a public way by any person who has opposed it here to-night, or who has written to the journals or to the public press one line upon the subject, until the insertion of the penal clause. Now, let me draw just one or two inferences from that, and I will allow you to draw your own. The penal clause came about in this way—it has been often stated before, and I think it is necessary that it should go on record now, because now is the important debate on the matter in question—throughout the country there were a very large number of medical men who had not contributed one solitary cent, and a large number of others who, perhaps through carelessness, were indebted for a certain number of years, men who had paid for some years, but had subsequently not done so, and were indebted. This payment was something that we expected, we had a right to look for it, we built upon it, but we couldn’t get it. It is true enough that we had the right of suing for it in a Court of Law, but it has been said time and time again, and I simply repeat what has been stated, in one particular year—if I am wrong, the Registrar will correct me—the sums that were secured from delinquents through process of law were less than the expense incurred. Now, I may possibly be a little wrong there, but I am not far from the truth, and I think I am right. This Council came to the conclusion that there was no use relying upon that asset any more unless we made it available, and there was only one way of making that asset available that we could see; it would never pay us to go to work and send our solicitor and our registrar from here to Sarnia to prove a debt for the purpose of collecting two dollars from one man and three from another, and so on, or to send them up to Chatham, where Dr. Bray lives, supposing he had owed five or six dollars. It would never have been paid. We would not have been more than a very few hundred dollars ahead on the whole, supposing we had sued every medical practitioner in Ontario. It has been said that it is a gross injustice, that it is an imposition, that it is a great reflection upon a medical man to have his name put off the Register until he has paid this debt. I wonder which is the more disgraceful, to have a man suspended from the fraternity to which he belongs because he has not paid his honest debt, or to have it announced in the public press, as such things usually are, that he has been brought before a court of law and compelled to pay what his professional brethren believe to be right and true. I say that the imposition of the penal clause was no great infliction upon even those who complained most about it. Now, I must refer to a statement that was made a few minutes ago by Dr. Sangster. A great deal has been said about school representatives, and a great deal has been said against school representatives, not as personal men in their own homes, because that dare not be done, but as representatives in this Council. Dr. Sangster denied that a few minutes ago, but Dr. Sangster’s memory is defective; I am positive of that, and I will give you just a few words

of quotation from the circular that was issued by the Executive Committee of the Defence Association. I cannot give you the date of that circular, but at any rate you all know the circular to which I refer. He said there, in reference to the school men, "They inspire and determine the whole legislation of the Council." That is copied verbatim. That is very much to say against the school men.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Does not that compliment them at the expense of others?

Dr. BRITTON—Yes. After having said that, they inspired and determined the whole legislation of the Council. He says—I cannot give you the exact words, but I can give you the import of them at any rate—"they inspire and direct the whole legislation of the Council, they succeed in whipping into line the homœopaths; and the university and school representatives have attached to themselves a certain sufficient number of the territorial representatives to enable them to carry out all their desires in this Council." That is great credit to you territorial men, that two or three or three or four of these men, who are sent down here from a university or school, have such strong ability, such mental power and charm that they can take the homœopaths and territorial men and do anything they please, just or unjust. I say that is a charge against the school men, and I leave you to infer as to whether Dr. Sangster forgot it; I give him credit of having forgotten it, but he cannot have forgotten for the past couple of years that the import of his letters has been to the effect that the school men are in one sense unjust representatives in this Council; or, in other words, that they occupy an anomalous position in this Council that is unfair to the profession at large. I need only answer that, by referring to what Dr. Campbell has said when he spoke of the compromise that had been effected between the schools and the profession when this College of Physicians and Surgeons was first incorporated, and I say that bargain was for all time to come. Now, gentlemen, I, for one, feel that it is my duty to pay my fees to this Council. I know that it will be necessary to have more money than we have at present in hand, and more than we can secure in any other way to provide for the estimates of the ensuing year; I know that. Dr. Barrick has taken, or might take, exception to my statement in this matter, because he says the estimates have not been brought down. Now, the estimates have been brought down in this way: In Dr. Armour's speech for the purpose of showing that the anticipated income of the ensuing year would be more than sufficient to cover the estimated outlay. He made that estimate himself. I do not think Dr. Armour would be likely, when he wants to show, nor would I be likely were I desirous of showing, that the estimated outlay would be less than the estimated income. Would he be likely to over-estimate the income? I think I would try to make my case as strong as I honestly could. Now, I take this as explaining what Dr. Armour's honest conviction is in the matter, and I say that he, trying to make a point, certainly would be influenced by that desire, as he would be and is unconsciously. He would place those estimates at what he considered to be certainly not above what they should be; and with your permission I shall read these over. He says: "For the ensuing year I estimate the registration fees will amount to \$2,500.00; examination fees, \$10,400.00; fines, \$500.00—in all \$13,400.00. Estimated expenditure for 1895-96, Council meeting expenses, \$2,500.00; Discipline Committee and prosecutor's legal expenses, aside from and not including salary of prosecutor, \$1,800.00; officers salaries, \$1,800.00; examination expenses, \$2,300.00; printing, \$400.00; office expenses, \$200.00; interest on floating loan, \$700.00; sundries, \$200.00—in all, \$9,900.00." I cannot just now enter into the discussion upon the motion—I think that was referred to a committee—as to the sale of this building; however, I am perfectly satisfied that whether this Council come to the conclusion to put up this building for sale immediately or not, they will not be able to sell it within the ensuing year without sustaining so serious a loss that not one member of this Council would be willing to give his sanction to the incurring of that loss; therefore, I take it for granted this building will not be sold this year, and there will be no revenue from that, none whatever. Now, I will add a few things more, and I think I am justified in doing so; as I say, I am right in my assumption that this building will not be sold this year unless we are not careful of the funds that are committed to our care by our constituents; and if we consult them we will do the very best that we can in the premises, and if we conclude, as I think we cannot help concluding, that this building must be sacrificed if it is going to be sold this year, then we will husband our resources as well as we can and see that the building is kept in the best condition possible; we will not belittle it by saying lawyers wouldn't come and occupy these rooms and leave the nice rooms that they have; but we have good premises for anybody who wants to occupy an office, and it is poor policy on our part to advertise our building as poorly furnished. I say it is well furnished. I will add to these estimates for expenditure, and I do not think exception can be taken to that; there is first interest on \$60,000.00, \$3,000.00; then there is insurance, taxes and maintenance of the building, \$2,000.00; notes now due, \$7,000.00; cost of the present session (that was already introduced by Dr. Armour), \$2,500.00, though I am satisfied it will be considerably over that; I am satisfied it will be nearer \$4,000.00 than \$2,500.00—

Dr. ARMOUR—It will depend on the action of the Council ; we have the power to bring it within the figure I mentioned if we choose.

Dr. BRITTON—I disagree with that, because we have business of very great importance (this is a matter of great importance) to be settled in the best way we can. The profession heretofore has been somewhat divided, and I say it is for us, as far as we can, to unify the profession and let the profession see we are doing what is right when we levy an assessment. I have given you some of my reasons (I could give a good many more) why I, as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, am perfectly willing and anxious to pay any reasonable assessment which this Council may lay upon me ; and further than that, I would be one of the first to urge that action be taken, and, if necessary, extreme action, should such an assessment be made and levied upon me as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, should other members take the stand, “No, I will not pay, and I defy you.” Now, I believe in paying as I go, and other gentlemen have said that they pay as they go. I do not say that I have never been in debt, but I think I paid all I ever owed, or if I have not I intend to ; but, at any rate, I do not propose to take out of my pocket \$1.00 or \$2.00 per annum and put it into a fund for the sake of allowing a certain number of the profession to derive all the benefit which I derive and they not contribute a solitary cent. I think it is a disgrace that men should be willing to accept all these honors and emoluments and at the same time be unwilling to contribute a solitary cent. What shall we do ? Are we to impose it upon the students ? The students, I think, are paying as high now as they should be expected to pay. I say that there should be no exclusion of students from this College unless on the ground of defective intellect or defective training of their intellect ; they should not be excluded on the ground of finances—that is, within reasonable limits ; and more than that, we have to consider the political aspect of the question. I have told you what my own opinion is regarding the matter, and I know, as a matter of fact, and we all know as a matter of fact, that the public throughout this country, from one end to the other, will cry out with unanimous voice, and with all their might, if you go to work and put a single dollar more on the student, especially considering that we are in times of depression—

Dr. ARMOUR—That is not proposed.

Dr. BRITTON—Excuse me, you are interrupting me ; I am speaking to this question and I am not out of order. I did not say it had been proposed ; I said, what shall we do suppose we do not impose this fee of \$1.00 or \$2.00 ? What are we to do to meet this estimated expenditure, which I think I have laid before you in plain figures, and which I think you cannot fail to understand and cannot be unwilling to receive. I say, what shall we do ? I do not know anything else than to lay it upon the student. I am a representative of the students, in a certain sense of the word ; it has been said that school representatives should not have the same prerogatives and rights in this Council as other men ; that they should have nothing whatever to do with the disposition of these funds which may be levied ; it has been also said that I represent a little cluster of about twelve men. But I hope that the Senate of the University of Toronto is looked upon by every member of this Council, and I know it is by the Profession of the Province of Ontario from one end to the other, as a respectable and educated and intelligent body of men as can be gathered together in this province of ours. I will go one step further back ; how did those men come to be there ? They are elected ; and graduates in medicine have a voice in the election. I will go one step further ; there are very few medical men in this province, very few members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons that are not graduates of one university or another—very few. I do not know any gentleman present that is not a graduate of some university. It has been said that because universities have the right to send representatives here that therefore they should contribute *pro rata*. Now, gentlemen, I deny that ; I take exception to that right straight ; first, on the ground that Dr. Campbell has given ; and, secondly, on the ground that almost every member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has a double franchise ; that is, he has an opportunity to cast his vote for his electoral representative, and in the next place he has an opportunity to cast his vote for his representative in the Senate of the University. Now, gentlemen, I do not want to take up any more time ; I think I have said enough to you to convince you that had I an opportunity of using that hand, which for the time being has been palsied by the Legislature, I would vote for that motion ; had I permission to use that hand, or fifty hands, as Dr. McLaughlin has said, I would use all fifty. I am perfectly willing that the assessment shall be made, so far as I am concerned ; and I am perfectly sure that the *alumni* of the University of Toronto in their association would endorse me fully in what I say. (Cries of, “Question, question.”)

Dr. HENRY—Before you put the question I want to say a few words. I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to the debate that has taken place to-night, and I must confess I have not got any light on how this Council is going to get any funds to meet their indebtedness. From what I have learned it seems to me we must have the annual fee levied ; I do

not see any other way out of it. While I am in favor of the imposition of the annual fee, I certainly am opposed to the mode of collection—

Dr. THORBURN—There is no mode referred to in the report.

Dr. HENRY—I took exception to that in 1891 strongly, and I am very sorry my advice was not taken at that time ; if it had been we would not have had the turmoil and trouble that has existed in the profession since.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Before the question is put I want to say a word ; I want to refer to a little misunderstanding of my language by Dr. Britton and others ; when I spoke of ten or twelve of a professorate, I referred to the medical schools, where there are ten or twelve professors that sit around a table and send a man here. My friend, Dr. Britton, has referred to the Senate of the University of Toronto, and he says the medical profession is represented upon that Senate. I think there are some thirty members—

Dr. SANGSTER—Sixty.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Sixty members. My friend will remember the last time he voted as a medical man he voted for four representatives of the medical profession ; that is, for four medical men upon the Senate, and only four ; so that when Dr. Britton comes here he represents four medical men and that is all. All the rest of the sixty members upon that Senate are not the representatives of our profession, but are very largely the representatives of arts men ; then, what have we ? We have representatives in this Council here delegated to transact business for whom ? For the arts graduates of this country, not for the medical men at all.

Dr. BRITTON—I think I should be allowed one word in reply. It is true enough that I voted for four representative medical men on the Senate of the University of Toronto. As has been repeated to-night twice, the union between the schools and universities and the profession at large was a compromise matter ; it is a compromise matter to-day. I take the Toronto University as one of the leading universities of the country, and I ask what did that university do, and what did all the other universities do ? They simply said to the country at large, our diplomas are of no use any longer ; they are honors, and that is all they are. If any of your sons wish to come before us and take degrees in medicine, all right ; we will be very glad to instruct them and examine them ; we will be very glad to give them our degree. They had, prior to that, the licensing power ; but that is gone, and I suppose it is gone forever, because I think that that union which was affected between the schools and the profession at large was one of the wisest movements that has ever been made in the history of the profession in this country ; and I say the Senate of the University of Toronto has a perfect right to appoint a representative to this body, and not only that, but that representative should be entitled to all the rights and privileges that are conferred upon any member of this Council.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dr. Britton's statement demands a word or two in reply ; he has said that the universities and colleges had power to grant licenses, and I dispute that ; they never had, neither the universities or—

Dr. BRITTON—Excuse me ; that was a *lapsus lingue* ; I made a mistake if I said so, and anybody here would have known I made a mistake ; they had no power to grant licenses ; they had power to grant a degree, which was accepted as a license.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I thought Dr. Britton made the statement in error, because it has been repeated time and again in the journals and in the discussions that have been going on ; it has been stated the universities and the old Examining Boards had the power of licensing students to practice. I say again, they never had.

Dr. BRAY—Do you say the Licensing Boards had not the power ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The old Examining Boards never had the power to grant a license ; the universities had power to grant a degree and the Boards had power to grant a certificate of education, and on that the students went before the Governor-General of Canada, who was at liberty to grant or not grant, just as he pleased, a license. The licensing power lay only in the hands of the Governor-General ; and the Act that gave him that power said : "The Governor-General may, upon the certificates of education and these diplomas, issue a license." Now, I want you to observe that the very fact that the Governor-General of Canada, who represents the Government, because the Governor only acts on the advice of the Government, held in his power to grant or not to grant a license upon the presentation of these certificates and diplomas, shows that he intended at any time that he thought proper to change that, to do it, and the Governor has changed it ; and I say that no vested right has been taken away, because these colleges and universities never had the vested right to issue these licenses.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. McLaughlin, will you answer me one question. Is it within your knowledge that the Governor ever refused to grant a license on presentation of a degree from any university ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Yes, there is a case in the Province of Quebec.

Dr. BRAY—We are talking about Ontario.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It was the same law ; they were acting under the same law, and it was the Governor-General of Canada. The same law existed in Upper and Lower Canada, and the gentleman presented himself for a license, he having all the requisites necessary, but he was impertinent in the way he demanded the license.

Dr. BRAY—Then it was because of his impertinence and not because the authority was not all right. Was there ever a license refused, to your knowledge, on a certificate granted by any of the old Boards ? I have a license of that kind myself, and I know how it was got ; all you had to do was to send \$1.00 and a certificate that you were the person named. (Cries of "Question, question.")

Dr. BRITTON—I wish to ask Dr. McLaughlin, does he know of any instance where the Governor declined to issue the license because the certificate was not considered by him to be evidence of an examination up to a certain standard in any of our universities ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No, I don't say that. My argument was it was a matter of good pleasure on the part of the Governor whether he would or would not issue a license ; and in the case I refer to he refused to issue it.

Dr. DICKSON—It was evidently intended to give the Governor an opportunity to refuse it if the man was impertinent.

The Chairman here put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. THORBURN—The next clause of the report reads : "In reference to the payment of the prosecutor we recommend that his salary be \$600.00 per year, and that all expenses for prosecuting irregular practitioners be paid by him, except in cases of appeal, and that the latter, before proceeding, must receive the approval of the President and Registrar."

On motion the clause was adopted as read.

Dr. Thorburn read clause No. 3, s.s. *a* of the report, which, on motion, was adopted as read.

Dr. Thorburn read clause No. 3, s.s. *b*, which, on motion, was adopted as read.

Dr. Thorburn read clause No. 3, s.s. *c* of the report, which, on motion, was adopted as read.

Dr. Thorburn read clause No. 3, s.s. *d* of the report, which, on motion, was adopted as read.

Dr. Thorburn read clause No. 3, s.s. *e* of the report, which, on motion, was adopted as read.

Dr. Thorburn read clause No. 3, s.s. *f* of the report, "We would also suggest the expediency of holding all examinations in Toronto, thereby reducing the expenditure by \$350.00."

Dr. FOWLER—I think the Finance Committee cannot have considered this matter with the care that it deserves, nor can they be at all familiar with the history in regard to this matter. When the compromise was made with the Medical Council, when the universities gave up the power which they possessed of granting licenses which entitled the holders of them to practise, when we consented to examination by the Medical Council, it was on the distinct understanding that the medical examinations should be held at Kingston and also at Toronto ; and it is stated in the Act, which was then printed, that the examinations should be held both at Kingston and Toronto. By some error or some misprint, which occurred some years afterwards, the word "or" was substituted for the word "and" ; but the bill was not changed. It was evidently a mistake in the printing, and certainly advantage should not be taken of a mistake of this kind to take away the privilege which we obtained from the Legislature of holding examinations at Kingston. I maintain it would be a very great injustice to the college at Kingston if this change was effected. Undoubtedly we would lose in consequence, very many of the students, instead of going to Kingston, would likely go to Toronto in order to attend lectures and get their degrees where they would be conveniently placed for going up to the Medical Council. I can hardly believe that any teacher or professor connected with the University of Toronto or the other colleges in Toronto would try to interfere with this arrangement. Inasmuch as it would be evidently to their advantage, I have too high an opinion of them to think they would take such an advantage of a sister institution as this would result in ; and I protest against this change being made, not only because it would be a breach of the contract which was entered into, but it would be contrary to the Act which was passed by Parliament. I trust that this will be remedied at once.

Dr. MOORE—That portion of the committee's report of course is conflicting with the Act. The Act says, that the examination shall be held "in Kingston and Toronto," as Dr. Fowler has correctly stated, but by some typographical error, the word "or" has crept in instead of the word "and." I hold the original Act of 1870, and it reads as follows : "Such examinations to be held at Toronto and Kingston, and at the same time as the examinations for the matriculation of students." That was the original Act, and, as I say, when the Acts were consolidated, by some slight mistake the word "or" crept in. I think

that part of the report had better be left out, because the Council would have to go to the Legislature in order to carry it ; and I do not think, as Dr. Fowler has very properly said, that the school men of Toronto, or the university men of Toronto, or the Toronto representatives ; in fact, I can hardly think any gentleman, a member of this Council, would desire to do an injury to Queen's University. I can hardly think they would, and I would be surprised to learn that they would. We obtained this right at the time of the compromise, and it has remained on the statute ever since, and we would have to go to the Legislature to have it removed.

Dr. THORBURN—Such being the case, there is no use pressing this. I wish to assure the gentlemen of Queen's University that we, of Toronto, have the kindest feelings and none other towards Queen's and her representatives—

Dr. MOORE—I am satisfied of that.

Dr. THORBURN—And we do not wish to monopolize the examinations at all. It was merely with the object, if the Council wished it, of saving a considerable sum of money.

Dr. BRAY—I pointed out in committee that this subject had been up before in connection with the Western University, when they wanted to have examinations there ; and in the Act the same “or” was there, but when the original Act was produced it was found to be “and.” I would be very glad to cut down expenses, but in my opinion it is impossible for us to dispense with this examination.

Dr. SANGSTER—I wish to know something about this. Dr. Moore had read the Act correctly, as it appears in the statute of 1869. The word “and” was used there, but I do not think it was ever the intention to act upon it, and I will tell you why. I was an examiner at the first examination held by this Council, and that examination was held at Kingston, and there was no examination held that year in Toronto ; so that the first year under the Act there was not an examination at Toronto and an examination at Kingston as well. There was only the one examination, and that was at Kingston. I think the next year it was held at Toronto. The word “and” remained in the Act, and I do not think the change was a clerical error. This Council is very strong on clerical errors, and I am afraid if we went on for a week or two we should find its very existence depended on a clerical error. I think in the Act of 1870 the word “and” was purposely changed to the word “or.”

Dr. Rosebrugh moved that Clause No. 3, Sub-section *f*, be struck out of the report. Carried.

Dr. Thorburn read Clause No. 4 of the report, Sub-sections *a, b, c, d, e, f*, which, on motion, were adopted as read.

Dr. Thorburn then read Clause 5—financial statement of assets and liabilities.

On motion, this portion of the report was adopted as read.

Dr. Thorburn read Clause 6 of report, which, on motion, was adopted as read.

Dr. Thorburn read Clause No. 7 of the report, which, on motion, was adopted as read.

Dr. Thorburn read Clause No. 8 of the report.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There is something in that that I think Dr. Thorburn should not have put in ; it is “that this building, which is so admirably adapted to the purposes of the Council, . . .” This whole building is a blunder. A portion of it is admirably adapted, I will admit, but we all admit it was a blunder to put up the whole building. It is so admirably suited that it has brought in a deficit of \$25,000.00 since its inception, and, therefore, I think that clause should not be in there.

Dr. THORBURN—There are a great many things which, at the time, were very favorable ; but in our present depressed state of affairs do not realize what we expected, and I must tell Dr. McLaughlin the building is admirably adapted. We have got a hall upstairs that cannot be equalled in Toronto for the purpose of holding examinations ; and then we have these rooms, this Council chamber and offices adjoining. Only yesterday I was talking to a member of the legal profession about this building, and he said : “You have the best building, the best ventilated building, and the most healthy building for offices in Toronto, and if you wait till that Court-house is filled you will not have a vacant corner in your building.”

On motion, Clause No. 8 was adopted as read.

Dr. Thorburn read Clause No. 9 of the report.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I submit that Dr. Thorburn ought to add there, “nor is the value of \$28,000.00 cash, that has been put into this building, considered here.” We have \$28,000.00 in money in this building, which, at 5 per cent., the same rate of interest as the mortgage bears, would realize us \$1,400.00 per annum, as remuneration for the part of the building we are occupying.

Dr. THORBURN—That might be all true, and the building of this structure may not have been a wise thing, but we cannot help it ; we have got to meet the difficulty that exists.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That is not the point I make ; the report says the value of the rooms we occupy is \$2,000.00 a year.

Dr. THORBURN—I say I have not estimated that at all ; it is not counted in.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—But I think, in all fairness it should be.

(Cries of “ No. no.”)

On motion, this clause of the report was adopted as read.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I wish to move an amendment to the report, before the Committee rises, seconded by Dr. Shaw, and

Resolved,—That the report be amended as follows : “ We recommend that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to exact a bond from the Treasurer in security for the moneys that may from time to time pass through his hands before being placed in the Council account in the bank.” I would like to make a remark or two in connection with that matter. I look upon it as a business transaction that we might want to exact in some later time ; that bonds should be given by the Treasurer, who handles considerable amounts of money belonging to the Council. This money is paid into the hands of the Treasurer ; and now, as we have established a Council bank account instead of a Treasurer’s bank account, it is to be paid over to that Council bank account ; but in the meantime the money passes through the hands of the Treasurer. Now, as I take it, it is a straight business transaction to ask that there shall be a bond given ; it would not have to be a large bond at all, but a bond that to the Executive Committee will be sufficient for the case. As I remarked before, when this subject was mentioned, we all have the most perfect confidence in Dr. Aikins, and having that perfect confidence, we can speak about a bond with more freedom than we would do had we not so much confidence. Then, again, it is within the possibilities and probabilities that Dr. Aikins will not always occupy the position of Treasurer. Years are creeping on, and, according to the ordinary rule, he will pass away, and some other man will occupy the position. We owe a great deal of gratitude to Dr. Aikins for favors extended to the Council in the past, but that would not justify us in a business sense in leaving this matter without taking the ordinary business precautions, and if we did not do so during the time Dr. Aikins, in whom we have the most perfect confidence, held the office, and a successor came in, then we would feel that we were acting unfairly perhaps, or, at any rate, making an invidious distinction against the man who happened to be Dr. Aikins’ successor. That is my reason for moving that the report be amended by the insertion of the clause I have read as a new clause in the report.

Dr. THORBURN—I am quite willing to add that suggestion.

Dr. ARMOUR—There is a resolution on the records of the Council now to that effect, which, I believe, has not been erased. It was put on in 1880, when the Treasurer was required to furnish a personal bond of \$2,000.00 and two sureties of \$1,000.00 each. I believe that stands at the present time, and if it is acted on this will not be necessary.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would inquire from the Registrar whether that resolution has ever been acted on or has ever been in existence.

Dr. PYNE—There has been no bond ever executed to my knowledge.

Dr. BRAY—Is there a resolution ?

The REGISTRAR—I do not know about that ; I would have to look it up.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Then, I think, the better way would be to put in a clause of the kind I propose, and to impose the duty of looking after it on the Executive Committee, and that will put the matter straight.

Dr. THORBURN—I am willing to add that the committee recommend that the clause suggested by Dr. Williams be added “ that the Treasurer give personal security for the funds.”

Dr. BARRICK—In speaking to this, I might just state that in haste, in speaking before, I stated that the report of the Finance Committee did not present a detailed statement as provided by Rules and Regulations No. 2. After hearing it read a second time, and watching very carefully, I now state at my leisure the same thing. With regard to this I quite agree with Dr. Williams’ usual caution in financial matters, and I am very glad that he has brought in this resolution ; but there is just one thing that I fear Dr. Williams, with all his caution and care, perhaps, has overlooked—not intentionally. Dr. Williams is perhaps not aware, and if he is aware, it perhaps did not just come to his mind, that there are other people receiving funds in connection with this Council besides the Treasurer, and it would seem to him to be perhaps singling out one person especially. Now, as this Council has determined that the accounts shall be opened in the name of this Council, and therefore the Treasurer will not assume such a large responsibility as he has done heretofore, for the funds passing through his hands and being deposited in the bank. When they are deposited in the bank his responsibility ends. And I think it would be well in order that there may not be any hard feeling upon one side, that the two persons receiving funds for this Council should both be placed on the same footing.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I admit that that fact for the moment escaped my attention. The amount of money that passes through the hands of the Registrar is a comparatively small one, though I grant that on principle the result is the same, and I have no objection at all

that the resolution be extended so as to make it cover both parties, or two separate sureties. But I think, in any case, the surety required from both parties, should be in proportion to the amount of money they receive and handle. Now, as the Registrar receives contributions or annual fees of something like two dollars from each man, and it takes him a good while to accumulate any amount of money, the surety that he should give for handling that money should be comparatively so much smaller. However, I am perfectly willing that that should be added to my motion, so as to include both the Treasurer and Registrar, and I trust to the Executive Committee to regulate the amount of surety that would be considered necessary in both cases.

Dr. ROGERS—Before you do that, I would like to know something more about this ; I would like to know how much Dr. Pyne ever has in his hands at once.

Dr. BARRICK—Do you mean during the year ?

Dr. ROGERS—He doesn't keep it all year.

The REGISTRAR—The most I had was a large payment one year of annual assessment. The fines never amount to a great deal, some months I have \$25.00 or \$50.00, and I always hand them over at the end of the month to the Treasurer. If the assessment came in I would likely have more than \$25.00 or \$50.00 ; in the year 1892, when we had the \$6,000.00, I paid it all over monthly to the Treasurer.

Dr. THORBURN—I think it would come with better grace to the Treasurer, now that he is not so well, not so strong as he was, to learn that we are not exacting from him what we do not exact from others.

Dr. BRAY—I would not for a moment hurt the Treasurer's feelings in any respect at all ; and I think if we treat Dr. Pyne in the same way as we treat the Treasurer it will show that there is nothing invidious at all, and I am sure Dr. Pyne will not object.

Dr. BARRICK—That was my only reason for mentioning the matter.

On motion, Dr. Williams' resolution, in the following words, was carried and added to the report as part thereof : " Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Shaw, and resolved, that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to exact a bond from the Treasurer and also the Registrar in surety for the moneys that may from time to time pass through their hands before being placed to the Council's account in the Bank."

Dr. Thorburn moved that the committee rise and report.

The committee rose and reported that the report of the Finance Committee was adopted as amended. The President in the chair.

Dr. Thorburn moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Finance Committee be adopted.

Moved by Dr. Armour in amendment, seconded by Dr. Reddick, that the report of the Finance Committee be not now adopted, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend it by striking out clause 2.

Dr. BARRICK—Before this matter is finally disposed of, I want to say that I have been watching carefully for the detailed estimate for the year. I want to know if this is passed, will there be an opportunity during the present session of this Council to discuss the estimates of the year ?

The PRESIDENT—The Chairman of Finance can answer Dr. Barrick whether there will be an opportunity to discuss the estimates.

Dr. BRAY—I understand that Dr. Barrick can move a resolution any time, and he can have it discussed.

Dr. BARRICK—All I want to ask is for information. Is it the object of this Council year by year to pass a report of this kind here, when according to the Rules and Regulations the Finance report must be a detailed statement of the estimates of the year ? If that is so, it seems to me to be a custom that is not followed in any other body. The estimates of the year is one of the most important things, dealing with the salaries of the various officials, and dealing with matters that ought to be discussed and ought to be settled at this time.

The President put the amendment, and called for a vote.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—Are the school men excluded from voting ?

The PRESIDENT—No, not on this report ; this is not a by-law.

Dr. ARMOUR—But it has reference to the tax.

Dr. BRAY—It hasn't got anything to do with it ; it is not imposing the tax at all.

Dr. ARMOUR—It is recommending the imposition of it.

The PRESIDENT—My ruling is that every member in this Council Chamber has a perfect right to vote on this amendment.

The President, on a vote having been taken, declared the amendment lost.

Dr. Armour asked that the yeas and nays be taken.

The Registrar took the yeas and nays, as follows :

Yeas—Drs. Armour, McLaughlin, Reddick, Sangster, Thornton.

Nays—Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Shaw, Roome, Thorburn, Williams.

Yeas, 5 ; nays, 22.

Moved by Dr. Thornton, in amendment, seconded by Dr. Sangster, that the report be not now adopted, but be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to strike out on page 4 all the words after the word "financially," and substitute the following therefor : "The Council building being altogether beyond the requirements of the Council and the limitations prescribed by the Medical Act, and being annually and increasingly a source of great loss to the College, it be forthwith offered for sale by competitive tender."

Dr. BRAY—Read what it displaces.

Dr. McLaughlin reads as follows : "Previous to the erection of our building, we found it almost impossible to secure suitable premises for holding meetings of the Council, and more especially for our spring and fall examination, therefore the Council decided to erect the present building, which is admirably adapted for the purposes of the Council, that we think it desirable to inform the Council that the resources and means of the profession and Council are sufficient to enable us to retain the building, and if, upon further consideration, it be found advisable to dispose of the building, it should be done at such time, as in the best judgment of those qualified to advise us upon the subject, will secure the best price."

The President put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

Dr. Thornton asked that the yeas and nays be taken.

The Registrar took the yeas and nays, as follows :

Yeas—Drs. Armour, Hanly, McLaughlin, Reddick, Sangster, Thornton.

Nays—Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Shaw, Thorburn, Williams.

Yeas, 6 ; nays, 21.

The President put the original motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and the report of the Committee of the Whole adopted.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Carried on a division.

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the Council do now adjourn to 10 o'clock a.m. Thursday, 27th June, 1895. Carried.

EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, June 27th, 1895.

The Council met at 10 o'clock a.m., in accordance with motion for adjournment. The President, Dr. Harris, in the chair.

The Registrar called the roll and the following members were present : Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The Registrar read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed as read, and were signed by the President.

Dr. BROCK—Mr. President, before you commence the proceedings of the Council I rise to a question of privilege. I notice in the *Mail and Empire* report of the Council proceedings yesterday the following words : "When the Medical Council convened yesterday morning the President called the attention of the members to the fact that the present session had already been very much prolonged, and asked them to bear that fact in mind in their discussion of the matters that would come before them, in order that the business of the Council might be expedited. He read the rules of the Council which bore on this point, and intimated his intention of enforcing them in future." Then towards the end of the report they make a different statement. It says : "Many points of order were raised on every side, and the rules of debate laid down by the President were utterly disregarded." I think, in fairness to the President and members of the Council, this statement is not correct, because I consider the debate was conducted, during a heated discussion, in such a manner as reflects the highest credit on the members of the Council. But the profession reading the report in the *Mail and Empire* will be entitled to think we have a bear-garden here. I contend that our President has conducted the business of this session with dignity, and in such a manner as should not call for the statement as reported in that paper.

The PRESIDENT—I noticed the article referred to by Dr. Brock myself ; and I am very glad that Dr. Brock rose to a question of privilege and called the attention of the Council to

this matter. Certainly, as Dr. Brock says, it would not look very well in print, going out to the members of the profession, who might consider we had a bear-garden here. I thought myself, particularly during the morning session, during the time Dr. Sangster's motion was under discussion, that the rules of parliamentary debate were strictly and thoroughly observed by each and every member of the Council.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Before you go to the orders of the day I desire to say a word on a question of privilege. In the report of the *Mail and Empire* newspaper of the proceedings yesterday, these words occur: "Dr. Bray called attention to the accidental fact that more reporters than usual were present at the time, and darkly hinted that they had been brought there designedly in order to give the matter publicity." I did not observe that such observations fell from Dr. Bray when he addressed the Council, but if they did I would be exceedingly obliged to any member of this Council, who thinks I am not conducting my debates in a fair, open, and manly way, to say so without using dark words; and I want to say, when I addressed the Council on that motion last night, I was not conscious that there was one reporter in the room; much less was I conscious that there was more than one; and neither directly, nor indirectly, by myself nor by my friends, did I suggest there should be a reporter in the room when I addressed the Council.

Dr. BRAY—In answer to Dr. McLaughlin I want to say that I never made use of any such expression as that quoted by the *Mail and Empire* newspaper; and I did not insinuate, or did not intend to insinuate, that representatives of the press were brought here for any purpose.

The PRESIDENT—The report is evidently like the rest of it, simply incorrect.

Dr. MACHELL—I think it should be understood by the reporters that they are here by the courtesy of this Council; to put it stronger, they are here on sufferance, and if they do not report matters correctly, if they have made mistakes in the past, if this is to go on, it would be simply a matter of excluding them entirely.

Dr. SANGSTER—I take different ground entirely to that. I take the ground that this is a body created and conducted in the interests of the public quite as much as in the interests of the profession, or at least jointly in the interests of the public and the profession; that it is a public body, just as much as the Legislature is a public body, or the House of Commons is a public body. In years past reporters have been practically excluded from this Council.

A Voice—Never.

The PRESIDENT—You are incorrect.

Dr. SANGSTER—I have letters from a reporter in 1892 giving a statement of the case—not the reporters that are here now. Mr. Long, who was here the other day, applied two years ago to this Council, and was told that the Council had appointed a committee to prepare what was required for publication in the public press, and that his services were not required. I contend that reporters of the press are not here by courtesy, but by right.

Dr. BRAY—I think, as an old member of the Council, I have a better right to know than a gentleman not in this Council, and I say the reporters were never excluded and were never asked to go out; on the contrary, we have asked them to come here and we could not get them to do so; we asked them to come here in order to get our reports before the public, and I say the statement that they were excluded is an incorrect statement.

Dr. HENRY—In the year Dr. Sangster refers to a special committee was appointed to give facts to the press, because the press failed to put in an appearance. There were several other large meetings in the city and the press were not here, and there was a committee appointed to give the facts to the press for publication.

Dr. SHAW—I quite understand the reporters getting an erroneous impression from the discussion in a body of this kind. I think the reporters are just like the members of the Council; we do the best we can when we are here as members of the Medical Council, and I think the reporters come here with the desire to do the best they can in their capacities of reporters to the daily journals, and I do not think we should imply that there was any desire on the part of the reporters to give a report of this meeting that is not correct. It is quite easy for them to form an erroneous impression of the discussion which took place. For my part, I am very glad to see them here, and I think we should not give them the impression that they are here by courtesy at all.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1. Dr. THORBURN—That he will move at the next meeting of the Council that hereafter tenders for printing and supplies be asked for for any contract involving the expenditure of money which may be required.

No. 2. Dr. SANGSTER—That he will move at the next meeting of the Council to amend the by-laws fixing the salaries of the Registrar and Treasurer.

No. 3. Dr. BARRICK—That he will move at the next meeting of the Council that in the interests of this Council and of those whom we represent it is highly desirable that a copy of

the estimates, in detail, of each year be placed in the hands of each member of this Council at as early a date in each session as practicable, and that it be an instruction to the future Finance Committees to have the substance of this resolution carried into effect.

No. 4. Dr. BARRICK—That he will move at the next meeting of the Council that the report of the Committee on Printing be re-considered.

COMMUNICATIONS.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

ENQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

None.

The PRESIDENT—Are you prepared to proceed with the report from the Educational Committee?

Dr. BRITTON—I am prepared to present a partial report, to be report No. 1, which will be almost complete.

The PRESIDENT—You will submit a second report further on?

Dr. BRITTON—The second report will embrace but a very few matters, perhaps only two, and of minor importance.

Dr. Britton read the report.

The PRESIDENT—Report No. 1 of the Educational Committee is received. If there are no other reports, the next order of business is the consideration of reports. Do you wish your report considered now, Dr. Britton?

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. President, I will leave the matter to the Council to decide. I want to do what is best in the way of furthering the business. If we had one hour we could complete the report. I may say we have virtually nothing to do but to look over the curriculum.

The PRESIDENT—You will have the complete report for the afternoon session?

Dr. BRITTON—Yes.

Moved by Dr. Britton, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that this Council do now go into Committee of the Whole to consider the first portion of the report of the Educational Committee. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Logan in the chair.

It was agreed that the report should be considered clause by clause.

The Chairman (Dr. Logan) read section No. 1.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I do not intend to stop it at all, but I would like to make the remark that if a number of those persons under this section are applying for privileges some time in the future, and they are not registered as matriculates in this Council, it strikes me that it would be well in that case just to intimate that we are not in a position to consider their case, inasmuch as they are not registered matriculates of the Council.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you a motion to make, Dr. Williams?

Dr. WILLIAMS—No; I would like to see whether or not the other members of the Council hold that view of it, as there are a number applying for privileges who are not registered in the Council at all.

On motion, section 1 was then adopted. Sections 2 and 3 were then read, and, on motion, adopted. Section 4 of the report was read.

Dr. THORBURN—I would like to ask, before that is carried, for information and a ruling by the Council in reference to W. R. Ferguson.

Dr. BRITTON—That is in section 4. I made an abstract of this application, so I can easily give you the information. Mr. Ferguson matriculated in McGill in arts and gives a certificate stating that that matriculation gives him permission to take any of the courses in McGill, arts, medicine or anything else. Second, he passed subsequently in chemistry and physics, having taken two courses in each. Third, he is an undergraduate in McGill in medicine since October, 1892. Fourth, that only recently it was discovered that the McGill matriculation is not recognized. He asks for registration and, although he does not mention it, I infer a dating back. If you wish, I will read his letter. Is it your pleasure, Dr. Thorburn?

Dr. THORBURN—If it is decided by the Council not to accept the matriculation of McGill it is of no use reading the letter.

Dr. BRITTON—Perhaps a different interpretation may be put upon this letter.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—If he has not complied with the rules of the Council so far as matriculation is concerned, I do not think there is any reason for any further discussion about it; there it should end.

Dr. Britton read the letter.

Dr. BRITTON—I said that I inferred that he requested a dating back. Perhaps that is a wrong inference to draw from it.

Dr. BARRICK—It is not; it is just to matriculate, not to be placed under either the four-year or the five-year course.

Dr. WILLIAMS—This case would open up the entire question of matriculation. If you accept the matriculation of McGill College you must accept the matriculation of Toronto University, Victoria University, and all the rest. You can make no distinction in favor of McGill.

Dr. BARRICK—He has done a little more than matriculate, he has passed other examinations in the University since.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The great difficulty with us in the past is that there has not been an absolute, rigid adherence to what we require for matriculation and other things. If there was an absolute adherence to the rules and regulations it would cut down the work of that committee and other committees.

Dr. ROOME—In this case it seems he had passed the necessary examination and now asks for matriculation to date from the present time. I think it is a different case to those that have come up here. We must not be too harsh on those cases in the way Dr. McLaughlin suggested; it might cause a great deal of trouble, not perhaps in this Council, but outside; and if he has passed in this examination previous to the time he entered McGill College, I think this matter should be considered.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you a motion to make?

Dr. ROOME—No; I simply make the suggestion.

Dr. CAMPBELL—He has passed the matriculation of the University, but not our matriculation.

Dr. BRITTON—Yes.

Dr. SANGSTER—That was discussed in the whole and with every desire to give credit where it could be given without weakening the position of the College. The College has decided and declared that a certain standard of matriculation shall be adhered to, and if we adhere to that we will have no trouble.

On motion, Section 4 was adopted.

Section 5, sub-section 1 and sections 6 and 7 were read, and, on motion, adopted.

Section 8 of the report was read.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would suggest a change there, not to put it, "Until they have expressed their opinion, but "until they have had sufficient time to express their opinion." They might not express an opinion for ten years, and if they did not that would block the action of our Council for some considerable time. We want it so that they shall have time to consider the matter.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you wish me to make that correction.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I submit a change to the Chairman of the Committee that will embody that idea, and that it be put in by him.

Dr. BRITTON—I think that would alter to some extent the intention of the instructions given by the committee. I may say that I was urged to advise that we take the initiative in the matter, and by suggesting to them that they consider the matter carefully and then report to us, that it would be to some extent taking a step in that direction; that is, the initiative.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I do not object to this, but I think Dr. Britton in his report has not got exactly what the committee decided at the time. I think, if you will read that carefully, that it practically blocks us from doing anything until they notify us. I do not think it ought to be left open to wait until they notify us, but rather until they shall have had full and sufficient time to have taken the matter into consideration, then to notify us if they are so disposed.

Dr. BRITTON—Supposing the Council be recommended to advise that it would be better take no measures until after the teaching bodies express their opinion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would say when the Council meets next year they will have had sufficient time.

Dr. DICKSON—Say within one year, in which they shall be expected to consider the matter, and that in the event of our not hearing from them that we will proceed.

Dr. THORBURN—I would suggest the words "reasonable time." Any reasonable time that the Council think right.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think there is ample time within a year for them to decide it, and if we say a "reasonable time" you might take the gentlemen of this room aside one by one and ask them what they thought was a reasonable time, and get a different answer from each.

Dr. THORBURN—Say before the next meeting of the Council.

Dr. MOORE—That might not work, because we might have a meeting before twelve months. I would suggest the next regular meeting.

Dr. BRITTON—That looks very much like shelving the matter as though we paid very little attention to the suggestions that were made to us by the deputations that came.

Dr. DICKSON—And add “that having asked the other bodies to give their opinion in that time, and their failing to do so, that we will take action.”

Dr. BRITTON—One or two of the members of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto asked me if I did not consider it advisable for us to communicate with the other teaching bodies, and I said I did not think, and my impression was that the committee as a whole did not think, that it would be wise for us to take the initiative and make such a radical change in our curriculum without due consideration first on our part. And if we now place ourselves in that position, and we have to communicate with the other teaching bodies regarding it, on the face of it, it looks as though we approved of it immediately. I, myself, have not given the matter sufficient consideration, and I think it would be unwise for us to take the initiative at all, to take the very first step in that direction. We had better leave it to the universities and teaching bodies, and when they have had a conference, as no doubt they will, they will then send a communication to us and probably request an audience for their deputation.

Dr. MOORE—We are not taking the initiative.

Dr. WILLIAMS—As I understand it we shall do nothing until they communicate with us. Now, supposing they do not communicate with us for ten years, I do not want it that our hands shall be tied in that way. Put it so as to leave it open that they have had abundant and sufficient time to fully consider and then communicate with us, and if it is not done we are at perfect liberty to use our own judgment in the case, not binding ourselves to anything.

Dr. BRITTON—Would it be all right to word it in this way: “The committee recommend that the matter be left in abeyance in order that the other teaching bodies may have opportunity for further consideration.”

Dr. WILLIAMS—That will cover it.

Dr. BRITTON—It reads in this way: “The committee recommend that the matter be left in abeyance for the present in order that the other teaching bodies may have an opportunity to discuss it.”

On motion, Section 8 was adopted.

Sections 9 and 10 were read, and, on motion, adopted.

Section 11 of the report was read.

Dr. BRITTON—I might just offer one word in explanation. You will notice that it is recommended that a certain committee be appointed to consider the matter and to report to this Council. That might look as though we were procrastinating, but not so, when we consider the nature of the circular. Dr. Quain states that, in the first place, that it has not been decided upon to issue a new edition of the “Pharmacopœia.” There is no doubt but it may possibly be deemed necessary. He says it will require two years at least of preparation before such edition could be issued, therefore there is plenty of time.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I have no special objection to that. The only question in my mind is, does it come within the sphere of the operations of the Medical Council? Is it not rather a matter that perhaps the Provincial Board of Health should consider? I do not suppose any great harm can accrue from the documentary composition, provided there is no expense for the appointment of a committee. But the only thing is, is it necessary that the Council, a legislative body, should undertake to give suggestions on the matter of diseases, and so forth?

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. Chairman, may I give a few words of explanation as to how the matter came up? It originated through a request which was presented by the Council of India to the Home Government, and of course that was referred then to the British Council of Registration and Education, and I have, along with this circular, a number of documents, one of which sets forth the fact that nobody has power to deal with the matter except the British Council of Medical Education, and it is also stated in this circular that it is understood that the British law states that it is not *ultra vires* of the Council in the different dependencies, and that matter was set forth very fully in the circular.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN—I did not read the recommendation, but I think the Chairman of the Committee repeated it verbally. I will read it, however. (Reads same)

On motion, section 11 was adopted.

Section 12 read, and, on motion, adopted.

Section 13 and sub-sections were read.

Dr. ROGERS—Might we not add there the words, “Before he passes his preliminary examination?” That is the intention of Dr. Small. He feels that they ought to take their pharmacy course before they take their primary.

Dr. FOWLER—I may say in regard to that, that in McGill College they do not take *Materia Medica* with the third year; they take it with the intermediate or final examination.

Dr. BRITTON—I will amend it to read, “In accordance therewith it is recommended to be ordered that the prescribed course of instruction in pharmacy shall, hereafter, be taken before the time of the primary examination.”

On motion, section 13 of the report, as amended, was adopted.

Dr. Sangster moved, seconded by Dr. Williams, that, as this section will take some time, and it is now nearly 12 o'clock, the Committee rise and report progress. Carried. The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The President in the chair.

Moved by Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that the Council do now adjourn, to meet again at 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 27th, 1895.

The Council met at 2 o'clock p.m., in accordance with motion for adjournment. The President, Dr. Harris, in the chair.

The Registrar called the roll, and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The Registrar read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed as read, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. ROOME—“That in the opinion of a number of members of this Council it is desirable to sell the College building, but the Finance Committee having reported that the resources of the College of Physicians and Surgeons are such that no sacrifice need be made by hastening the sale thereof, we recommend that the selling of the said property be placed in the hands of the Property Committee to decide upon the most opportune time to place it upon the market.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. Pyne presented a communication from Dr. R. A. Alexander, of Grimsby, asking to have the matter mentioned in the letter referred to the Finance Committee, or given to some member of it.

Dr. CAMPBELL—The Finance Committee have had their report presented. Read the letter.

Dr. ARMOUR—If it is to be handed to the Finance Committee, why not hand it to them and allow them to decide whether it should be read or not?

The PRESIDENT—It is a letter addressed to Dr. R. A. Pyne, Registrar, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Dr. THORBURN—Read it, and see whether it should be referred to the committee.

The Registrar read the letters as follows:

“Dr. R. A. Pyne, Registrar, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

“DEAR SIR,—I notice some members of the Medical Council propose to remit, or mark off, all back dues of members unpaid, I understand, in some cases for eighteen years. This would be an outrageous proceeding. Men who are in arrears had no right to vote at the last election for Council. What right have they, the defaulters, to any voice in the matter of the finances of the Council? When in many cases they never paid anything towards its support, or at least very little. These loud-mouthed men, Sangster, Armour, *et al.*, are the champions of those who are in arrears, and yet they have more to say about the finances than those whose money is invested in the building. Those medical men who have paid little or nothing to the College should have little or nothing to say in the management of its money matters, neither should the members whom they elect have any control whatever. Dr. Armour when canvassing for votes distinctly expressed the opinion that all who were in arrears should be compelled to pay up, and that is the only just course, otherwise it is the height of impudent presumption on their part to open their mouths on the subject of the finances of the Council. There is none of their money in it, so they needn't whine. The colossal cheek of these men is really astounding. The Council is in honor bound either to

collect from all defaulters, or else refund to all those who have faithfully paid their assessments. There is no room for two opinions in this matter. Common justice demands one or the other course. If any heed is paid to the insulting vaporings—"

Dr. CAMPBELL—Whatever my opinion may be as to the correctness or incorrectness of those statements, I doubt if it is a proper thing to be read.

Dr. DICKSON—I hardly think the writer of it intended it should be, when he asked for it to be handed to the committee.

The PRESIDENT—Read the last sentence, and I will rule on its admissibility.

The Registrar read :

"I wish you would draw the attention of the Finance Committee, or of some member of it, to this point, if it has not already been done. Yours truly,

"Grimsby, June 26th, 1895.

"R. A. ALEXANDER."

The PRESIDENT—I think we had better not have the rest of the letter read.

Dr. ARMOUR—I have been referred to in this letter, and I wish to say that it will not be expected that I will make any reply to this letter, but it should not go on the records of this Council.

The PRESIDENT—No, I will deal with it in a moment. I might say that this gentleman, Dr. Alexander, a registered practitioner, writes a letter addressed to Dr. Pyne, as Registrar, in which there are some personalities indulged in, and he asks to have it referred to the Finance Committee; now, the Finance Committee has already reported, and I do not see, unless the Council can suggest something, what I am to do other than to leave it on the table.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Every deliberate body ought to have a dignity of its own and ought to respect that dignity. I submit that this letter is an indecent letter, a letter that no dignified body should receive, and therefore I think that you, out of respect to this body, should say that the letter should go to the waste-basket. I do not say that because there are some words striking at me or others. If that had been said against any other member of this Council I would take the same ground, and I again say it is an indecent communication to come to such a body as this. We will receive and hear all respectful communications, but that letter should go to the wastepaper-basket.

The PRESIDENT—I presume the feeling of the Council is that this should not be referred to the Finance Committee, and that the Council should not take any action whatever upon it; therefore, we will leave it with the Registrar. Is it the wish of the Council that it should be laid on the table?

The President took the sense of the Council, and the letter was laid on the table.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. ROGERS—I have a motion in regard to the passage of a by-law to reinstate those portions of the Medical Act which were suspended by the Legislature of 1893, but I have no wish to press the matter before the Council at the present moment, if it is the wish of the Council that it should stand till the Education Committee report is taken up. I am prepared to go on now with it, but, as I said, if it is the wish of the Council to go on with other business, and to take this matter up at another session of the Council I am willing to let it stand. Motion stands.

Moved by Dr. Barrick, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that in the interests of this Council and those whom we represent, it is highly desirable that a copy of the estimates, in detail, of each year be placed into the hands of each member of this Council at as early a date in each session as is practicable, and that it be an instruction to the future Finance Committees to have the substance of this resolution carried into effect. Carried.

Dr. BARRICK—I gave notice this morning that the report of the Printing Committee be reconsidered. The reason I have—

The PRESIDENT—Have you a seconder, Dr. Barrick?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I second the motion; I do not know what it is, but if Dr. Barrick desires to get it before the meeting we want to know what it is.

The PRESIDENT—This is a matter a little different from anything that has come up before us this session. It is the re-opening of a matter which has been already considered and settled by a resolution of this Council at this session, and it therefore will require a two-thirds vote of this Council, according to our rules and regulations, in order to have it brought up again.

Dr. BARRICK—After explaining my reasons the Council may do as they like with it. My only reason for doing this is when we had under discussion the report of the Printing Committee, there was considerable said about the price of printing the announcement; and, although we had no specific tender before the Council, yet there were estimates ranging from some \$450.00 to \$600.00 for printing the announcement. As I stated then, and as I state

now, estimates of that kind are of very little value ; and all the arguments which were based upon that foundation were based, as I think, upon a sandy foundation. To prove that, we found among them an estimate from the Bryant Company of \$450.00. Now, while we were building upon this sandy foundation I was unaware, and I presume that nearly every member of this Council was also unaware, that there was before the committee then a solid rock bottom foundation from that same company, the Bryant Company, to print the announcement that we were discussing for the sum of \$225.00. Now, that, I maintain, is information that was very important to be before this Committee, because then we were discussing the advisability of dividing the printing part of the work from the journalistic part of the work; and in order that we might be clear whether it would be wise to separate the printing from the journalistic part of the work it was necessary that we should have the lowest possible price from a respectable firm for publishing this announcement. Now, it transpires that there was this offer before the committee, as is stated in a communication addressed to me, "As there has been some suppression of facts in the report of the Printing Committee we wish to call your attention to the matter." The communication, which, as I have said, is addressed to me, makes this statement: "On June 14th we tendered to do certain work, publishing the announcement, advertising, etc., for the sum of \$225.00, which was not included in the report, nor was it referred to in the discussion." Then it says: "On June 24th we received, through the *Globe* Office, a letter from Dr. Pyne (that office not having a job department referred it to us) asking for a price for certain work, submitting an estimate, but this has in no way cancelled our original tender. The one for \$225.00 was a tender, the \$450.00 was an estimate which was prepared on an altogether different basis. Our original tender must have been recognized by the Committee on Printing, because we were not honored by a request to submit prices for the printing of the annual announcement." When this matter was under discussion, if you will remember, when the report of that committee was brought in and we adjourned, when we assembled again, not only the communication, but the whole report, had disappeared, and among the other papers I presume that tender of \$225.00 disappeared, and that perhaps explains the reason why it did not come to the notice of this Council. The matter is before you now, and I felt it my duty on receiving this information to bring the matter to your notice.

The PRESIDENT—It will be necessary to have a two-thirds vote of this Council before this matter can be taken up or any discussion be had on it.

Dr. HENRY—Wouldn't it be well to hear the other side, and prevent wasting our time.

The PRESIDENT—I don't know whether there is any other side.

Dr. HENRY—There is another side.

Dr. CAMPBELL—There is a declaration that the Printing Committee have had a tender before them that they have suppressed. That seems to be the gist of Dr. Barrick's statement, and the Printing Committee had better explain that.

The PRESIDENT—Before we decide to enter into the discussion on this matter I think, with permission of the Council, the Chairman of the Printing Committee might offer any remarks he wishes in reply to Dr. Barrick.

Dr. LUTON—Mr. President, I have been quite unwell all day and I am hardly able to be here at all, and should not be here, and I would like to give this duty to another member of the Printing Committee, Dr. Emory.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Emory, will you kindly state anything you know about this in order to enlighten the Council before action is taken on Dr. Barrick's motion?

Dr. EMORY—Mr. President, as a member of the Printing Committee, I may say that there were three communications referred to the Printing Committee by this Council; one was a joint communication from the *Canadian Practitioner*, the *Canada Lancet*, and the *Dominion or Ontario Medical Review*, I am not sure which it is called—it was from the three journals; that communication was not a tender in any sense, but was simply suggesting to us how we should conduct the business of the Printing Committee, so that we did not consider that communication; then there were two tenders referred to us by the Council, the tender of the Dominion Medical Publishing Co., and the tender of the Ontario Medical Publishing Co. The committee met, organized and considered those tenders, and prepared its report and placed that report in the hands of the chairman; some time subsequent to that, I am informed by the chairman, a gentleman unknown to him handed him a paper which contained the tender which Dr. Barrick speaks of; I submit that that tender never came properly or formally before the committee, it was never referred to them; however, the committee met again and considered that tender; this was when we were in session two weeks ago. There were some papers which were in the hands of the Printing Committee which mysteriously disappeared, and I have been unable to ascertain from anybody any explanation of that disappearance; that paper was among them; then when we met again our report was gone, and we met to draw up a new report, but in the meantime the original report was found, and it was allowed to stand. At the time that this report of the Printing Committee was before the Council it had slipped my memory altogether about this tender which Dr. Barrick speaks of; however, I

recollect it as soon as it is mentioned ; the tender was to print the announcement and to publish the advertisements necessary to this Council in the *Canadian Practitioner* and the *Canada Lancet*, either one or both, I am not quite sure which, for the sum of either \$225 or \$250, and I am not sure which. We considered that ; that said nothing about the paying of our stenographer ; it said nothing about the sending of the journal which should do this work for us free to the members of the profession of Ontario ; it said nothing about publishing the proceedings of the Council in a journal ; and consequently we considered it was simply "not in it" in comparison to either of the other tenders which we had before us. Now, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the statement from the Bryant Press Co., that the tender which I submitted to this Council yesterday, was not a tender, is incorrect ; I will read it, but before reading it I will say this, the very fact that it was handed to them by the *Globe*, another printing institution, for them to tender upon in a business way, shows that this is the business tender, and not the other ; it says, "Our price is \$460" ; now, sir, on the very same specifications being asked for, the very same thing in the Mail Printing Co., they say, "We beg to submit our tender" ; certainly the two are similar documents, and if one is a tender the other is. That is all I have to say at present on the question, except that there was no suppression, and the committee considered the tender and rejected it as not worthy to be compared with the other two tenders which were before the committee ; and all the papers which were referred to that committee by the Council were returned with the report. If the matter goes to reconsideration I may have something more to say.

The PRESIDENT—I have asked Dr. Barrick and Emory to state the facts in connection with this matter in order that we may intelligently decide whether this question shall be re-opened or not ; and before re-opening the discussion, or before putting this resolution, I would like a show of hands as to how many are in favor of re-opening the discussion in this matter.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Is it your ruling that this motion cannot be discussed by every member of this house ?

The PRESIDENT—I have not put the motion yet, it is really not in my hands and not before the Council yet. Dr. Barrick has only been informing the Council of his reasons for the motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I understood that Dr. Barrick moved and I seconded his motion.

The PRESIDENT—So you did, but it is not before the Council yet, and what has been said has been only by way of informing the Council so that they can vote intelligently whether this motion shall be put, whether the question shall be taken up or not.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That motion is fairly before the house, and is subject to be discussed by any member of this Council ; if you desire Bourinot's opinion on it I have it here, and it is perfectly clear that that is a motion, and any motion that is submitted to the chair is free to be discussed by every member of this Council.

The PRESIDENT—I think you are perfectly right about it, but I will call your attention to our rule before we go any further ; our rule says, "Any matter when once decided by the Council shall not be reintroduced during the continuance of that session unless by a two-thirds vote of the Council then present."

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Quite so, but when a motion for its reintroduction is submitted the whole merits of the question, whether it shall or shall not be introduced, are open. I have no desire to discuss it, only I thought Dr. Barrick was anxious to make his statement, and was about to be prevented from doing so. I do not want to prolong the discussion, only I want to make this one observation : Everything that has occurred in connection with this Printing Committee simply goes to show, from beginning to end, it has not been proceeded on in a business way, and it has brought us into all this trouble and confusion, and I hope when we meet next year, if we are spared to do so, we will begin anew and do things in a business way.

Dr. BRITTON—I would like to ask one question : Which of those tenders that Dr. Barrick speaks of, from the same firm, came in first, the lower one or the higher one.

Dr. BARRICK—Their letter to me will explain that question ; they say, "On June 14th we tendered to do certain work."

Dr. BRITTON—What is the date of that communication ? Was the lower tender the first one and the larger tender the subsequent one ?

Dr. EMORY—Yes.

Dr. BRITTON—Then I take that to be the final conclusion.

Dr. BARRICK—They say, "Our original tender must have been recognized by the Committee on Printing, because we were not honored by a request to submit prices for the printing of the annual report. On June 24th we received from the *Globe* office a letter from Dr. Pyne (that office not having a job department referred it to us), asking for a price for certain work ; we submitted an estimate, but this in no way cancelled our original tender."

The President here put the motion, and on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

Dr. BARRICK—On an important question like this, I ask for the yeas and nays. Let people place themselves on record whether they will approve of paying more for the printing—

Dr. BRAY—It has not been shown we are paying more.

The Registrar took the yeas and nays as follows :

Yeas : Drs. Armour, Barrick, Britton, Hanly, Machell, McLaughlin, Sangster, Thorburn, Thornton.

Nays : Drs. Bray, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Moore, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Shaw, Williams.

Yeas, 9 ; nays, 18.

REPORTS OF STANDING OR SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. Britton presented the second and concluding portion of the Education Committee's report ; which was received.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Council in Committee of the Whole resumed on the consideration of the report of the Education Committee. Dr. Logan in the chair.

Dr. Britton read clause 14 of the report.

Dr. BRITTON—I now move that this clause be adopted. I might, perhaps, be allowed to offer a few words of explanation, because members of the committee, although to some extent informed of the facts, prior to their attendance at this Council, found it necessary to give the matter a great deal of consideration. I think it was taken up on a number of occasions in committee from time to time, according as we would get a little more light. We wanted to be sure that we were perfectly correct before we proceeded, and I think all the information that can be secured on the subject has been brought before the Committee. You will notice that the standard is higher than that existing at present. I may say that I personally interviewed some of the leading educationists of the country, amongst them the principal of one of our largest collegiate institutes, another a high school inspector, in order to satisfy myself that the standard proposed to be erected would be such as would be suitable to the requirements of the country. I was so informed, and in fact the principal of the collegiate institute told me he was perfectly satisfied that the principals of high schools or collegiate institutes would be only too glad were we to raise the standard to that, because they were perfectly satisfied it was perfectly feasible and it was within the working capacity of every high school and collegiate institute ; and that, while it exacted a little more from each candidate, it did not exact any more than any average student would be able to give. I have said heretofore that I do not believe in the policy of exclusion, this standard has not been proposed on that ground. We have no right to exclude men from registration as matriculated students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, beyond certain limits—a reasonable limit. The unanimous decision of the committee was that this was a reasonable limit, that the educational resources of the country to-day, compared with what they were a number of years ago, and the facilities for acquiring the preliminary education are such as to warrant us in setting up the standard ; and, more than that, we have come to the conclusion, and this is my own individual opinion, that such a standard as we have set up is one that will best qualify young men and young ladies for the pursuit of a study such as that of medicine. There is an alternative, there are two standards proposed by this clause—

Dr. THORBURN—Will you explain that about second-class honors.

Dr. BRITTON—Yes, I will explain that later on. The one requirement is laid upon the matriculation before the department with second-class honors in certain subjects ; that is ; English, chemistry, physics, botany, zoology. The alternative is a simple pass departmental matriculation, the same examination without any honors, and in addition thereto a certificate of having passed the arts examination held the first year in a recognized university, and the stipulation being that this examination is not to be passed until the next year after having matriculated ; and I think that is right, too, because it provides for the making it necessary that the young man who has already matriculated shall devote a certain length of time to educational work ; and I think in the highest sense of the term educational work is not measured by the amount of cramming that a man is capable of having done to him. I think educational work is to be really measured, as to its value, according to the development of his intellect. That is the reason why that clause has been introduced. I wish to explain some of these provisions : The question is asked, what are second-class honors ? I have here before me a circular from the Education Department. This is the last one that has been issued, and there have been changes made in the regulations there this year. These changes are largely in accordance with a certain set of changes that have been made by the University of Toronto in its curriculum, and as you know the Education Department has largely followed the line laid down by the University of Toronto, and indeed the joint

Board consists of representatives from the University of Toronto, others appointed by the Education Department, and certain inspectors of high schools, and I think one representative of the high school teachers and collegiates. You all know the high schools and collegiate institutes are graded into forms, one, two, three and four; and it is laid down definitely what work shall be taken up by each of these forms, and the masters of the schools have copies of the regulations for conducting these schools sent to them, and they are supposed to conduct their school in accordance with the regulations; in other words, they are expected to divide their schools up into forms, one, two, three and four. I will read to you from those regulations, "Candidates for pass junior matriculations shall pass part one of the second form examination, omitting physics in the case of those who take the Greek option, and the examination in one of the courses prescribed for the third form examination." Turn to form two and three, which will explain to you what a candidate for pass matriculation will have to do; he will have to take part one of the second form; that is, English grammar and rhetoric, arithmetic and mensuration, the history of Great Britain and Canada, and physics, provided he does not choose to take Greek in form three; then he has to take one of the optional group in form three. I will read to you what they are: Third form examination: "English composition, English poetical literature, ancient history, geometry, Latin, French or German, with either Greek or a second modern language with chemistry." That is equivalent to what we had formerly, with the exception that we have two modern languages—or rather we have three languages in all instead of two, as formerly; and I say there is also a certain difference in the percentage, which you will come to later on, when speaking of second-class honors. I will read another paragraph, "Candidates for honors and scholarships will be examined only on the papers of the fourth form examination, always provided that such candidates may receive pass standing on these papers;" that is, candidates for honors and scholarships are not examined on any other form excepting the fourth form; and if they choose to go up for honors they must be examined in the fourth form. I will read what the fourth form is:

FOURTH FORM EXAMINATIONS.

. PART I.

English Composition	One.....	100
English Literature	"	150
Algebra	"	150
Geometry	"	125
Trigonometry	"	125
English and Ancient History	"	100

PART II.

Physics	One.....	100
Chemistry	"	75
Biology	"	75
Latin	Two.....	150
Greek	"	150
French	"	150
German	"	150

But you understand that it is stated here positively that the honors shall be only in English and in the four sciences, that is all; and the English will embrace English composition and English poetical literature. For ordinary pass matriculation $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on each subject will be exacted and 50 per cent. on the aggregate; and to secure second-class honors it will be necessary to take at least 50 per cent. on the subject chosen as an honor subject.

Dr. CAMPBELL—How many languages do I understand in the pass?

Dr. BRITTON—Three languages in the pass.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Latin and Greek, and either French or German.

Dr. BRITTON—They are not compelled to take the Greek. If they do not take the Greek, they may take two modern languages. They take three languages at least, and they may take the Greek instead of one modern language. The alternative, I say, is the pass examination; and, in addition to that, passing the examination at the end of the first year, in a recognized university. I think this standard, guarantees, first of all, to the public that they shall have men of intelligence, in whose hands they are going to place their lives and happiness; in the next place, it guarantees to the profession itself, that we shall have educated men, men of cultivation, men, who, through having spent a certain length of time in the study of English, will be thoroughly or fairly well cultivated in their native language. It is to be deplored that in former times, there were medical men—though medical men are,

as a rule, pretty-well educated to-day—not longer ago than twenty or twenty-two years I could have pointed out in my own class at least three or four men—I will not say in what year, but in a certain year—who could not write one solitary sentence of English correctly—their orthography was incorrect. I think now, that I have given all the explanation that is necessary in connection with this. However, if any of the members present require any further information, I shall be glad to furnish it.

Dr. Henry here spoke to Dr. Britton.

Dr. BRITTON—I am asked the question, “Which of the two examinations is the higher, and why was the alternative put in?” and to that I will give the answer. Dr. Fowler moved a resolution to the effect that the standard hereafter be the departmental arts pass matriculation, together with a certificate of having attended one year in the university, and another certificate of having passed the examination at the end of that first year, that was discussed for a considerable time in the committee, and we arrived at the conclusion that it would be a hardship to a great many fathers of young men—fathers who were not in good circumstances—to insist that their boys should leave home, provided they lived at a distance from a university, and to insist upon an attendance throughout the whole university course of the first year, because all the work for these requirements can be prepared at home, and the only instance in which a candidate finds it necessary to leave home at all is to go to whatever university he chooses to pass that examination. There were a great many reasons—I do not know as it is necessary for me to give them now—why we concluded it would not be wise to introduce as one of the requirements, that he should attend a university for one year.

Dr. HENRY—I understand the last examination you refer to, is the higher of the two; and if that is so, you may rest assured the young men will not take advantage of the higher education if they can get along without it.

Dr. BRITTON—I am not expressing the opinion of the committee. I know this much, that the committee was quite unanimous in the recommendation of this clause, a perfect unanimity prevailed; but as to what each individual member may think regarding the relative qualities of these two standards, I cannot say. I have been asked to express my opinion, and I do not know whether it is in order for me to do so. I do not think I should enter into this, because this was a unanimous report. (Hear, hear). If I express my opinion now, it may be at variance with the opinion that is held by somebody else, who might not quite agree with me, or did not quite agree with me in the committee, but who may have been willing to hold his opinion in abeyance to a certain extent and to qualify his opinion, or, at any rate, to act in a qualified way, in order that we might arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. We were a jury, as it were, to discuss a very important matter, and no set of jurymen go into the jury-room with exactly the same opinions, but they finally come to the same conclusion, and I do not think it would be wise for me at this stage to express my opinion. I will leave it to the other members of the committee, if the committee, as a whole, are willing I should do so; but, as I have said, I think I should not be called upon. I move the adoption of the Section 14.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I will not occupy the attention of the Committee many minutes; I realize perfectly when a committee, as large as the Education Committee and composed of so many of the ablest men in the Council, have seriously considered a matter of this kind that their opinion is worthy of the highest consideration, and should not be hastily questioned. At the same time I feel disposed, just in duty to myself, to give my own views upon the proposition to change the matriculation. I think I can refer to my own record in the Council for satisfactory evidence that I always have been in favor of the very highest possible preliminary as well as professional education; and I am in favor of it now; if I had my own way. If I thought it could be accomplished, I would prefer to see a degree in Arts as the entrance to professional study. I realize perfectly well from my own experience that the broader and more liberal preliminary education a man has before he enters the profession the better man he must be, and no matter how skilful a surgeon or physician he may be, he would be a much better man if he had broader education before he entered into his work; I realize that fully. But I realize another difficulty, and that is that in arranging our curriculum we have to consider not only our own interests but the interests of the public, and not only the interests of the public, but the opinions of the public. We, in desiring to advance the curriculum, are doing it. I think I can honestly say, the majority at all events are doing it, because we believe that whatever good effect it will have on the profession it will have even a better effect on the public. It is more in the public interests, if possible, than even in the interests of the profession; but we want to make the public understand that fact. Now, there is no doubt that there has been an opinion prevalent, not only to-day, but it has existed for a long time, in the minds of the public, that the whole object the Medical Council has in view in raising the standard of education is to close the gates tightly to keep people out in order to avoid competition in their own business. I do not believe that that is the object of the Council; I do not believe that that is the motive that has in-

fluenced the members, but I say that is the opinion of a very large section of the public, and I am sorry to say that opinion is, to some extent, justified by the indiscreet expressions of individual members of the profession, and I might go further and say even members of the Council, who will say we are being crowded to death; that our ranks are overcrowded; that we must set up our standard higher—the inference, of course, plainly is, to keep our ranks from being overcrowded. It is an unwise expression to use, and it does not, I believe, represent the opinions of the profession, who desire to elevate the standard in the public interest, as well as the interest of the profession. Now, we have got to consider the feeling and opinions of the public, and it is not wiser for us to go faster than public opinion will justify, for the very good reason that we do not control this matter; the control of it is left in our hands now, but it is left in our hands by the public, through their representatives in the Legislature, and they might take it away from us any day they see fit. Now, any member of this Council who has had any experience in approaching the Legislature in times past seeking medical legislation, or any member of this Council who has any experience in the way of politics, and coming into intercourse with people throughout the country realizes this fact, that there is a strong feeling in the minds of very many that the Council is going too far; that it is raising the standard too high, and that solely for selfish purposes; and any of you gentlemen who have been on committees of this Council and have approached the Legislature before, have realized the fact that in that body, not simply among that class of people called Patrons of Industry, but among merchants, among professional men, among lawyers even, who ought to be the last people to object, there has been an undercurrent, and a strong undercurrent, against the powers possessed by the Medical Council. Now, I say, is it wise to let the impression go abroad that we are raising the standard higher in order to keep more people out, because that is the effect it will have on the public. If any change is made, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the change the committee recommends is perhaps the one to which there should be the least objection from the public point of view, because very largely they are raising the standard on those branches which are more especially connected with a man's professional work, the scientific branches, with the exception probably of English; and the requirements that the applicant for admission must be possessed of three languages in addition to his own will sound very large in the ears of a great many. I think these matters should be taken into the careful consideration of this committee. Only a few years have passed since we raised the standard somewhat, and to-day, by the action of the Council at a previous session, you have laid down the rule that you purpose to enforce strictly and rigidly that the curriculum you have adopted must not be departed from, that you will make none of those exceptions that you have made in the past. That is an advance in itself, and a very material advance. I am inclined to think, therefore, that the Council had better let well enough alone; that it had better make haste slowly, and not be trying to grasp too much, even though that be advisable to get, and not run the risk of losing some of the hold that we have; and in order to place myself on record at all events on the matter, I move to amend that by striking out Section 14, and inserting in lieu of it the words, "That it is not expedient at present to make any changes in the qualifications for matriculation."

Dr. SHAW—I have a resolution written out somewhat in the same lines. In fact, exactly the same lines as has just been proposed by Dr. Campbell.

The CHAIRMAN—Excuse me, Dr. Shaw, we will attend to this first; this is before you or discussion.

Dr. SHAW—As I said, when I rose before, I had an amendment written out in the same or almost the same lines as that proposed by Dr. Campbell.

The CHAIRMAN—You are privileged to speak in reference to this amendment just now.

Dr. SHAW—That is what I propose to do.

The CHAIRMAN—And only that, unless you have a second amendment.

Dr. SHAW—No; that meets my views; it is so near that I shall be very glad to endorse it; and the remarks made by Dr. Campbell have been so clear and so much in accordance with my idea in connection with the matriculation examination that what I have to say will be very short. I do not for a moment wish to question the care and the desire on the part of the committee to bring in a report which they believed to be in the interest of the Council and of the profession, and also in the interests of the public, but still I think it is within the recollection of us all, during the present session of the Council, that there was a divergence of views expressed here by members of that Committee, and although the findings have been uniform it is not perhaps unfair to suppose that the curriculum, as recommended, has been perhaps a compromise report. Now, I am in favor of a high standard of education, and I am in favor of a high standard of education in lines as indicated by the report which is presented, but I do not think it would be wise just now for us to do anything in that direction. We have been advancing a little rapidly, not only in the matriculation standard, but in the professional requirements. I cannot give you the exact date, but I think about ten years ago we had a third class non-professional examination, and some five or six years

ago that was advanced to a second-class non-professional examination ; "second-class certificate," I think, were the words.

Dr. MOORE—With Latin.

Dr. SHAW—Four years ago there was another advance (in 1891) not only in the matriculation examination, but also one year added to the prescribed course of professional study. Now, it is not very long since we have made at least one year advance, that we have added one year to the prescribed course for a student to study medicine before he will get his degree. The present proposition practically adds another year, because to continue a year at college and get a certificate of having passed the examination at the end of the first year is in lieu, as I take it, of the honors that are added to the pass departmental art matriculation examination. We are practically then adding one year more to the course, and I do not think, like Dr. Campbell, that we are in a position as a Council to make so radical a change at the present time. Another reason why I think we should adhere to that course is, it is quite in the line of university work ; the course proposed is leading on to the senior leaving examination. Now, the university curriculum is one that is likely to be more permanent and less likely to change. From year to year the standard is going up annually, the leaving examination is going up annually, and the examination proposed now for the next three years is a little higher than it has been for the last three or four years ; not only the subjects are a little harder, but the percentage has advanced from 25 to 33½ per cent. Now, it seems to me if we advance in our matriculation examinations in the same ratio as the university and department advance in their corresponding examinations we cannot be very far astray ; and I feel that by taking that line we would be in sympathy not only with the profession, but with the public, and at the present time I think that is a matter which we should not forget.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. Chairman, I think the subject of elevating the matriculation standard of this Council is one of the most important that we have to discuss ; and in discussing it we have to remember that there are several diverse interests to be taken into account, and the best practical result that we can hope to reach must be, as Dr. Shaw says, largely in the nature of a compromise. When I proposed the other day the senior leaving examination for adoption as the standard of matriculation of this Council, I was not unmindful of those difficulties, and I felt at liberty to propose what I believed is generally desired by the profession. I should have proposed a degree in arts as the requisite to pre-medical study, but we cannot go faster than we can carry the public with us ; we all acknowledge that ; we all acknowledge that the public must control us in these matters, as we exist, not purely in our own interests, but largely in the interests of the public, and that wherever the public interest conflicts with ours, or with what we think to be ours, we must at once go to the wall. Public interest must prevail ; and then besides having to bend to the public interests those who are speaking from a purely professional standpoint have to modify their views also to meet those of universities and schools. I believe that the public very largely sympathizes with the profession in its desire to see a more elevated standard of preliminary education—(hear, hear)—it cannot fail to recognise the fact that the highest interests of the community are not compatible with a greatly overcrowded medical profession, and it must perceive, if it be an intelligent and well-informed public, that if there are 1,500 medical men in this province more than the public interest requires, their presence in the profession is not only a detriment to their fellow practitioners, and a great loss to themselves, and a great danger to both the public and profession ; but, when viewed from a social and economic standpoint, it rises to the measure of almost a national calamity, since these 1,500 men are without any cause, or any proper cause, transposed from the producers, to the very undesirable class in the country, the non-producer. The cry has been raised that by elevating the matriculation standard we are trying to keep out the poor man's son and to get the rich man's son into the profession. Now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that that cry is largely the outcome of either craft or ignorance. To obtain a thorough and complete medical education in these *fin de siècle* days is a very important work and within the reach only of those who possess more than average capacity, and whose mental faculties have been sharpened and developed by a somewhat ample course of preliminary training. I repeat, that to become a thoroughly accomplished and well-equipped modern practitioner in these modern times requires a rare combination of gifts and graces, both natural and acquired, and that many there be who never reach the desired goal. Our university class lists and our Council examination results show many black stones of failure interspersed among the white stones of success ; of one hundred young men who enter upon the study of medicine, under the existing standard, it would cause great surprise were it made known how large a percentage never reach the desired goal, how large a number drop out at the first, at the second, and at the third year, unable to go on because they have not the capacity to go on ; and some of those who do go through and scramble over the gate at the end are crippled in mind and body by the strain, simply because they have not the natural endowments that enable them to attain that full acquisition of a complete modern education. Or to put it differently, I put it this way, those who

enter upon the study of the medical profession with the low standard of pre-medical education it becomes very evident, before they have long gone on their course that a good many of them are only pint pots, and a good many more are only half-pint pots, into which no stretch of tutetorial skill or professional ingenuity can, by any possible skill, get a full quart of professional knowledge ; and the result is a vast, and deplorable, and lamentable amount of loss in time and money by the poor and deserving youth to whom it would have been a real kindness if they had been stopped at the outset of their career. I claim, therefore, that a high matriculation standard does not let in the rich man's son and keep out the poor man's son ; it has precisely the opposite effect, it lets in the poor man's son who has brains and who, by passing a severe matriculation test, can show that he is a full quart pot capable of holding and receiving a full quart of professional knowledge ; and it keeps out the rich man's son who is only a pint pot or a half-pint pot, or whose pocket is larger than his skull cap. I must not, however, suffer myself to be betrayed into discussing this question from a social standpoint. When I introduced the question the other day I thought I had made it sufficiently plain—I endeavor, usually, to be explicit in my language—that I declined on that occasion to discuss the desirability of raising the matriculation standard from the standpoint of the public. I felt that the floor of this Council chamber was not the platform on which that should be discussed, and I explicitly stated my readiness to say—or, perhaps, I may have said, to prove that the elevation of the matriculation standard was quite as desirable from a public standpoint as it is from a professional standpoint—and I am prepared, and on a proper occasion I will proceed to prove the proposition I then stated. I did then distinctly say that I was speaking merely from the standpoint in the profession, and only incidently touching upon that of the public ; and I desire merely here to add that I deny utterly that medical men, in seeking for an elevation of the matriculation standard, do it from the purely selfish and somewhat low motive of destroying competition in the sense which has been ascribed to my words. There are various kinds of competition, there may be competition that affects the body, and there may be a competition that lowers the whole *morale* of the profession ; and I know personally that thoughtful men in our profession, when they speak for an elevation of the matriculation standard, do not do so from the purely low and selfish motive of shutting off competition in the sense that their financial returns may be improved, but they have learned to feel convinced and to look with regret and anxiety and mortification, and I may state with despair, upon the fact that the congested condition of our profession and the lowered *morale* incident thereto, threatens to destroy that fine sense of ethical propriety, that nice and full liberal courtesy and adherence to the professional and public rectitude that have heretofore been the characteristics of our honored and honorable profession, and that unless some drastic measures are introduced to relieve the profession and to relieve the public in that respect, the professions threatens to become ere long a somewhat unclean arena, in which business push and personal pretentiousness should become the chief avenues to success. It has been claimed that we are pushing the standard faster than the educational acquisitions of the country would seem to warrant. I beg to remind you that this committee consisted of four representatives of the profession and six representatives of universities and schools and one homœopath, and that they proceeded to the discussion in a spirit of great anxiety and care and liberality, and in order that they might not go wrong, I think I am breaking no confidence in saying, the Minister of Education, and the Deputy Minister of Education and the high school masters were consulted, and consulted greatly and largely, and the standard we arrived at universally is the one warranted by the expressions of opinion by those gentlemen ! Now, I do not admit of course that we have been handed over to the Educational Office, as one of the members of this Council on a previous occasion suggested, or as the Patrons of Industry tried to accomplish in their recent bill in the House, but I do say that the Minister of Education and the Deputy Minister of Education may be fairly regarded as guardians of the public interests and as exponents of public opinion, and that a standard that suggests itself to them as a fair elevation of the existing standard ought not to be objected to by members of the profession upon the plea that it is likely to be objected to by the profession. Dr. Shaw states that we had an elevation of the standard of pre-medical education four years ago, and that this is to seek to patch it again. Now, I beg to state in the first place that this standard does not come into force until 1897, and that would make it six years from the time the standard was altered before, and I beg also to state—

Dr. SHAW—I do not want to interrupt you, but if you will allow me I wish to say that the change made four years ago only came into effect two years ago.

Dr. ROGERS—No, it was made in 1891, and came into effect in 1892. It would come into effect three years ago.

Dr. SANGSTER—I was going to say, besides this lengthened time, I think I may be permitted to point out that owing to some difficulty that was experienced, I believe, I did not think that there could have been that difficulty before I came to the Council, but I am convinced now that the difficulty was really encountered, and that the result was not

intended ; nevertheless, it remains true that what was supposed to be an elevation of the matriculation standard in 1891, was really—I believe unintentionally—a depression of the matriculation standard ; so that it is a good many years since the matriculation standard really was elevated. As to whether the country is prepared for the introduction of a higher standard I have myself very strong convictions. We have been accustomed to boast of the educational advantages of our country. We have said it occupied a prominence among all the countries of the world educationally ; we have claimed, and, I think, justly claimed, that it did stand in that somewhat enviable position ; and our high schools and our collegiate institutes have, for a generation past, been depopulating our farms and emptying our workshops, and converting good farmers and mechanics into very indifferent or poor professional men ; and our universities have certainly not been idle in converting a great many of our youth into B.A.'s and M.A.'s ; they have been turning them out by the dozens and scores, by the fifties and hundreds ; and in view of the fact that our ranks are greatly overcrowded, and not we only, but the public, are beginning to suffer from that congested condition of the profession, and the greatest evil of all that, the *morale* of the profession is being destroyed. In view of all those facts I am surprised that it is claimed that we are not educationally sufficiently advanced for this very moderate elevation of the matriculation standard ; for it is only a very moderate one. And that surprise becomes intensified when I am told that a degree in arts, or the equivalent of a degree in arts, is not only required in enlightened France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium, but even in semi-barbarous Russia and beclouded Spain and Portugal, and frost-bound Norway and Sweden, and antipodean Australia, colonially far younger than we are, and educationally far less advanced than we claim to be. The matriculation standard, so far as the departmental pass-matriculation examination is concerned is only a shade higher, a very small amount higher than the standard was before 1891 ; and I think the members of the committee have all taken that into account ; and when I tell you, as the fact may have escaped your notice, that at the present moment the standard required by the dentists is equivalent to a second-class teacher's certificate, I think you will agree with me that we are not advancing very much in a medical point of view when we are erecting the standard that the Chairman of the Committee has read to you. I am pleased to say that my experience of the Committee on Education has taught me that the university members and school members of that Committee have approached the subject in a liberal and enlightened manner, and that they have shown an earnest desire, that I feel proud to speak of, to advance, not the interests of the profession, or the interests of the universities, or the interests of the public alone, but to advance all three conjointly, as far as they felt that they could properly do so. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Dr. SHAW—Just one word ; I understood Dr. Sangster to say that the examination matriculation standard, made in 1891, was, in his opinion, a little lower, and purposely made a little lower than the preceding examination.

Dr. SANGSTER—I didn't say purposely ; I said it was inadvertently.

Dr. SHAW—Your opinion is, it is a little lower ?

Dr. SANGSTER—Yes. The Honorable Mr. Ross was here in 1891, and that question was put to him by Dr. Bray. Dr. Bray said : “Can I ask the Minister of Education, through the chairman, a question, If the matriculation examination in arts, as it will be in force in the future, is not a higher examination than the present second-class non-professional examination ?” To this the Honorable Mr. Ross replied : “It is the same, only that the matriculate in arts takes options that we do not take.” Dr. Bray : “I have reference to the second-class non-professional as it existed a year ago.” The Honorable Mr. Ross : “It is higher.” That is exactly what I think misled the committee in 1891. I believe they were misled, without any intention of being misled. Probably I should not say that, because a man cannot be misled if he intends to go there ; but they were misled or mis-directed by the Minister of Education. I thought I might be asked that question, after coming here, and I submitted this letter to the Deputy Minister of Education on June 4th :

“*John Miller, Esq., B.A., Deputy Minister of Education :*

“MY DEAR SIR,—In the approaching meeting of the Medical Council it may be important to have from you an authoritative statement of the relative value of the present and preceding matriculation standards of that body. I enclose both to you for comparison (they are taken from the announcements of 1889 and 1892), and respectfully ask you to compare them. You will observe that the requirements in force prior to 1892 were those of the second-class non-professional examination, with physics, chemistry and Latin compulsory, and botany, which is taken in the primary examination, but may be replaced by French. The requirements in force now are a certificate of having passed the departmental pass-matriculation examination, with physics and chemistry added and compulsory. Remembering that the French, which forms a subject in the matriculation examination is only the equivalent of the botany, which was a subject of the old standard, but is not of the new ; and

that the same chemistry, physics and Latin were just as compulsory in the standard of 1888 as in the present, is it, or is it not, a fact that the two standards cover exactly the same or equivalent ground?"

"Port Perry, June 4th, 1895."

In reply to that letter I received a letter dated June 6th, from Mr. Miller, Deputy Minister of Education, as follows:

"DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Education to state in reply to your letter of the 4th instant, that the present and former requirements for matriculation in medicine, as quoted by you, would justify the conclusion that a candidate may matriculate on a lower standard since 1892 than before that date. There is, however, this fact to notice, that the second language now required might be held as more difficult to prepare than the botany of the previous curriculum. If this point is not raised it is evident, as you infer, that the minimum requirements of the old course would show a higher standard than the minimum requirements of the present course. I submitted that question to several high school masters as to the relative value of the botany and French, and was not surprised at their answer. It was to this effect, that while the French requires more time the botany is the more difficult study; and as students who would have to go on for the matriculation would go through the third form at the high school, that a large majority of the students would sooner take the French than the botany."

Dr. BARRICK—There is no doubt that the subject we have under discussion at the present time is one of the utmost importance. It is a matter of special gratification to me that the Committee upon Education have presented to us such an able, lucid, valuable report; and after the clear explanations given by the chairman of the committee I must say that I am in hearty sympathy with that report, and especially with the portion dealing with the matter of matriculation, which is now under consideration; and I wish to place myself on record distinctly on this matter, that the Act under which we are operating was passed by the representatives of the people by the public, and that action no doubt was in the interest of the public, and any safeguards that they could raise, any fences, as you may call it, that they placed around the Medical Council or around the profession were placed there for the benefit of the people.

Dr. DICKSON—As I understand it, Dr. Barrick simply wants to place himself on record in the matter on this question, and I think if he votes in favor of the report that that will be sufficient. It seems too bad that we should go on, each man giving at great length his views on this matter, and I think if Dr. Barrick endorses it that is all he requires.

Dr. BARRICK—I am not going at any length now to trespass upon the time of this committee, but I claim that when I give my vote that I ought to be able to give a reasonable excuse for doing so. I wish to state again, what has been stated over and over again, that the public look upon this raising of the fence, as they call it, as for the protection of this Council, and there is no doubt that these restrictions were, as I said before, placed for the benefit of the public, and just as soon as they cease to be in the interests of the public just that soon they will be taken away. I want that distinctly understood. Again, in the placing of restrictions upon all things, for instance, upon the public school teachers, it is all for the benefit of the public; all the protection that is offered to medical men or to any profession is placed there by the representatives of the public, and they are all for the good of the public. Now, what is the most important matter in connection with this? We have to recognize, as I said before, the opinion of the public. There is a deep and widespread feeling, whether right or whether wrong I am not going to say, that in this country there is too much public money spent in what is called higher education. Now, gentlemen, in our high school system you find that the success of a teacher in a high school is measured, in a great degree, by the number of pupils that he can induce, from one cause or another, to proceed on to matriculation; and I maintain this, that in order to enter a profession there should be something more than the ordinary pass matriculation examination. Students go on, as in a race, in the high school, and they are suddenly ushered on to a platform, where they are flushed with the victory of having passed the matriculation examination. Now, then, I say that there should be something more than that; when they reach the platform of matriculation then the doors are opened—open to medicine, open to law, open to the university; and not only that, but before they are able to wipe the perspiration from their brows in this race, the rival medical schools from one part or another beckon them into the door, "This way for this institution, this way for the other," and before they have time to recover themselves they have entered the door of some of the professions, and it is one of the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race, that when once they have entered the door they will continue. Then, I say, we have been brought up to a stage by our system of education that we beckon into and introduce into the door of the profession, when they bid good-bye to the practical industries of this country, when they bid good-bye to the farm and to the factory and to all the other practical industries, and are launched on us in the medical profession. Now, I say it is unfair to the pupil, it is unfair to the parent, and it is unfair to the taxpayers of

this country that an ordinary matriculation should thus open the door to all these professions. Now, I say, gentlemen, if that standard has been too high the proof of it is, then, that not sufficient medical men have come up to the standard to supply the public of this country. But what is the fact? We find that in Canada, I suppose more than any other country, there are fewer of the public to each medical man, therefore that is one proof that the standard has not been too high. Now, I think the committee have done very wisely; they have said there shall be something more required than this ordinary matriculation examination, and they have been so generous that they say, you gentlemen who wish to go on to the university and spend one year there and pass the first year's examination shall be entitled to matriculation. They say to another, who perhaps has not the inclination or who has not the means to go from home to the university, You continue at home and pass a further examination and you shall be registered. That seems to me to be a very wise provision, and I can only congratulate the committee upon their very able report, and so far as I can I shall give it my most hearty support. (Cries of "Question, question.")

Dr. WILLIAMS—I have been asked to make a few remarks on this subject, perhaps partially because I have been a member of the committee for a considerable number of years, and know something of its history. The idea has been thrown out that we are perhaps making too great a step at the present time. Now, I think it will be plain on a very little consideration that that is not really the fact. Dr. Britton, in his remarks, brought out very clearly, that when a committee meets, they are acting very much like a jury, and while the recommendation may not embody what was the idea of any one individual member of that committee when they entered the room to decide on this question, it does embody what was the united opinion when they came out of it—in that respect they are acting as a jury. It has been said that too great a step has been taken, and that the Council should move with a great deal of caution in this direction. Now, after some years' experience in the Council, I think I am in a position to say that the Council have moved with the very greatest amount of caution in this particular. The rule has been laid down in this Council, time and again, that there should be no educational standard raised to such an extent that it would shut out the poor man, who is honestly pushing his way to get into the profession; that has been laid down here time and again, and we have acted upon it continually, and the steps that have been taken to raise the standard of matriculation have been little and gradual. About sixteen years ago, at our matriculation, we simply appointed a high school master, who went into some private room of his own and examined our students. He set his own standard, and matriculated them without any sanction of the Council in particular or any direction. The first step taken, was to bring the matriculation into harmony with some standard of education in the country at that time, and the intermediate examination on the high schools was adopted as something that was within the reach of every student throughout the country who had attended a high school or collegiate institute; and it put it upon one of the standard educations of the country, and made it in that way a nice, easy examination; that is, easy for persons short of means to enter a high school and obtain that standard. Shortly afterwards, another step was taken—not exactly by the will of the Council—but the Education Department wiped out the intermediate examination, and then our Executive Committee, looking into the matter, decided that the third-class teacher's examination was about equivalent educationally to the same thing, and then we were on that examination for a number of years. Following that along, we adopted a few years later, the second-class non-professional certificate, and then coming on a few years later, we took the pass arts matriculation examination. It has been stated that we did not take a step higher at the time we took the pass arts matriculation examination. Now, I am prepared to say, that every member of the Council who was here at that time, believe we were taking a step higher; they did not believe that it was a big step, but they did believe it was a step, and they were justified in that by the remark that was made here by the Hon. Mr. Ross, when he said, upon this platform, that it was a higher examination. There was a good deal of care taken to be certain that that was right, and one of the high school teachers was here in the room, and assured us it was a step forward. And now, we are moving to take another step. Now, how big a step are we taking? The matriculation last year was the departmental pass-art matriculation, and in addition physics and chemistry. What are we adding? We are simply putting on more English, a little botany, and a little zoology. That is only a very moderate step, but still it is a step. It has taken us sixteen years to make steps to get up from the intermediate examination into this position. Surely no member of the Council will say we have been stepping too rapidly? Any person, who looks over our educational system in the country, will admit, and admit freely, that if matriculates were able to take an intermediate examination sixteen years ago, that the facilities for obtaining education to-day are so much better, that this moderate step that has been obtained in sixteen years is barely keeping pace, in fact, scarcely keeping pace, with the progress that the educational institutions of the country have made. Then there is the other point, and that is, allowing an optional course.

The Educational Committee have, in past years, found some considerable difficulty in drawing the lines just as tightly as they would like to have done, and it has come about in this way : Some persons will have taken part of the course, and then, perhaps, they will go into a university, and take what would seem to be an equivalent, and yet our profession did not allow us to fairly consider that. Now, this optional course, has been provided to meet cases of that kind, where a young man enters upon a university course, and takes one year, and has the advantage of association and the other educational influences he would get in the university ; it is considered equivalent to the honor subjects that he may take in this matriculation course at home in his own high school ; that is really the object ; one may have money, and go to the university, another has no money, and he stays at home and takes the work in his own high school, upon a regular system that is established in the country. As the committee of this year have taken it, and as the Council in different years tried to adhere as nearly as possible to some standard system of education in the country, without any deviations from the line for the special purpose of making it easy for young men who were not born with silver spoons in their mouths, shall I say, but poor young men who are honest and industrious and intelligent, to make their way up ; and the Council has set its foot strongly against any educational standard being set up for the special purpose of shutting young men out, but, on the contrary, they believed that the advancement of educational institutions and the amount of science that has entered into the profession with the last few years, are such as to demand an increase in the educational requirements to keep pace with them. (Cries of "Question, question.")

The Chairman put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

The Chairman then put the motion for the adoption of the clause, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. Britton read clause 15 of the report, and moved the adoption thereof. (Carried.)

Dr. Britton read clause 16.

Dr. HENRY—Before you put that, I know we have not any legal standing to take action in a matter of that kind ; but I think it would be very well for this Council to give an expression of their views on it. I think the profession would like this Council to express and place on record its disapproval of anything of that kind.

Dr. BRITTON—Dr. Carveth, the Secretary of the West Toronto Medical Association, sent a letter and also a copy of one of the journals, with a marked editorial bearing on the subject, and in that editorial there was a certain plan suggested. The decision of the Territorial Association of West Toronto was that it would be wise if the co-operation of this Council could be secured so that the question might be asked of each medical man throughout the country as to what he thought about lodge and contract practice ; that a small card should be sent, saying, "What are your opinions regarding lodge and contract practice ?" It was requesting us, as a central body, to get what information we could ; and as it is *ultra vires* for us to do anything in the premises we thought it would be unwise to ask the question, and that it should be left to the DOMINION MEDICAL MONTHLY or the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL, or to the secretary of a territorial association.

Dr. HENRY—It could not do any harm for this body to place on record its disapproval of the system. The profession and the country all over look to this Council as the body to take action in this matter. We have not the power, but even an expression from the Medical Council of Ontario ought to have some weight. "I now move, seconded by Dr. Dickson, that in the opinion of this Council, lodge and contract practice is injurious to the profession, and we, as a Council, desire to place on record our unqualified disapproval of such work." This is a matter I have had up for some years ; it is a matter that has been before this Council before and has met with the same objection, that we had no legal right to take it up ; but I hold, as members of the profession and as members of the Council, it is quite competent for us to express an opinion ; and I believe it would have great weight if this Council passed a resolution condemning it ; and I know the profession throughout my section of the country are anxious we should take some action, even if we only pass a resolution condemning it.

Dr. HARRIS—We have had this matter before us on other occasions. It strikes me, and I have always thought, it is a matter for the Ontario Medical Association, or the Dominion Medical Association to deal with, and if it was brought up, say, in the Ontario Medical Association in the proper way, that is, if some member would rise and move a resolution to the effect that on and after such a date any man engaged in contract practice should be considered by his fellow-practitioners not in good standing in the profession, even though he would still be on the register and would have his license all right enough, as time went on he would find it would not be in his interests to continue in lodge practice. I believe there are many of these men, and the great majority of them, who are engaged in this work now would gladly get out of it if they could in any possible way, shape or form—if they could have such a resolution as that brought in from the Ontario Medical Association. But I do not think it is desirable for us to pass such a resolution, or for us to

deal with the question at all. The way I have suggested is the way I have always thought the proper one to get around that difficulty.

Dr. BRAY—I do not wish to take up your time on this subject at all, because, in the first place, we have no power, and we are actually not in order in trying to do a thing we have no power to do; but it is a well-known fact that a great number, and I think the majority, of the profession are opposed to lodge and contract practice. But there are local, city, town and county medical societies. This matter has come up time and time again in different societies to which I belong; not only the Dominion and Ontario Societies, but our own city societies; and when you find men there who will sign an agreement not to enter into this kind of practice, and then go around next day looking out for all the lodges they can get, what do you expect this Council to do? I am very much opposed to lodge practice, and I think perhaps the majority of the members of this Council are; and if it could be cured I would be very much in sympathy with any movement to that end. But it is not the province of this Council to deal with it, but the province of the medical associations. While no one would be more glad to see it done away with than I; yet I believe the Council has no power, and I believe we are speaking at the time out of order.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Our time is extremely valuable, and we want to get away; I think it would be right to rule this out of order. I do not like anything of that kind to be done. We had a similar thing a few days ago, and the gentleman whose motion it was, when he saw it was beyond our jurisdiction, withdrew it; and I think it would be well to withdraw this and go on with our work.

Dr. HENRY—Do I understand it is incompetent for this Council to give an expression of opinion on that point?

Dr. BRAY—As a Council I think it is.

Dr. BROCK—It is simply a question of ethics.

Dr. DICKSON—I think the reference is made to a communication from the Toronto Association, and I think, while dealing with it, the expression of this Council can be given, that they regard it as unprofessional and undesirable, but cannot do anything in the matter.

Dr. HENRY—And we might say the communication of the Association was entertained by the committee, which I submit would be quite competent.

Dr. BRITTON—It seems to me as though it was necessary for me to say one word more. Were we to do as Dr. Dickson has suggested, give an expression of opinion now that we did not approve of lodge and contract practice, or to the contrary, we would be going one better than the Territorial Association asks us, because they request that we send out questions to the different practitioners throughout the country to learn what the mind of the profession at large is. If we did that we would then be in a position to express our opinion according to what our constituents say, but I do not think we are now in a position to express an opinion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I agree with the remarks made by Dr. Dickson, that it is quite within the province of this Council to say that while we do not approve of the course it is not within our jurisdiction to deal with the subject; something put in that shape, expressing an opinion on lodge practice, and at the same time telling the profession that it is not our business to deal with it.

Dr. DICKSON—And I think the profession will give us authority very soon, or as soon as they can.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—If that is done you open the flood gates for irregular proceedings in the Council, and the next thing we know we will be asked for our opinion on some theological question.

Dr. THORNTON—What is the use, when we have a hot iron which we can just spit at and daren't touch, taking up time with it?

Dr. Henry asked leave to withdraw his motion. Leave granted.

The Chairman put the motion to-adopt the clause, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. Britton read, clause by clause, clauses 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, and moved the adoption, respectively, of each of these clauses, and on a vote having been taken the Chairman declared each motion carried and the different clauses adopted.

Dr. BRITTON—I am very glad that the suggestion I threw out, or the request I made when we adjourned nearly two weeks ago has been granted; that is, that the report has gone through with scarcely any opposition. I move that the Committee rise and report the adoption of the report as amended. Carried.

The Committee rose. The President in the chair.

Dr. Britton moved, seconded by Dr. Logan, that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Education, as amended, be now adopted. Carried.

Dr. BRAY—Mr. President, I would ask the leave of this Council to introduce here the report of the Discipline Committee and to consider it at the same time; it is a very short report. Leave granted.

Dr. Bray presented and read the report of the Discipline Committee as follows :

To the President and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—The Discipline Committee beg leave to report, having met and considered the evidence produced and the statements made by the prosecutor, and having taken the advice of the solicitor, that they are of opinion that the cases of Dr. C. Parsons, of Coe Hill, Dr. H. O. Martin, of Dufferin Street, and Dr. J. F. Danter, also of Toronto, should be investigated by your Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. L. BRAY, *Chairman.*

Adopted in Council.

WM. L. HARRIS, *President.*

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Logan, that the report of the Discipline Committee be adopted.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It is an awkward report for us to pronounce judgment upon ; we must accept, as I am willing to accept, the Discipline Committee's opinion about it ; but we are asked to say that these men are guilty to a sufficient extent to require investigation, and I, for one, do not know anything about what they have done.

Dr. BRAY—In explanation, Mr. President and Dr. McLaughlin, I would say we have gone over sufficient of the evidence to satisfy the committee a *prima facie* case is made out ; and on the advice of the Solicitor, who has gone over all the evidence, we have had this report drawn up ; it was drawn up by our solicitor, and we are acting on his advice.

Dr. MOORE—I might just say to Dr. McLaughlin that we are not acting upon our own judgment here at all ; we felt that before we should take any action or put this Council to any expense we should have the advice of the solicitor ; that we had, in his opinion, full and ample evidence to warrant us in proceeding.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Those explanations make it satisfactory to me.

The President here put the motion to adopt the report, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and the report adopted.

Moved by Dr. Dickson, seconded by Dr. Rogers, That the Medical Council do hereby instruct the Discipline Committee to investigate the cases of Dr. H. O. Martin, of Dufferin Street, Toronto, and Dr. C. Parsons, of Coe Hill, Ontario, and Dr. J. F. Danter, of Toronto, who, it is alleged, are liable to have their names erased for infamous and disgraceful conduct, and report upon the same to this Council.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Is this necessary ?

Dr. MOORE—Yes, it is necessary under the Act.

Dr. BRAY—The Committee has to be instructed by the Council.

Dr. REDDICK—I understood there was some method by which the Discipline Committee acted in those cases ; I mean that a request should be made by four members. Is it customary in cases that the Discipline Committee only proceed to try cases where they have been instructed by the Council ?

The PRESIDENT—This is one way of bringing the matter before the Council. There is another way, that four practitioners may petition the committee to investigate.

Dr. BRAY—For Dr. Reddick's information, I would refer him to page 23 of the Ontario Medical Act, Section 34, sub-section 2.

The President put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The PRESIDENT—The chair will now receive a motion for adjournment.

Dr. ROGERS—Will you take up this by-law in reference to the assessment now, or wait till the evening session ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Let us take anything we can reach to go on with the work and not throw away an hour.

Dr. ROGERS—Mr. President, before I put the motion, I would like to have it understood that in view of the limited time permitted for discussion, I must, so far as I am concerned in this matter, crave the indulgence of the Council.

The PRESIDENT—By the rules and regulations a speaker is limited to fifteen minutes, unless he has the permission of the Council to continue to speak longer. Perhaps the Council will grant that permission, if it is an important matter, and if you have very much to say. Unless you have that permission when the fifteen minutes are up I can only ask you to sit down.

Dr. ROGERS—I ask your permission.

The PRESIDENT—In case Dr. Rogers takes this matter up, will he have the indulgence of the Council, supposing he goes over the fifteen-minute limit.

Dr. ARMOUR—I think we should judge of that at the end of the fifteen minutes.

Dr. SHAW—I think Dr. Armour is right in that matter. I do not want to hamper Dr. Rogers at all, and I am sure he knows that, but I think we would be in a better position to judge at the end of the fifteen minutes.

The PRESIDENT—If the Vice-President of the Council expects to take fifteen or twenty minutes or half an hour I, individually, do not object to listening to him. Is it an understood thing that Dr. Rogers can go on?

Dr. SANGSTER—I have no objection, if the same condition is asked by others on a future occasion and the same privilege is granted.

Dr. ROGERS—I simply ask it so that I may not be interrupted. The matter is of very great importance, and I simply want to avoid interruption.

The PRESIDENT—The chair will not assume the responsibility unless with the sanction of the Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—If Dr. Rogers goes on, and if at the end of fifteen minutes his address is not completed, and the Council's sanction is asked for, I have no doubt leave will be granted, but I think that is the right time to ask for it.

Dr. ROGERS—The only trouble is that that interrupts the speaker at a time perhaps when he does not want to be interrupted. I want to get the consent of the Council at the outset, and if the Council grant me this permission I will go on now, otherwise I will not.

Dr. CAMPBELL—This is an important by-law, and there should not be objection to Dr. Rogers completing what he has to say. I therefore move that he be allowed to exceed the limit, if necessary. Dr. Rogers should not be interrupted in the middle of a sentence.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I do not think when the fifteen minutes are up that any member of this Council would interrupt Dr. Rogers, but I do think we ought to stick to our rules and not establish these precedents.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I will not push the motion; I think the expression of opinion is pretty definite.

The PRESIDENT—The matter is settled. Dr. Rogers may now go on if he wishes.

Dr. LOGAN—It is understood, of course, that if Dr. Rogers is not through with what he has to say he can take it up at the next session.

Dr. MOORE—He is not going to talk all night.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Roome, that the by-law for adopting the annual dues as specified in the Ontario Medical Amendment Act of 1893 and for levying the annual dues for 1893, 1894 and 1895 be now read a first time. Carried.

Dr. Rogers read the by-law a first time.

Dr. ROGERS—In reading this by-law I must say at the outset that I have had it prepared by the solicitor, as I did not think that any member of this Council was able to frame a by-law of such importance as this by-law is—

The PRESIDENT—The motion which you made has been carried, and in order to speak to this now I think it would be right you should move, if you wish, to go into Committee of the Whole on the second reading of the by-law, and then speak to that resolution. At the present time there is nothing before the Chair.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Roome, that the by-law for adopting the annual dues as specified in the Ontario Medical Amendment Act of 1893 and for levying the annual dues for 1893, 1894 and 1895 be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and read a second time.

Dr. ARMOUR—Might I call your attention to the fact that yesterday in speaking to a motion this way I was ruled out of order, and I had to retire and speak to it in Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDENT—I have no recollection of anything of the kind occurring.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—No doubt that was the ruling, and although I did not like to say anything about it at the time, yet I did not think it was correct. I think Dr. Rogers is perfectly in order now to go on and speak to this motion. I do not think the ruling of yesterday was in order; I think it was bad ruling, if you will allow me to say so.

The PRESIDENT—I think if I gave that ruling, and Drs. McLaughlin and Armour say I did, the ruling was wrong; but I think Dr. Armour is mistaken, because I have no recollection of it. If I did make that ruling it was done hastily, and I think that now Dr. Rogers is in order to speak on this motion.

Dr. ROGERS—The following propositions are among the reasons for moving this by-law: First, the annual due of two dollars annually payable by the members of the college is absolutely necessary to enable us to carry on the affairs of the college; second, the fee being necessary, in order to be fair every member should pay it; third, the method of collection of the annual dues, as provided by section 41a of the Medical Act, 1891, is the only efficient means which can be devised whereby every member of the college will be obliged to pay his dues. I have no doubt that this by-law will cause a considerable amount of discussion, and I perceive that there must be a great many different views on it. I am satisfied myself that the medical profession are quite in accord with paying their dues, and I am also satisfied, from reading the medical press and the public press for some time, that it is true that a certain number of the profession have been educated in a certain way that this annual tax was neither right nor justifiable, and particularly that the mode of collecting it by section 41a was so reprehensible that no argument could be placed before this Council or before the profession to sustain it. As I was one of the members of the Legislative Committee of this Council in 1891, when we secured the Act amending our Medical Act, I thought perhaps it would come well from me to move this by-law and give the reasons as briefly as I could why the Act of 1891 was secured from the Legislature. I think the only two members now in this Council who were members of that Legislative Committee are my friend Dr. Thorburn and myself, and unfortunately, by a subsequent Act of the Legislature, my friend, Dr. Thorburn, has no vote on this by-law. The consideration of the whole question of annual dues is, I think, in order, and in order to arrive at a proper conclusion, and in order to secure full information of all the reasons why that is a correct tax, we should have comparisons, as far as possible, with other bodies, medical and otherwise. It has often been stated that the British Medical Council, or what is called the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, is a typical medical body which has no medical tax. It is claimed that the British Medical Council does its work for a population of 50,000 medical practitioners and it has no annual dues, and that has been used as one of the strong arguments against our annual tax; therefore I take it that some information as to the British Medical Council would be of value to the members here in this Council when trying to arrive at the propriety of keeping up this annual tax of ours. Now, with your kind permission, I would like to give some information which I have secured from various sources. The British Medical Council, I might say in the first place, is a body composed as ours is practically now, of thirty members; they have twenty members appointed by the corporations and universities—eleven by the universities and nine by the corporations. By the corporations I mean such as the Royal College of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Royal Colleges of the other two parts of the kingdom. They have also five members appointed by the Crown, and then the territorial representatives in the Council consist of five. They have only five territorial members in the British Medical Council. It will be interesting to ascertain, if possible, how this British Council compares in its work with the work which we do here. In the first place, are they an examining body? Do they hold examinations? Have they the expense of examinations? They are not, and they have not; they are not an examining body at all. Whereas, in this Ontario Medical Council we have to not only provide a Board of Examiners, but to provide all the necessary appliances and material for examinations. In this connection I admit that while they are not an examining body they have the privilege, since 1886, of sending censors to the various examinations of the corporations, but the expense of that cannot be compared with the expense which would accrue had they to hold examinations. In the next place, I may also state that the British Medical Council not only has no examining power, nor the consequent expenses arising from it, but also, that they do not protect the profession of medicine in Great Britain. If it were necessary it would be easy to read extracts from not only editorials in the British Medical journals, but from letters appearing in the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal*, declaring how little protection the British Medical Council gives the profession there. They absolutely give them none. Quackery and medical fakirism is rampant throughout England, Ireland and Scotland; you cannot go to a city or town of any dimensions but you find quacks *ad libitum*; therefore the British Medical Council does not protect the profession the same as we do here. In Ontario this Council has for many years endeavored to protect, as far as possible, the public and the profession both from the practice of quacks and from unregistered medical practitioners. The British Medical Council is without that additional expense; that is the second item in which they have no expense. Now, let us compare for a moment the income of the British Medical Council with the income of the Council here. In 1893 the income of the British Medical Council, by the Finance Committee's report, was £9,301 sterling, or about \$45,000; in 1892 the

income was £8,713, or in dollars and cents, about \$43,000. The net income of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, as reported in the announcement of 1894-95, was \$15,457 as against the income in Great Britain at the same time of about \$45,000. If we had the income which the British Medical Council has, I do not think, Mr. President, it would be necessary for us to have this annual due about which there has been so much talk. It has been stated there is no annual tax in Great Britain; that may be so. But if there is not a tax there is something so much akin to it that it would be difficult to call it other than a tax. Let us take up the sources of their income: First, they have the income arising from the cost of registration, each medical practitioner in England, Ireland and Scotland, when he becomes a registered practitioner, pays the sum of £5; and in 1894 the number who registered there were 1,579, which, at £5 a piece, you can easily perceive is something like \$39,000 alone from registrations; so that you can easily see the advantage they have there from that source of income as compared with ours, where we have a small population and a small number of medical men registering annually. But they have also a source of income which is, if not a tax, something like it; the British Medical Council has the absolute and sole right of issuing the British Pharmacopœia, which is a standard work on pharmacy, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but in the majority of the colonies. It is the standard work here, and it is the standard not only for the medical profession but for the pharmacists as well; and the number of copies which are sold annually of the British Pharmacopœia amounts to in the neighborhood of 20,000 copies; that is to say, up to 1891 some 100,000 copies of the issue of 1885 were sent out, and they do not send these copies out for nothing. The net price they charge for them is six shillings for each one; and if you multiply 20,000 by six shillings, or say \$1.50 each, you can form some idea of the source of revenue which the British Medical Council has in that publication alone. In this new province, this new country, with our small population, such a thing as having power to issue a Pharmacopœia we have not, and it is not likely we will have for many a day to come. The next source of revenue, and a very great source it is, is something which perhaps may interest the members of this Council a little more; we have here a book which we call the *Medical Register*, and every medical practitioner in Ontario is sent a copy of the book free; I never knew, and I never heard of any charge being made for it, although it costs this Council somewhere in the neighborhood of seven or eight hundred dollars to issue it, yet it is sent out free, every time it is published, to the medical practitioners. But how does the British Medical Council treat the medical practitioners there with regard to the *Medical Register*? Do they give it free? Oh, no. How much do they charge for it? They charge six shillings (\$1.50) for each copy of the *Medical Register*. More than that, it is the only way in which a medical practitioner, or practically the only way, he can show he is a registered medical practitioner; and not only that, but it is issued every year and it is a constant source of revenue to the British Medical Council, whereas here we give our *Medical Register* to the medical practitioners for nothing. But is that the whole source of revenue with this British Medical Council? Certainly not. We give for nothing, in the next place, the reports of the proceedings of the Council; we do not charge for them; I have never known any charge to be made for the reports of our Council meeting. But what do the British Medical Council do? There again they do not give them for nothing; the medical practitioners in England, Ireland and Scotland do not get their reports of the proceedings for nothing; six shillings again is what they have to give, if they want to get a report of the proceedings. But that is not all; the student has to be on what is called the *Medical Students' Register*; you would think that the students, where they pay a fee for registration, would get the Student's *Medical Register* free; not at all; again the medical student has to pay two shillings and sixpence for a copy of his register. Then, again, a little more than that, they have the control of the *Dentists' Register*; the practice of dentistry in England is under the control of the British Medical Council, and the *Dentists' Register* is sold for three shillings and fourpence, or about eighty cents. Not only are these sources of tremendous revenue to the British Medical Council but, let me reiterate, what I have already said, the British Medical Council is not an examining body, has not the expense of examinations or the expense of providing the appliances for examinations, but they are simply a registering body. Another point is, the British Medical Council, as I have said, has only five territorial members. I have read, and no doubt many here have read, of the clamour of the practitioners in England, Ireland and Scotland for more territorial representation in that Council, but it has not been granted; they have still only five; that is their whole vote in that Council; although they charge the medical practitioners for the British Pharmacopœia, for the report of the proceedings of the Council, for the *Medical Register* each year, and for everything the medical practitioners get, the territorial representation of the Medical Council in England consists of only five members. I hope then, Mr. President, that when hereafter members refer to the British Medical Council in comparison with our own, at least it will be only fair to recall some of the facts which I have now given. Passing from that item, starting out as I do, and starting out to compare certain other bodies, it

seems to me that we might fairly draw some information, if we compare other bodies of Ontario who have to a certain extent similar professional status with our own ; I think we may draw some information if we look up the requirements of the sister profession of law. If we look up and find how much lawyers have to pay annually, we will find that lawyers have to pay a tax annually, we will find that if they do not pay this tax their status as members of the legal profession is lost. I think we can fairly draw an argument from it that the medical profession are not so badly treated if they are not treated any worse than our legal friends. Now, I wish to read the requirements of the lawyers in regard to their annual tax, and I might say that every member of the legal profession has to pay annually a tax of \$17.50, it is true they receive for that the law reports, but it is also true that the cost of production of the legal reports is supposed to be about \$5.00, so that leaves the Law Society \$12.50 net out of the \$17.50. Now, let us find out whether the members of the Law Society are treated any worse or any more leniently, if you will, than the members of our own profession are in regard to Section 41a ; I shall ask the members of the Council if they will be kind enough to take the Act published in the register and turn up Section 41a, and as I read from the requirements of the legal profession, I want them to note how much difference there is, if any, between the two. The law respecting solicitors is to be found at Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and Section 16 of that Act respecting solicitors or lawyers, reads as follows : “(1) Every practising solicitor shall obtain from the Secretary of the Law Society, annually, before the last day of Michaelmas Term, a certificate under the seal of the said society, stating that he is a practising solicitor in the High Court. (3) Upon the payment of all fees and dues payable by such solicitor to the said society, the Secretary shall write his name on the margin of the certificate, with the date thereof, and the certificate shall be taken as issued only from such date. (4) The Law Society shall determine what fees shall be payable for certificates.” Section 17 : “No certificate shall be issued to any solicitor who is indebted to the society, for any term, or other fee payable to the society, nor until the annual fee for each certificate prescribed by the rules of the society is paid.” Section 19 : “(1) If a solicitor omits to take out such annual certificate in Michaelmas Term (in February) he shall not be entitled thereto until he pays to the Law Society not only the certificate fee, so appointed as aforesaid, together with any other fees or dues which he owes to the society, but also an additional sum by way of *penalty*, as follows : (2) If such certificate is not taken out before the first day of Hilary Term, the further sum of \$6.00 ; if not before the first day of Easter Term, the further sum of \$9.00 ; and, if not before the first day of Trinity Term, the further sum of \$12.00.” Section 20 : “If a solicitor or any member of a firm of solicitors, either in his own name or in the name of any member of his firm, practises in the High Court, without such certificate being taken out by him, and by each member of his firm, he shall forfeit the sum of \$40.00 ; which forfeiture shall be paid to the Law Society for the uses thereof, and may be recovered in the High Court.” Section 21 : “If a solicitor practises in the High Court or in a County Court without such certificate in each and any year of his practice he shall be liable to be suspended by order of the High Court from practice for such *offence*, for a period of not less than three nor more than six months, and to continue so suspended until the fee upon his certificate for the year in which he so practised without certificate, is, together with a penalty of \$40.00, paid to the Law Society.” In regard to the fee, I have here stated that the fee payable by solicitors amounts to \$17.50 annually, this then is the law under which the solicitors or lawyers of our province are practising, and as you can see a great deal of it is similar to the law of Section 41a of our Medical Act, and it cannot be said to be a very great deal of hardship if ours was no more severe than that of the lawyers. But, as a matter of fact, our Section 41a stops short of the fines ; there are no fines ; if a man fails to take out his annual certificate with us he is not fined as the Law Society fines their members ; he is not fined \$6.00 and then again \$12.00, he has not to pay a fine of \$40.00 in order to be restored to the register, but he has simply to pay up his back dues of \$2.00 a year, and nothing more. Now, in the next place, inasmuch as the lawyers of this province, under this law, pay this large tax, let us see if other professions of the same and similar character to them must not pay a tax also. I have here in my hand the law which bears on the College of Pharmacy, which bears on the pharmacists ; druggists pay annually \$4.00 for the privilege of keeping a drug store, and if they keep more than one drug store they have to pay an additional \$4.00 annually, and they have to take out their receipt annually showing that they have paid this amount, otherwise they fail to be pharmacists ; I shall read the Sections of the Pharmacy Act of 1884, with your permission, in order to place the matter fairly before you—

Dr. ARMOUR—Has that not been amended since ?

Dr. ROGERS—No, I got it from the College of Pharmacy the other day.

Dr. ARMOUR—I understood it was \$2.00 now.

Dr. DICKSON—That was, if commuted.

Dr. ROGERS—My information is received within two days from the Registrar of the College of Pharmacy, from whom I got this, and he said it was \$4.00 a year. Allow me to

read two sections from the Pharmacy Act, under which every druggist in Ontario is practising pharmacy to-day. Section 18 of their Act reads as follows: "There shall be payable to the registrar of the College for the uses of the College, on the first day of May of each year, by every person registered and carrying on business as a pharmaceutical chemist, the sum of four dollars; provided that in case such person shall carry on business in more than one locality, the further sum of four dollars shall be payable by him, as aforesaid, for each additional place of business"; and section 19 of the same Act reads as follows: "Any person registered under this Act, and no other person shall be entitled to be called a pharmaceutical chemist, and no other person, except a pharmaceutical chemist, as aforesaid, or his employee or employees, shall be authorized to compound prescriptions of legally authorized medical practitioners; but no person shall be entitled to any of the privileges of a pharmaceutical chemist, or member of the College, who is in default in respect to any fees payable by him by virtue of this Act." In other words, the druggist loses his right as a registered pharmacist when he is in default of payment of his dues; the moment he is in default of payment, the moment he has failed to pay his \$4.00 a year, then he ceases to have the right of practising pharmacy, without anything else on his part or on the part of the College he ceases to have that right; and he has to pay the sum of \$4.00 annually. Now, I think it must be held as fair that if the pharmacists of Ontario can be said to not object to paying the sum of \$4.00 a year, it is difficult to see how the medical practitioners of this province are in a place to object to paying one half the amount paid by the druggists. Now, let us see whether another professional body, we will call them such, has an annual due; I allude to the College of Dentistry or the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario; and with your permission also I should like to read from the Act incorporating the Royal College of Dentistry; section 7 of that Act reads as follows: "Each member of the College engaged in the practice of dentistry in the Province of Ontario shall pay to the Treasurer, or to any person deputed by the Treasurer to receive the same, on or before the first day of November of each year, such annual fee as may be determined by by-law of the Board, not less than \$1.00, nor more than \$3.00, towards the general expenses of the College." In other words a dentist has to pay a fee of not more than \$3.00, and not less than \$1.00; let me also read the by-law of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, whereby they have enacted the amount each member of the College must pay; without reading the preamble to this by-law it enacts the annual dues to be paid by the Dental Surgeons of Ontario. It is as follows: "1st. That each member of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, engaged in the practice of dentistry in the Province of Ontario, shall pay annually into the hands of the Treasurer of the said College, or to the person deputed by him to receive the same, the sum of two dollars." I think it is very plain that the Dental Surgeons of Ontario pay the sum of two dollars annually, and I have never yet known a member of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons who objected to pay the sum of \$2.00; and while I do not say it is not possible to prove that some member of that body has objected, I am safe in saying this, that I have never seen either in the public press or in the medical press any editorial, or comments from members of this Dental College, against their tax; and not only that, but I have always found, in conversation with dentists, that they are perfectly willing to pay this tax of \$2.00 annually. Now, Mr. President, I think I have shown that the lawyers pay \$17.50, that the druggists pay \$4.00, and the dentists pay \$2, and it has not yet been shown to my satisfaction—

Dr. SANGSTER—I wish to remind Dr. Rogers there is another Royal Society, the Royal Victuallers' Society.

Dr. ROGERS—I have not interrupted Dr. Sangster, but if he interrupts me and does not mind my interrupting him, I shall interrupt him to his entire satisfaction. I am quite aware, let me add in parentheses, that all these arguments are arguments with proofs advanced, and not my mere statements. I am not giving statements of my own, but I am proving them from actual quotations from Acts of Parliament, and I am aware that the columns of our newspapers for the last few years have teemed with statements against the tax, and the members of our profession in the province have been educated to a certain degree in antagonism against this College charging \$2.00 a year, and the man who has done that has been Dr. Sangster, and upon his head alone must rest the responsibility of all the trouble which this Council has been put to both in the last session of Parliament and at this session of the Council, and which makes it necessary for me to take up this question to-day and to give the facts which have been, I believe, misrepresented in regard to this tax. When this interruption occurred I was about to proceed, having proven from the annual dues of the lawyers, dentists and druggists that they were willing to pay, and that they had paid their regular annual dues, and I was about to proceed to quote from medical bodies or Councils in Canada. I think a strong argument can be secured if you can show that the medical profession of the other provinces pay an annual due equal to that which we have to pay in Ontario, if we can show clearly that such a law exists in the other provinces we have made it pretty plain that the members of the profession here are not so badly treated as

they have been taught they are and have been when they paid this due. Such expression as "The tax which is without precedent," and "The unheard of tax," and expressions of such character have been used times out of number in the endeavor to teach the medical profession of Ontario how badly treated they were in being obliged to pay this annual due. Now, Mr. President, I would like to say, with your permission, that the medical profession of other provinces are treated quite as badly, that they pay an annual due. Let me first take up the Act of the Province of Quebec, which one of our friends here has stated has been repealed, but which, if it is necessary, I am prepared to show has not been repealed. In the Province of Quebec, under the Medical Act of that province, Section 3986, it is stated as follows: "The members of the college shall pay the sum of \$2.00 a year;" that is to say, the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, pay annually the sum of \$2.00. I happen to be a registered practitioner of the Province of Quebec, living on the border line of the two provinces, and I happen to know we have to pay \$2.00 a year there, and I have yet to learn of very much opposition. That is one province. That Act is on the statutes of the Province, and I defy any person to prove that there has been an outcry in the Province of Quebec against this tax. Let us proceed to the other provinces. Take the new Province of Manitoba; one would imagine that in the Province of Manitoba if anything would warrant there being a Medical Council without taxing the medical profession one would find it there. But we find the medical profession incorporated in the Province of Manitoba in 1886, and we find the Medical Act respecting the practice of medicine and surgery passed in 1886, and Section 15 of this Act of Manitoba reads as follows: "*Each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar, or to any person deputed by the Registrar to receive it, such annual fee as may be determined by by-law of the Council, not less than \$2.00 and not more than \$5.00, towards the general expenses of the College, which last-mentioned fee shall be payable on the first day of January in the year in which the same is imposed.*" So that our friends in Manitoba must pay \$2.00, and the Council has the right to impose a tax of \$5.00 each year. In conversation with a member of the Council of Manitoba he told me that they levied a tax of \$3.00. At any rate they have the power to go as high as \$5.00 a year; that is to say, the power to levy a tax on the members of the profession to the extent of \$5.00 a year. Now, let us go a little further and take the North-West Territories, alongside of Manitoba. There, with the conditions of a new country, one would imagine that the medical profession would not have a tax, but we find they have. The North-West Territories have an Act called an "Ordinance respecting the practice of medicine and surgery," passed in 1888. Section 35 of that Act reads as follows: "Each member shall pay to the Registrar, or to any person deputed by the Registrar to receive it, such annual fee as may be determined by by-law of the Council, not being less than \$1.00, nor more than \$2.00, towards the general expenses of the College, which last-mentioned fee shall be payable on the 1st day of January in each year." Now, if the profession in the Province of Manitoba and in the North-West Territories can pay a tax, as I have stated, of \$2.00 or \$3.00, surely the profession in Ontario cannot object to do likewise; and it certainly is not therefore "an unprecedented tax." There are two other provinces, which, with your kind permission, I would like to refer to; they are the Provinces of British Columbia and New Brunswick. But before I do that I would like to refer to the law in Prince Edward Island. The Medical Act of Prince Edward Island was passed in 1892, and Section 1 of that Act states as follows: "The members of the medical profession of Prince Edward Island shall be a body incorporated under the name and style of the Medical Society of Prince Edward Island, having perpetual succession and a common seal, etc." Section 4 says: "There shall be a Council of the said Medical Society, to be styled the Medical Council, hereinafter referred to as the Council, consisting of seven members, to be elected by ballot for the term of one year, from and by the members of the Society, in manner as provided by by-law to be made under this Act, etc."; and Section 17 says: "The Council shall have power to levy an annual fee upon the members of the Society, but no fees levied on members of the society shall exceed \$5.00 yearly on each member." In other words, in the Province of Prince Edward Island the Council can levy a fee of \$5.00 annually. In talking only about a month ago with the Registrar of Prince Edward Island, he informed me that the Council there levied a tax of \$5.00 annually, and collected it; and I asked him if there had been any trouble about it, and if the medical practitioners had objected; and he informed me he had never known of objections to pay a tax of \$5 a year to support their Council. Now, in the Province of British Columbia let us see what the profession have to pay there. In British Columbia the Medical Act is styled "An Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery," and was passed in 1888. I want to call the attention of the members of the Council to one important item in section 53 of that Act. This section is headed "Annual Certificates." There has been a considerable amount of outcry against annual certificates, and yet in British Columbia, where the words of the Act itself are similar to those of our own, it is headed at section 53 by the words "Annual Certificates." Section 53 is as follows: "Every legally-qualified medical

practitioner shall pay annually to the Medical Council of British Columbia, on or before the first day of March in each year, the sum of ten dollars, and shall obtain from the Registrar of the Council a certificate under the seal of the said Council of the payment of the same. Upon payment of such fee the Registrar shall issue such certificate. In default of payment of the said fee the Registrar of the Council for the time being may sue for the recovery of the same in his own name in any County Court having jurisdiction where the defendant resides." Now, in the Province of British Columbia they have a tax not of \$2, or \$3, or \$4, or \$5, but a tax of \$10, and each member of the profession in British Columbia pays that, and not only that, but they take out an annual certificate. They have to, under the law. Remember, also, the Medical Act of British Columbia was passed in 1888—three years before our Act of 1891 was passed. I would like now to refer to a province, and to remind one of the members of this Council, who stated that if I could demonstrate to him that any corporation in Canada had similar powers that we have in regard to this annual tax he would support heartily the by-law now under consideration, and in proceeding to read this I wish to remind that gentleman of his pledge. In the Province of New Brunswick the Medical Act there gives the Medical Council exactly similar powers to those we have here in section 41a, there is no difference in the effect. In order to make it clear I will ask you to allow me to read some portions of the Act of the Province of New Brunswick, which is entitled "*An Act relating to the Registration and Qualification of Physicians and Surgeons*," and was passed on the 25th of March, 1881. Section 2 of this Act says: "All persons who are qualified to register under section 38 of this Act and who do register after the passing of this Act shall constitute the New Brunswick Medical Society." Section 3 says: "There shall be a Medical Council composed of nine legally qualified medical practitioners of not less than seven years standing, four of whom shall be nominated and appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and five by the New Brunswick Medical Society; of which Council any five shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act." Section 8 of this Act reads as follows: "The Registrar of the Council shall, before the first day of May in every year, cause to be printed and published in the *Royal Gazette* of this Province, and in such other manner as the Council shall appoint, a correct register of the names in alphabetical order, according to the surnames, with the respective residences (in the form set forth in the schedule A to this Act, or to the like effect), and medical titles, diplomas and qualifications conferred by any college or body, with the dates thereof, of all persons appearing on the register, as existing on the 1st day of January in such year, and such register shall be called the "Medical Register"; and a copy of such register for the time being "purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, or a certificate signed by the President of the Council, and attested, by the Registrar with the corporate seal of the Council attached, shall be *prima facie* evidence in all courts and before all Justices of the Peace and others, that the persons therein specified are registered and qualified according to the provisions of this Act; and the absence of the name of any person from such copy, or the want of such certificate, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is not registered according to the provisions of this Act; provided always that in the case of any person whose name does not appear in any such copy, a certified copy under the hand of the Registrar of the Council of the entry of the name of such person on the register, shall be evidence that such person is registered under the provisions of this Act." In 1882 the New Brunswick Medical Act was amended, and Section 5 of the amendment reads as follows: "Each registered medical practitioner shall, if required by the Council, pay to the Registrar, or any person deputed by the Registrar to receive it, such annual fee as may be determined by by-law of the Council, not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$2.00, toward the general expenses of the Council, which fee shall be paid on the 1st day of January in each year." So far, you have got the Council and the dues. Let us now find out how they get that due paid. In 1884 the New Brunswick Legislature amended the Medical Act, and Section 2 of the amendment of 1884, reads as follows: "If any registered medical practitioner omit to pay the annual fee required to be paid by the Council under the fifth Section of Chapter thirty of forty-fifth Victoria, before the Registrar shall cause the register of the names to be printed or published in the *Royal Gazette*, as provided in Section 8 of 'The New Brunswick Medical Act, 1881,' the Registrar shall not cause the name of such practitioner to be printed and published as aforesaid, and such practitioner shall thereupon cease to be deemed a registered practitioner, but such practitioner shall at any time thereafter, upon paying such fee, be entitled to all his rights and privileges as a registered practitioner from the time of such payment." This is the point which gives them the same power which we have in Ontario, under Section 41a, of the Medical Act of 1891. Now, I hold that the New Brunswick Medical Act not only allows the Council to place a fee of \$2.00 on the profession, but I claim in this last clause that if a member of the profession does not pay his fee he is put off the register. Let me explain: I have here a copy of the *Royal Gazette* of New Brunswick, which contains a copy of the medical register of the Province. Every year they published a copy of the medical register in the *Royal Gazette*. Now, by Section 5 of the New Brunswick Act of 1882, they

have to pay a due ; and by Section 2 of the New Brunswick Act of 1884, if they do not pay their dues the Registrar does not publish their names in this *Gazette* ; they become unregistered medical practitioners. The Registrar cannot publish their names because they have not paid their dues, and immediately, without any other fact, they become *de facto* off the register. It is true they can get on again, but they are, for the time being unregistered medical practitioners. I want to call your attention to another point. This Act of New Brunswick was passed in 1884, and we got the power to suspend a member for non-payment of dues in 1891, or seven years after that Act was passed. Now, let me tell you another thing, the power we got to suspend a member for non-payment of dues, as provided in Section 41a was secured on account of this very power in the New Brunswick Medical Act. In the New Brunswick Medical Act, seven years before we had the power, in New Brunswick our *confreres* were paying their dues regularly, or in default, their names were erased from the register, and I defy anybody to prove that the medical profession of New Brunswick has ever raised their voice against paying those dues ; therefore, as Dr. McLaughlin has stated, he would support this by-law if I could prove that another corporation had similar powers to those we got in 1891, I hope that he will accept this indisputable endeavor ; if he wants any further proof I shall be happy to give it to him ; but I hope that he will admit, as proved, that the powers given to us in 1891 by the Legislature of Ontario, were no more than the powers given to the New Brunswick Medical Society seven years previous thereto.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—My proposition was, if you could find anybody in Canada that had the same corporate powers we have here, I would do it.

Dr. ROGERS—Yes.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Will you allow me to see the Act.

Dr. ROGERS—With the greatest pleasure, because I am sure I will get your support.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—You will remember the other alternative that you were to come with me, if you could not.

Dr. ROGERS—No, sir. Now, Mr. President, I might say in passing, while I am reading this, that the Acts I have quoted of the various Provinces, I have quoted from the book published by Dr. Powell, entitled "The Doctor in Canada." I might also state, furthermore, that I went to the trouble of going to the Parliamentary Library in Ottawa, and comparing, by means of a clerk, every Act in it, and I found them absolutely correct, and therefore I saw no reason why I should take the various statutes, when I had them so easily at hand in Dr. Powell's book. The next point that I would like to refer to is why we secured the amendment of the Medical Act in 1891. In 1890, I beg to state, the Council found themselves in the same difficulty which we are in to-day ; they found themselves face to face with a financial condition of things very much like the condition we find here to-day. They found that they had thousands of dollars of outstanding dues, and they found also that they could not get them in, and as a consequence it became necessary to take some steps to either collect the dues in or to raise money to carry on the affairs of this Council. It has been held that we did an unwarranted thing in attempting to get the legislation we did in 1891 in the way we did. Now, Mr. President, I want to refer to that for a few minutes. It has been said we went to the Legislature in the dying hours of the session. I deny that. It has been said we used every sort of means to get the Legislature to pass this Act. I deny that, and not only that ; but I am surprised, and it is a surprise, I am sure, to every member that is sitting here, that any member of our profession would so far forget himself and the duties he owes to himself as a member of a learned profession, to charge others of that profession with doing things so dishonorable as one of the members of this Council did. We went to the Legislature after a resolution of this Council, and I say that there never was the slightest difficulty in getting Section 41a passed. Not only that, but the Premier, Sir Oliver Mowat, in my presence, stated that it was the only means which could be secured for collecting the outstanding debts or dues ; and not only that, but this matter was referred to a committee of every medical practitioner in the House. It was gone over from one section to another carefully. There was not a word in that Section 41a but what was conned over by men who think just as much of the profession as many of those men who have been criticizing this Act ever since. The Act, as at first introduced, and as drawn up by Mr. Osler, was a *fac-simile* to a large extent, as I pointed out to you, of the Solicitor's Act ; that is to say, the members, if they did not pay their dues, were to be subject to a fine. On consideration it was deemed best to cut this out, and therefore the Act reads in the way which, as you have it all before you in the register, you will see that Section 41a does not provide a fine on members who fail to pay their dues.

Moved by Dr. Roome, seconded by Dr. Brock, that the Council adjourn to 8 o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

THURSDAY, *June 27th.*

The Council met at 8 o'clock p.m., in accordance with motion for adjournment, the President in the chair.

The Registrar called the roll, and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton and Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Registrar, and confirmed as read, and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

COMMUNICATIONS.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. Thorburn moved, seconded by Dr. Machell, that in future, before any contracts are made involving any expenditure of money, tenders for such expenditure be asked for and, all things being equal, the lowest tender be accepted.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. THORBURN—I do not know that this motion requires any remarks, it is merely making provision for our expenditures being made as business transactions, and it will remove any possible cause for unpleasant remarks that might occur when our expenditures were not made as now proposed. I know during last year, being chairman of the Property Committee, we have had tenders received for fuel and anything we required in the building during the past year, and we have found it to be a very satisfactory way. This motion will refer to all transactions in which there is a money expenditure.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Assuming that the Registrar wishes to buy a box of pens, must he take a tender on that?

Dr. THORBURN—No; I don't suppose it is necessary for a "twopenny-ha'penny" thing.

Dr. WILLIAMS—There seems to be no option; what limitation would you put?

Dr. THORBURN—I do not know that we could have a by-law, or pass a resolution that would cover every little incidental passing expenditure. If, for instance, the Registrar wanted a box of pens or a box of blacking, or to put in a pane of glass, I do not think it would be necessary to take tenders for it. There is a discretionary power left with the Registrar which will subsequently be approved of by the Property Committee or somebody in authority—say the President—that will cover any incidental or accidental expenses that may be required.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—You might add to your motion the words, "Involving a certain amount."

Dr. THORBURN—Say, \$20.00 or \$25.00.

Dr. WILLIAMS—If there is a certain discretionary power, and if the Property Committee, or some other committee, allow that discretionary power to be exercised, and they take the responsibility, that would be all right, but there are some things it would not be practicable to take tenders for.

Dr. THORBURN—It would be absurd to take a tender for a five or ten dollar expenditure. I have more confidence in the Registrar than to think he has not discretion enough to see that a thing must be attended to at once without the loss of time consequent upon advertising for tenders. I know that, this last winter, he suggested to me that we should receive tenders for the coal and fuel, which we did; and also for certain repairs; and I think it was to the advantage of the Council very much because, if we had given a general order to any one at all they might have charged very much more than when there were tenders advertised for. If any member can suggest anything that will get over the difficulty, still maintaining the same principle, I would be very happy to accede to it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I approve of having tenders on any material matter.

Dr. THORBURN—That is what I mean, and not the little incidental expenses. If it is desirable I will make any change suggested, or I will leave it as it is, with the understanding that the Registrar be empowered to expend any small sums that may be necessary for the current expenses of the building.

Dr. MACHELL—I think we all have confidence enough in the Registrar's honesty and good common-sense to leave matters of the kind that Dr. Williams speaks of to him. It was

never supposed by Dr. Thorburn or myself that twopenny-ha'penny things should be asked for by tender ; that is absurd. I think that is a matter that might be left to the Registrar's good judgment.

Dr. THORBURN—Would it be more acceptable to say, "any material sum," or would you name a sum ?

Dr. MOORE—The word is, "tender"; you would not be asking for a tender for a box of pens. I think the motion is all right.

The President put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. Roome moved, seconded by Dr. Reddick, that in the opinion of a number of members of this Council it is desirable to sell the College building, but the Finance Committee having reported that the resources of the College of Physicians and Surgeons are such that no sacrifice need be made by hastening the sale, therefore we recommend that the selling of the said property be placed in the hands of the Property Committee, to decide upon the most opportune time to place it upon the market.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I rise to a point of order. It seems to me we have no power to say that a portion of a body has a certain opinion ; it seems to me when any resolution is submitted to a deliberative body we must start out that it is the opinion of this body, and then you go on and take your vote. I do not pretend to be absolutely clear on this. I never saw a resolution in this form before, and I doubt very much if you can ask a deliberative body to say a part of this body entertains such an opinion, and then found a resolution on it.

Dr. ROOME—I suppose I should have explained the motion. I had at first written the motion out affirming the question, but I changed it. My attention was called to this, how did I know the rest of the body was of that opinion. I was only affirming this to show why I was bringing it before the meeting, and the principle of the motion is in the latter part of the motion ; that is, that it be placed in the hands of the committee, to sell. The other is only affirming what I believe, and if this Council votes to place it in the hands of that committee it carries out what I wish to do. My idea is to place it in the hands of this committee and to sell at the first opportune time, when they have an advantage ; and my reason for saying "from the report of the Finance Committee" is that it will go out to the people that we are not placed in those straits that brokers and schemers can take advantage of the committee. I tried to make it appear we are not in financial straits, which we are not ; only that we believe it would be in the interests of the profession that the building should be sold.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. McLaughlin's point of order is, I think, well and properly taken. I think that those words had better be left out of the motion.

Dr. ARMOUR—May I say a word. This resolution leaves it to the discretion of the Property Committee whether they place it in the market or not. I know some members of the Council favor a sale of this property as soon as it can be satisfactorily disposed of, and others I believe do not. I do not know what the views of the Property Committee are with regard to this, but I think we should instruct them to place it in the market at once, and not leave it a discretionary matter with them.

Dr. DICKSON—For sale at the best terms they can get at once.

Dr. ARMOUR—Not necessarily that.

Dr. DICKSON—Then they exercise their discretion.

Dr. ARMOUR—About the sale. That is another question, but I think it should be known to the public, to real estate dealers and investors, that this property is now for sale.

Dr. THORBURN—I will have to oppose that. Last night we received the report of the Finance Committee, and, among other things, that committee reported that the building was well adapted for the purposes of the college, and we could not think of disposing of it at present. If, however, the Council saw fit at any future time to do so, it should be disposed of at the time when, in the opinion of those who were capable of forming an opinion, would be the most advantageous to this Council. We did not ask that it should not be sold, but it was our opinion—the opinion of four members of a committee of five—that it was not necessary to do so, and I still adhere to that view ; and I cannot understand why any member who voted for that report, and approved of it without dissenting, should now turn around and say it is the opinion of this Council that it should be sold, whereas last night we voted the opinion of the Council to the contrary,

Dr. ARMOUR—Do you refer to me, Dr. Thorburn ? I do not approve of it ; I voted against it.

Dr. THORBURN—I did not say that ; I know Dr. Armour voted against it.

Dr. BROCK—Mr. President, if this Council accepts that motion we virtually state that we are in a condition bordering on bankruptcy, because it has already been stated that we have been discussing the advisability of keeping this building, not from its not being fitted for the purpose, but because we are in such a condition financially that we are not able to hold our building ; the Finance Committee have decided, by a majority, that the resources

of the profession and of this Council are not exhausted ; and, if we decide to collect our debts, I believe we can hold this building until such time as the members of this Council think it well to sell it. I do not think there is any danger of our having to sell this building or being compelled to from want of funds, for I believe we can arrange all the funds necessary. I am proud of this building, and the medical profession throughout the Province is proud of it ; it is here in a conspicuous position, seen by thousand of strangers, by medical men and others from other parts of the world, and it gives us a position which we should not occupy but for this building ; and medical men should be the last of all others to give up a respectable appearance before the world. We all like to have a respectable appearance, a house in a good position ; and I do think this Council and the profession in the Province are well able to keep this building and that the profession are desirous that the Council should keep it until they give us a mandate to sell it.

The PRESIDENT—I find on referring to Rule 13 that I will have to rule this motion out of order for the reason that it is amending a report of the Finance Committee. (Hear, hear.) My ruling is that this motion is really taking up again a matter that has been already disposed of at this meeting of the Council, and is therefore out of order.

Dr. ROOME—Will you allow me to say a word ?

The PRESIDENT—I have ruled the motion out of order and you cannot discuss the question.

Dr. ROOME—I am not going to discuss it, but I can attack the ruling and also make a little explanation. A gentleman stated here that he did not know how I could introduce this resolution having voted on some other resolution last night ; when we voted on that report we did not know what we were voting for, nevertheless I think that question ought not to interfere. I do not positively say we should sell the building, I am only placing it where it can be sold at an opportune time ; I submit you will find that my resolution is only carrying out what is recommended in the Finance Committee's report.

ENQUIRIES.

None.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

None.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

None.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Rogers, your by-law comes under this head.

Dr. ROGERS—Mr. President, when we adjourned for dinner I was at that part of the discussion in reference to the by-law for adopting the annual assessment, in which I desired to explain why the amendment of the Medical Act of 1891 was secured, and I would like to read, for the information of the Council, some of the reasons which led the Council in 1890 to seek, if possible, to secure means of getting the annual dues in. If you turn to page 129 of the Announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for 1890-91, you will find the Treasurer strongly urged on the Council the importance of securing some means whereby the annual dues could be got in in order to meet the liabilities of this Council. He urged upon the Council the fact that they then had some \$7,250.00 of outstanding debts in the shape of notes bearing interest in the bank, besides other liabilities ; we had reports at that time from the Solicitor, and we had reports from our Registrar all showing us how impossible it was to collect the annual dues, and to give you an idea of the position of affairs in 1891—the year I am speaking about—the total amount of assessment dues which were collected was \$369.00, and the cost of collection, not counting the cost to us for Dr. Pyne's expenses, but simply the legal expenses, was \$128.00 in order to collect that \$369.00. We had also other facts before us ; we had the fact that in the year 1887-88, the amount collected was \$630.00 of dues, and the cost of collection was \$434.00 ; then we found that in 1888-89 the amount collected was \$376.00, and the cost of collecting this was \$319.00 ; that is to say, in 1888-89 the Council collected in outstanding dues \$376.00 and only got a net amount from that of \$51.00, and that did not even count the cost of the Registrar's expenses. Now, in the face of a difficulty such as that was, in the face of the financial distress, and the Treasurer's statement which demanded almost this Council to take some steps whereby the outstanding dues could be got in, the members of this Council were in straits, if you will ; they tried every means in their power to devise a scheme whereby the outstanding dues, the honest debts owing to the Council by the profession, could be collected ; and naturally they turned to their Solicitor to find if he could suggest anything ; and the Solicitor, Mr. Osler, advised the Council then, advised the members of the Council if you like, that there was only one way, and that was to adopt some scheme such as the Law

Society had for collecting in the outstanding dues. Accordingly, a resolution was passed in the Council directing a Legislative Committee to go to the Legislature and secure an amendment to the Medical Act, which would be drawn up by Mr. Osler on the lines of the Law Society Act, such as I have quoted to you to-day. Not only was that adopted on the advice of the Solicitor, but it was adopted because many of the members of the Council had read up the Act of New Brunswick, where they saw that they had the very power which the Law Society had in Ontario; that is to say, the medical profession in New Brunswick had the same identical power of suspending a member for non-payment of dues which the Law Society has in Ontario. Accordingly, when a precedent was found where the medical profession in another province had secured from their Legislature this means I mention, it was thought it was only fair in the Province of Ontario the same means of collecting the dues should be secured, and a Legislative Committee was appointed to go to the Legislature. Now, I will ask you gentlemen for a moment, if you will be kind enough, to turn up Section 41a of our Medical Act once more, which section was the larger part of the amendment of 1891; I conceive that if the members of the medical profession, if the members of this Council would study the meanings of the various sections of 41a it would be found there was nothing offensive whatever in that section. Let me read Section 41a. It says: "Every registered medical practitioner shall obtain from the Registrar annually, before the last day of December in each year, a certificate, under the seal of the College, that he is a duly registered medical practitioner." That means nothing in the world but that the member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons should receive a receipt when he pays his dues. It is called by a more dignified term, if you will, "certificate," but it means nothing but a receipt; it is called a certificate because that word is used by the Law Society, and was used at that time by the medical profession in British Columbia, and it was considered a more dignified and proper term than the ordinary one "receipt," as it bore on some thing which the medical profession were paying their executive body; accordingly they adopted the word "certificate," rather than the word "receipt," on the advice of Mr. Osler; but I contend that it means nothing more. It says that they shall take out an annual certificate, meaning that they shall take out an annual receipt, for the payment of their two dollars. Then Sub-section 2 of Section 41a says: "Upon payment of all fees and dues payable by such medical practitioner to the said College, the Registrar shall write his name on the margin of the certificate and the date thereof, and the certificate shall be deemed to be issued only from such date, provided, 'nevertheless, that any fees properly charged during the time in which any practitioner's name was erased from the register, under this Act, shall be legally recoverable upon the production of the certificate of registration at the time of suit.'" Now let me try and explain this Sub-section 2 of Section 41a. I do not know that I would attempt to offer to this Council anything like explanations of an Act had I not been present at the time it was before the Legislature, and before the doctors in the House, and before the Premier, when it was all adopted. I think, therefore, that I and my friend Dr. Thorburn are in a peculiarly good position to explain the meaning which is attachable to these sections, or which was at the time they were passed. Now, it means this: "Upon receiving annually his receipt he shall have his name written on the margin thereof." Why! Simply, he would have it written out had he an ordinary receipt, nothing else; but it is still a more dignified way, it was thought by even the doctors of the House, than an ordinary common business receipt. That is all it means; nothing else, but simply it was to be written on the margin of this receipt or certificate. Now, I want to draw your attention to one point in Sub-section 2 of Section 41a. It says: "Provided, nevertheless, that any fees properly charged during the time in which any practitioner's name was erased from the register, under this Act, shall be legally recoverable upon the production of the certificate of registration at the time of suit." I think, I am not quite sure, that it was Dr. Thorburn who suggested that that proviso should be put in. It was not in our first draft, and the point came up, supposing a doctor did not pay his dues by accident and he happened to be suspended, it was not going to hurt him, we all knew that; but if he went on practising, as he would do, and he charged in his books \$500 in fees, and some person who owed him might say, "You were not on the Register at that time;" therefore, in order to cover the fact, so that he could not be injured even to the extent of one dollar, this proviso was put in there to protect him, and so it says, provided, nevertheless, that any fees he charges in his books during the time he may have been accidentally suspended shall be legally recoverable upon the production of the certificate of registration at the time of suit. All he has to do is to produce his annual certificate, and he would have a legal right to collect every dollar he charges after the date on the certificate. Now, I ask you, could there be anything stronger in favor of that means of collecting dues where every point about every possible injury to your members was taken charge of? I am stating an absolute fact, when I say the matter was gone over by the members of the Legislature, and particularly by the members of the Committee and the medical practi-

tioners who were members in the House. Sub-section 3 of Section 41a says : " No certificate shall be issued to any practitioner who is indebted to the College for any sums payable to the College, nor until the annual fee for such certificate prescribed by the statute and the by-laws of the College is paid." I want to draw your attention to one fact : at the end of that sub-section, Mr. Osler, in his first draft, had a clause which would make them pay fines if they did not pay their dues, and that is the reason it reads so peculiarly. That clause, making the doctors pay fines if they did not pay promptly, was cut out, and we thought justly so. It was the unanimous desire of the Legislative Committee of this Council. They said, " If he will pay his dues, we do not want to fine him ; we can get along without the fine." So that although that is the course adopted by the Law Society, where their members can be fined to the extent of \$40, and although our Solicitor put it in his draft, and although that was accepted by the Premier of Ontario, nevertheless the Legislative Committee of this Council suggested to cut that out rather than have it put on the Statute books. The next clause says : " If a practitioner omits to take out such annual certificate, he shall not be entitled thereto until he pays to the College the certificate fee as aforesaid, together with any other fees or dues which he owes to the College." The object of that is to get the whole of the back dues in ; that was the object then. It was held that much of the outstanding dues might be outlawed. That was a question in law which might come up for decision, although Mr. Osler claimed that it could not be, that it was a running account and could not be outlawed. But in order to prevent the possibility of having decisions of that character given against this Council that clause was put in, and to enable us to collect all back dues. The back dues were felt by the members of this Council, and I suppose they are felt to-day, as one of the fairest debts which a practitioner should pay ; that is to say, if half the profession have paid, surely it is only fair and only just that the other half should pay, and therefore this Sub-section 4 was put in so as to say to all the profession, " You all stand on the one level to-day : you must either pay up or else be suspended. No harm will be done to you, but we will treat all alike." I say, treat all alike. That word reminds me it is a fact that many members of the profession were sued in the Division Court—some 880, as I can show you—and many were not ; therefore, all were not treated alike. Some were sued and some not, and it was most unjust and unfair. But in this way we propose to collect the dues and to treat every member alike. Now comes Sub-section 5 of Section 41a, and here is a point that I want the members to consider very carefully, and I will read this sub-section very slowly. It says : " After twelve months' default in taking out such certificate, and if two months' notice of such default be given by registered letter addressed to the registered address of such defaulter, the Registrar shall, if payment has not been made by the defaulter, erase the name of the medical practitioner so in default from the register, and the provisions of this Act as to unregistered medical practitioners shall forthwith apply." That is the clause in the Act perhaps that has been most misunderstood of any clause in it. Let us try and see if we cannot explain it and give the members of the profession an idea why it was put there. The word penal has been applied to this, but I contend there is nothing of a penal character about this clause. The word " penal " arose, like many other words, but there never was any intention of having any penalty in the sense of something criminal, and this clause never meant that. Section 27 of the Medical Act, the section of the Act which gives us the power of levying an annual due says : " Which last-mentioned fee (referring to the annual dues) shall be payable on the 1st day of January in the year in which the same is imposed ; and such fee shall be deemed to be a debt due by each member to the college, and shall be recoverable with costs of suit in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario in the Division Court where the member resides." Now, let me point out this fact to you. If you pass this by-law to-day in this Council the annual dues which you pass and which the by-law provides for (you must pass a by-law for every year) came due the 1st of January last ; then the members have until next December to pay, and this Sub-section 5 does not come into force until the member has had eighteen months' notice ; in other words, he has got from the meeting of the Council until December 31st, and then before this can come into force he has twelve months from that time. Now, supposing this Council passes this by-law to-day, which I certainly hope they will for their own sakes and for the sake of the profession, the by-law comes into force to-day, but this Sub-section 5 will not come into force until a year from next December, and a member's name cannot be struck off for non-payment of dues until a year from next December, so that he has actually two years, or rather he has eighteen months, before he can be touched at all. That is a pretty long time. It certainly gives a man lots of notice. The by-law is passed and published in our announcement and journal, and surely, a man, if he reads at all, sees it has been passed ; and he has then got all this year and all next year before he can be touched at all for non-payment of dues under that sub-section. Do not think for a moment if you pass this by-law to-day that a man can be touched next December, because he cannot at all. You have to wait until a year from next December. Now, let us see in the next section, Sub-section 6, what

becomes of this man. Let me read it, because I say that is the cause of the whole difficulty in this matter. It says: "Such medical practitioner may, unless otherwise disqualified under this Act, at any time after his name is so erased by the Registrar, obtain re-registration by applying to the Registrar and paying up the fees and dues due the college, under this Act, and taking out his certificate as herein provided, and be thereupon reinstated to the full privileges enjoyed by other registered medical practitioners under this Act." In other words, it says, after twelve months' default—mark you, it has to be twelve months' default—from January to December. Then, what does he get after the twelve months? He gets two months' notice from the first of next November, or a year from next November, he must get two months' notice from Dr. Pyne. Dr. Pyne must send him a notice in a registered letter, and I expect that this Council, if they pass this by-law, will direct Dr. Pyne to notify all the practitioners at once, therefore they will have notice this year; not by registered letter, it is true, but a notice calling upon members to pay their dues, explaining to them the reasons why we have to have the dues in; but, a year from November will be the earliest time that Dr. Pyne can send a member a registered letter calling upon him to pay his dues in two months, or stand suspended; and if Dr. Pyne fails in his duty, or if for any reason he does not send that registered letter, we could not suspend a member. Now, if he is suspended, supposing for any reason that a member of this college was by accident suspended, what happens? Is he very much injured? Is he going to be ruined? Stop and think; he is still *de facto* a registered practitioner. At any time that he wants to all he has to do is to send his \$2.00 or \$4.00 to the college and be reinstated in as good standing as ever. Oh, but you say, couldn't he be fined? Certainly not. If any person attempted to have him fined all he would have to do would be to send his dues to Dr. Pyne, our Registrar, and get his certificate or receipt back, and that would stop all prosecution. A medical practitioner cannot be injured except in a sentimental way; and we are supposed to be dealing, not with children, but with educated, sensible men; and a practitioner cannot in any shape, way or form, be injured; he cannot be hurt by the operation of Section 41a. I have shown by Sub-section 2 that if he went on practising he could collect all he made; and I have shown he cannot be fined. The unfortunate part of this whole section is that it is not strong enough to be as successful in bringing the dues in as it might be, because I believe many men will let themselves be suspended, and of course we cannot help that, we would only have to trust to the members of the profession at large. The great point of this whole section, 41a, is that it places all the members, as a profession, on one footing. It does not make one pay, and not another. It leaves it all with them and says, If you want to be with us, if you want to be in good standing with us, you must pay your dues. Of course any practitioner who was suspended could not vote for a territorial representative of the college nor for a homœopathic representative, nor could he sit in this Council as a member of the college. That is all true, but outside of the power of voting or being elected a member of the Council as a territorial or homœopathic representative, it is difficult for any person to see how he is going to be injured. Now, that being the only condition of Section 41a these are the reasons why the doctors in the Legislative Assembly, without exception, passed it. They went over it very carefully, but, I think Dr. Thorburn will bear me out in saying, not one of the medical men of the House objected to it when they understood it. If I have failed to make it clear it is unfortunate, because I have tried my best to make it clear to the members of the Council, and I hope to those members of the profession who are not here. Now, I want to draw your attention just for one moment to what I believe was the cause of all the disturbance in 1891 and 1892. It was moved by me at the Council meeting in 1891 that a copy of the Medical Act of 1891, with other papers, should be sent to every medical practitioner in Ontario. It was moved in amendment that what was called then the "Penal Clause" of the Act—I think that was the first time the term was ever used—should be printed on the back of the announcement in order to save cost of printing. This was done; it was printed on the back of the announcement, but, unfortunately, through a printer's error, pure and simple, Sub-section 6 of section 41a was left out, and that was the only notice the medical practitioners received of this Act. Sub-section 6 is the section which provides for a practitioner being reinstated on payment of his dues; and the majority of the profession believed—I know they did in my division—if they were once suspended on account of this they could not get back without passing an examination. I do not know whether the members of the Council have observed it, but it is a fact that that Sub-section 6 was left out from the back of the announcement in 1891. You can understand what effect that had on the professional mind. This matter was left before them on the back of the announcement, and it was like a nightmare to them, and the result was in a short time a large feeling of antagonism was aroused to this method of collecting dues. But as time went on and practitioners commenced to understand this thing, I am satisfied that the majority of the profession, when they understand the method of collecting provided by Section 41a, preferred it to collecting through the Division Courts. I want to show you another thing in regard to the matter. It has been said, why not collect the dues by

Division Court process? Dr. Pyne received a letter from Mr. Osler bearing on this matter, which has not been read yet in the Council, and, with your permission, I shall read it:

“*R. A. Pyne, Esq., M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto:*

Re COLLECTION OF FEES.

“DEAR SIR,—Upon examining our books we find that on November 1st, 1880, we wrote to 62 practitioners in Toronto, and on December 7th, in the same year, to 41 practitioners in the County of York and to 903 throughout the Province, all of whom were then in arrear in respect of annual fees due to the Council. In March, 1884, a list of 875 members then in arrear was furnished us, and all these were written to during that month. In September of the same year letters were again written to all of these, except about 200, who had paid in the meantime. In July, 1886, 917 members were in arrear, and were then written to, and in January, 1888, 750 in arrear, were written to, many of them a second time, and in that year some 250 were sued in the Division Courts throughout the Province. These actions extended over the years 1888–89–90–91, it having been found impossible to obtain judgment in many cases without great delays. The cases, coming on before a great number of different judges, were dealt with in almost as many different ways, some cases being delayed from month to month on very slight excuses, and it being impossible to have them pushed faster without much greater expense than was warranted by the amount involved in each particular case.

“We find that we collected altogether, by means of the Division Courts, \$920.20, at the total cost of \$493.98, leaving a net result to the College of \$426.22. In estimating the value to the College of fees which have been collected by means of the Division Courts, a further deduction should be made from the last-mentioned sum for the cost of the large amount of correspondence to the practitioners in arrear above referred to. We have no figures to show the total amount of fees in arrear from the 250 practitioners who were sued, but we find that we made collections from only 160, the balance either having left the Province, or having died, or executions having been returned *null a bona*. The result is, that however valuable the system of the Division Court may be for a local creditor suing a local debtor, it is absolutely useless where a large number of small claims are owing to one person or corporation, the debtors residing in various parts of the Province. An examination of our books forces us to the conclusion that if the Council are to be compelled in future to collect fees by the Division Courts, we should be compelled to advise that, except perhaps in a few cases where it is well known that the debtor can be made to pay and where the amount has become somewhat considerable, it would not be worth while attempting to collect the fees in this manner.

Yours truly,

“MC CARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN.

“Toronto, June 24th, 1895.”

Now, that is the result of Mr. Osler's years of experience in this matter. He finds it impracticable, he finds it is useless, and he finds it costs so much that he cannot recommend the return to the Division Court method of collecting these dues. That was the advice given to us in 1890, and I ask the members of this Council and the members of the profession, could the Council have done anything else than attempt, in the face of the financial distress we were in, to arrange some means which would bring back to us the dues owing to us? The same arguments and conditions that faced us then face us to-day. Let us examine into the present financial condition we are in, because this by-law bears on this matter; let us see, for a moment, what better position are we in to-day than we were in in 1890. The Finance Committee have reported that we owe to-day \$7,000; that the cost of this session and other expenses will bring it up to about \$12,000. Then, in what position is that \$12,000? It is in the form of a loan by note in the bank, on which we are paying 7 per cent. interest. That is the condition this College is in. We stand face to face to-day with a condition wherein we are in debt, brought about by doing the work for the profession, in doing what the profession want this Council to do; and we are in this condition, that we must either reinstate this by-law and the method of collecting our dues, or else I cannot see anything else than—I was going to say bankruptcy—I cannot see anything else for it but to reinstate Section 41a by passing this by-law. One of the arguments used by a member of this Council against the imposition of a tax was the fact that the University members had a seat in this Council, and that they were voting away the moneys of the medical practitioners. That is very true. He tries to bring around an argument, so strongly attacking our University friends in this Council, that it is well worth while considering it. We find that by the Treasurer's statement that at the end of 1894 we had a net income of some \$15,000—I have not got the figures, but the Treasurer's return showed the net income of

over \$15,000.00. We also find the amount of students' fees returned in that year was some \$10,000.00. Now, I would like to ask the members of this Council where the student who furnished these fees came from. If the majority of these students are not sent to this Council by the colleges in Ontario I would like to know where they come from? Allowing that one-fifth come from outside of Ontario, the great bulk of the students who come here come from the schools in Ontario. Who furnishes them? The universities or medical schools furnish these students. The total income of this Council last year was something like \$15,000.00, and of that the students fees were \$10,000.00; and yet a member of this Council is prepared to get up and state that the representatives of the Colleges in this Council should not vote away the moneys of this Council because they do not pay taxes in proportion to the other members of the Council, on account of their seat in this body. Why, Mr. President, as a matter of fact, they pay more than half the total income of this Council, indirectly through students' fees. If the practitioners had paid \$2.00 each, we would have received about \$5,000.00. But the students' fees were over \$10,000.00; and I maintain that the college representatives who are here represent the students. We have no preceptors now as there used to be. The preceptors are the colleges. Our college friends sit in the Council and vote away the students' fees, and the territorial members sit in the Council and likewise vote away the students' fees; and the last few years the great amount of money that has come into this Council has been the fees of students. That being the case, I cannot understand how a member can object to representatives of the colleges expending the moneys arising from the annual dues, because we, as territorial members, vote away the students' fees, which are brought here to a large extent by the colleges of this province. If you take off one-fifth to allow for the number of students coming from outside of Ontario to that will leave at least \$8,000.00 coming from the students' fees of this province; therefore, it seems to me, without further bearing on that point, it is an unjust argument to attack the college representatives of this Council; it is trying to make the medical profession throughout this province believe they are badly treated, because the school representatives in this Council sit here and vote away this \$5,000.00, which will arise from these annual dues, forgetting, at the same time, that we, as territorial members, vote away \$8,000.00, which the students pay us here. Is it fair or is it just to talk in that way? Surely not. One word in regard to our homœopathic friends. I find that our homœopathic friends who have been sitting here have actually been twitted by a member who has the honor of a seat in this Council, on the fact that they have only about sixty-three members. Let me for one moment refer to the conditions on which our homœopathic friends came here, and I will ask you if it is a just thing, if it is a righteous thing, for any man to get up and twit our homœopathic friends for only having the small number of members they have? What was the condition on which they came into this Council in 1868, when they had a Council of their own? They were advised and urged by their best friends not to amalgamate with us, but to remain a single body, a homœopathic Council. But they sank their own Council and obliterated it, and gave it up to come in here, for the sake of the great profession of medicine; and I submit that if they had stayed as a Council to-day, instead of being sixty-three, Mr. President, there would have been five hundred homœopaths probably, practising throughout this Province—(hear, hear)—but for the sake of this grand profession they gave it all up; and for that they are twitted to-day. A manly thing to do! That is the kind of argument that is flung broadcast to the profession from one end to the other. These are the kinds of arguments flung to us; and it is a wonder to me, at least almost a wonder, that our homœopathic friends will sit here and take it, when all they have to do is to step out, and say, We are not treated properly by this Council. And I want to say that I have never heard such a thing flung at them before, and they know the members of this Council, irrespective of that one man, have treated them with the respect they deserve, and they may be assured that in this Council they will always receive that respect which they so richly deserve. I have endeavored to show the majority of arguments which I thought were fair to bring forward to have this by-law passed. It has been difficult for me to do this; and I have found it difficult to arrange my arguments in a smaller space, and to give them in a shorter time. I am sorry to have taken up so much of the time of this Council to-night, but the importance of the matter has made me extend my arguments so as to get the whole subject before you and before the profession. It is left to you to-night to decide whether you will have this Council or whether you will not have it. I do not think there is any use shirking this matter, I think you stand face to face to-day, gentlemen, with this fact. I think the profession stands face to face with it. We have to-day seventeen territorial members—the profession have the majority of the members in this Council; the territorial representatives control this Council. We have eight school or college representatives and five homœopaths, making thirteen; and the profession have, as I have said, seventeen representatives in this Council, and therefore they have absolute control of it. The profession have not been paying dues now for two or three years. It is said some of them object to pay. Very well; if the profession will not pay annual dues they have no

right to have territorial representatives in this Council; it is not right to have representation without taxation; it is contrary to every recognized principle of justice; and I say plainly to the profession, that if the profession will not pay these dues to this Council the territorial representatives have no business here. If the medical profession refuse to pay their dues, then, I say, we are in honor bound not to be here and vote away the students' fees. If we want to remain here we have got to get the profession to pay their dues. We cannot shirk it. If we want to be here we must have the profession pay their dues, and then we can stay here. Otherwise, I say, it won't be long—it will be only a matter of a year or two—when the Legislature will speak out and say, The profession of medicine do not want a Council; they will not have the Council; they will not support the Council; they won't pay their dues; they elected seventeen members to control the Council, but they won't pay their taxes to support it; very well, we will have a Council with the college members alone. That will be the result. If you want this Council you have got to pay your dues. You are facing two things, either bankruptcy and the entire certainty of annihilation; or the other alternative, that the college members will say, We are not going to go on with this kind of condition; if the profession won't support this Council, and they want representation, we will have a Council of our own, and we will join with the homœopathic friends and have it; and they will be perfectly justified. I say I believe the representatives of the colleges in this Council to-day have as much love for the profession as any man who has attacked them, perhaps more; and that they would do anything before they would break up a Council which has done so much to build up the profession of medicine in Ontario, is inconceivable. They have, with the other members of this Council, built up the profession till it is second to none in the civilized world. I say it without fear of successful contradiction that the profession of medicine in the Province of Ontario to-day stands equal to any profession of medicine in the civilized world, on account of the hard work done by this Council, and done under all sorts of difficulties—financial difficulties, and, in the last three years, by a great deal of fault-finding at times—and the crudest and roughest kind of criticism, from men who ought to have known better. This being the case, I can see nothing for it but to put on the dues. You have got to pass this by-law in committee, and there is no use shrinking from it and saying, I will only have this or only have that. You must either have the by-law as it stands, or reject it; either have this Council, or close it up. If the profession of medicine in Ontario wants this Council, let them pay their dues; if they do not want this Council, then, say, we won't pass this by-law. There is no use facing this matter in any other way than in a manly, straightforward, honest way. We must pass this by-law to-day, and let every man come forward and pay his dues; or else, take the other alternative, of being suspended until he does. Now, I say this, that you cannot pass this by-law in pieces. First, because it is not right in our present financial distress to do so; we have got to have the dues in at once; and I have shown by Mr. Osler's statement and by his letters, that you cannot collect by the Division Court, that it is impracticable to collect by the Division Court. We have shown here we could not get the dues in in that way. If you can offer any other means whereby you can get the money, offer it; but if you haven't any other scheme to offer, then, I say, the only means is to pass that by-law. The first year that law of 1891 came in, although the year before there was only \$300.00 paid in, yet in 1891 and 1892 there was \$1,600.00 came in; and that was when it was first known. And the next year there was over \$5,000.00, and nearly \$6,000.00 came in, without the cost of a dollar to this Council or profession, save the expense of the postage; that being the case, we know what will be the result if you put this on now; and I know one thing, that there is not a man who hears me to-night, and who loves the profession in Ontario as much as I, but who will be sorry to see this Council injured—

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I would ask the member if he is drawing to a close.

Dr. ROGERS—Pardon me; I will be through in a minute.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—If he is drawing his argument to a conclusion right away I will say nothing; but if he is going on, I think the Council is not being treated fairly.

Dr. ROGERS—I have finished the whole argument, and in the middle of a sentence a gentleman breaks in; I say it is unfair to the speaker, and Dr. McLaughlin knows the effect of such an interruption as well as anybody does. I was saying that in the condition of our finances to-day; in the condition in which we find the Council, with so many thousands of dollars of indebtedness hanging over us, without any means of raising it, it is only fair to the profession to not injure this Council more, but to put on these dues and enact this method of collecting. I was proceeding to say I had a talk with Mr. Osler as to whether it was advisable to pass part of this by-law, that is, to enact one part of it without the other; and he said it was possible, perhaps, but he would advise very strongly against it, for the reason, if passed in that way, the question would have to be placed before Osgoode Hall, to discover, or find out the meaning of part of these sections of the Medical Act of 1893, whether it meant one sub-section or the whole; he said, he could not say. Now, I would like to call attention to this one fact, that when we pass this by-law we will have something where-

by we can unquestionably collect the dues in, and that therefore will relieve the financial straits of the Council. I have placed it before you as fairly as I can, and upon the elected members of the Council, the territorial members and the homœopaths, must rest the responsibility of passing or rejecting it ; you cannot flinch from your responsibility ; you cannot get out of it ; it is left for you to pass it, or not. (Loud applause.)

Dr. ARMOUR—I do not deem it necessary to prolong the sitting by replying to the very lengthy remarks of the mover of this by-law, I only want to say a few words with regard to the question before the chair. I still think that there is really not the necessity for this tax at the present time. I do not take such a gloomy view of our financial situation that some of the members who favor the imposition of this tax do. Our floating indebtedness at the present time is about \$6,000.00. We have an outstanding note of \$7,000.00, and we have in the bank upwards of \$1,000.00. When the expenses connected with this meeting of the Council are satisfied it will bring our total indebtedness up to about \$1,000.00 I believe, I think that is a fair estimate. The Council in the past has been in a very much worse position than that, for here you will find in the announcement of 1893-94, at page 35, where the Treasurer was asked the question about the standing of the Council, and he said : “In the spring of 1891 we owed the bank about \$13,000.00 ;” that is the floating liabilities. The estimate I gave you the other day of \$3,500.00 to carry the building account, with the prospect that the income from rents will be somewhat improved this year, shows we could carry on our operations to the end of the year, and I am very sure that our outstanding, floating indebtedness would not amount to as much as it did in 1891. With regard to the imposition or imposing, or the assessment of a tax for years 1893 and 1894, it is my opinion that we have not the power to assess a tax for these years. I would like to see the proposed by-law.

The President handed the by-law to Dr. Armour.

Dr. ARMOUR—This Council is elected to administer the affairs of the College for four years, from October, 1894, to October, 1898, and I think they will be going out of their jurisdiction altogether to go back to assess a tax for the time that the late Council was charged with the administration of the affairs of the college ; it looks unreasonable on the face of it ; but furthermore, I think there is a clause in Section 27 of the Medical Act that would seem to show conclusively that we have only power to assess a tax for the year in which it is assessed ; I will read the whole section and point out to you the particular phrase that I think will exclude us from assessing a tax for these two back years ; it says : “Each member of the college shall pay to the Registrar, or to any person deputed by the Registrar to receive it, such annual fee as may be determined by by-law of the Council, not being less than one nor more than two dollars, towards the general expenses of the College, which last-mentioned fee shall be payable on the first day of January in the year in which the same is imposed.” Now, Mr. President, I maintain that that alone, aside from our jurisdiction otherwise, will prevent us from assessing a fee for 1893 and 1894. With regard to the collection of outstanding accounts I would like to call the attention of the Council to the fact that Dr. Rogers has, within a few years, materially changed his views with regard to this matter, and although I would not like to call him to his feet again, yet, perhaps, some explanation regarding this might be desirable. In the announcement of 1893-94, at page 109, containing the report of the annual meeting of the Council in 1893, the Finance Committee reported as follows, with regard to the outstanding accounts : “There are still a great many delinquents who are several years in arrears, which, if promptly paid, would in a short time enable the Council to clear off the greater part of its indebtedness.” Then at page 116, when discussing this matter, this was the view of Dr. Rogers with regard to collecting the arrearages at that time ; he there says : “It would certainly arouse a strong feeling. I would strongly oppose coercing the profession to pay their dues just now. I would move that that clause be struck out.” You see he has changed his views altogether with regard to that matter ; he thought it would be very wrong, at that time, to do anything to annoy the profession ; now he thinks it is the proper thing to do, I would like to know why. Now, just one word with regard to the reimposition of Section 41a ; I have only this to say, I have discussed this matter before, and I think the profession are well aware of the circumstances connected with it, but we must all feel that peace and the confidence of the profession in this Council is very desirable, and I believe that the reimposition of Section 41a will be taken by at least nine-tenths of the profession as an open declaration of war against them.

Dr. THORNTON—Mr. President, I just wish to say a word or two with regard to the position in which we are getting ourselves. It really seems to me a very strange way to remedy our difficulties to keep piling on the plasters on the one end of the balance and making no attempt to restore at the other. Now, these questions, with me, come up in the most awkward shape that I could imagine. I do not see how some of the questions before the Council can be separated one from another. I may be out of order on an idea of that kind, but, however, I cannot help it. If we have a deficit to meet—a deficit which, of course, we

must meet—I do not want the members of this Council to suppose for a minute that I am a rebel to either the Council or the profession, for I claim to be just as loyal to the best interests of the profession and of this Council as any member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. We have a deficit, and we should be able, if we are anything like representatives of the electorate, to find out how that deficit arises. I have touched on this question before. It is a matter which is as simple as A B C. Go into the finances as reported by this Council; do not take any figures of mine; do not take any statements from the journals, nor any newspaper statements; but simply take the announcements of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which start at the year 1866, and take them right up to the present date, and (leaving this building out of the question) we should have over \$53 000.00 on our hands. Now, you have paid about \$28,000.00 into the building; where is the rest of the money? It simply shows clearly and distinctly that it is lost in this building alone. Computing interest on the money that the Council have put into this building, allowing for the use of the rooms they occupy, it shows another thing distinctly, that the whole loss, or nearly the whole loss, arises out of the rented portion of this building. Now, we are going on here, after bleeding the profession to nearly the amount of \$25,000.00 by way of taxes that have been paid, and every cent of which has gone out of sight, and we want to-day to bleed them again, I do not know just the amount, to pull out of their pockets and leave the cause intact. Now, why not make some effort to remedy the cause? It looks to me as if there was no effort to be made in that direction, or when there was an effort made by any of us, it is to be immediately burked. As I told you the other day, I have no objections to this Council having accommodations for its own uses and purposes; but when it can be clearly shown that the loss arises out of the speculative portion of the undertaking and the thing that is of no interest to the profession, I think it is time we looked into that matter and tried to lop that branch off entirely. If this Council were making an effort to do that, then they might have some claim to our attention to get them out of their present difficulties. I think myself that the profession is loyal enough to back us up in getting out of difficulties when we get rid of those leeches that have been pulling the blood out of them for years, or this particular leech, this rented portion of the building. We drift off this, and I think Dr. Rogers has drifted off this entirely, and we make comparisons. The difficulty in my mind is, we come here to look after the interests and the necessities of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and I fail to see that it is necessary to go all over the world and to take in the history and, I might almost say, the misfortunes and calamities of foreign people, and some that they have inflicted on themselves. I do not see what interest that is to us at all. We want to look at our own affairs, and if we are competent to manage them, let us go to work to do it. Take one of these comparisons, the comparison of the Law Society. In the first place, are we by any reason bound to follow the example of the Law Society? If we are, are there any elements of comparison in the two professions? You go and look at the Law Society's property, and you will see that they have accommodation for Divisional Courts, for the Court of Queen's Bench, and other courts. Courts are, I believe, held in their building every day in the year, except Sundays; they have offices for the sale of law stamps, and I couldn't tell you what all. But there is one thing they have not got, and that is one room to rent to you or to anybody else. They have not got a dollar's worth of property on speculation, consequently they never lost a dollar in that direction. Every disputed case in the Province of Ontario can be taken to that building. And I claim, before you have a right to make the first comparison of that building with this building, you will have to bring in your teaching bodies, and your hospital accommodation, and bring in an operating-room, and to open this building for the practice and for the accommodation of every man in the profession in Ontario; then you may begin to make comparisons, and not till then. And even apart from the property consideration, we can look at those things in this way, and we can consider ourselves as representatives of the profession to look after their best interests, and commence at the business end of the question, and we may sometime or other get through; but if we keep on shoving the cart before the horse, as I said before, we will have an uphill job, and I do not know whether some members of this Council think we are fools enough to mount the horse and whip the cart, or not, but it looks like it to me. As for this assessment clause, I represent a constituency that had very very strong convictions on that point, and I will tell you plainly that if I were to go back to my electorate and say I had compromised or deviated from the stand first taken, I would be immediately asked to resign my position in the Council, and next year you would have a good deal worse man than I am, and I do not wish to inflict anything of that kind on you at all. It looks to me as if the necessity for the tax should be the controlling influence in the whole matter. There is no use preaching about the niggardly disposition of the profession. There is no one in the profession but what is willing to pay a reasonable sum, if it is necessary, for the support of this Council and to maintain this Council in the interests of the profession. I say that I have a ticklish electorate, and I want to couple with that the fact that unless I had given the strongest

expressions of loyalty to this Council and to the welfare of the profession, I never would have been here myself. I say that positively ; so that while my electorate are very touchy on this point, yet they are just as loyal as any other members of the profession. There are other things I would like to mention, but there are others who can take that up, and I will try to set an example by cutting matters as short as possible.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Mr. President, I hope I have more good sense than to become a bore upon the Council at this late hour, and after this matter has been discussed, and discussed *ad nauseam* ; I do not propose to try to follow Dr. Rogers, because that would be a wild goose chase that would not be of any profit to the Council or to the profession ; he has wandered over things about which there has been no dispute ; he has discussed matters on which we are all agreed ; he has told us about the Law Society, and how they tax their members ; and the Dental Society, and the Pharmacists, that they tax their members, and that their members pay. Certainly they do ; that is right, and absolutely right ; and why ? Because they are purely representative bodies ; there are no outside influences creeping into the Dental Society to govern and control them ; the Dental Society votes for its own men, and when they gather together in council, and vote that there shall be a tax, that is all right ; and I am ready for that any day. The Law Society is another representative body, with the exception of three or four men who are *ex-officio* members—the Attorney-General, the Minister of Justice, and occasionally a judge that has retired, men who never, or not once a year, attend meetings of the Law Society. Why spend half an hour or three quarters telling this Council what we all know, and what we are all agreed upon ; that is not the trouble, the trouble is that this Council is made up of a heterogeneous mass, a portion of it representative of the profession and a portion of it not. Now, we will discuss this,—

The PRESIDENT—Dr. McLaughlin, I think you are digressing. You must remember that the members who vote on this question now, with regard to this tax, are territorial and homœopathic representatives.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Quite so. But I am talking about the principle of governing and controlling this Council by men who are not amenable to the votes of the profession. I will not weary the house by discussing this matter any further, except to accept a challenge that was given me by Dr. Rogers. Dr. Rogers said that he and I had agreed, that if he could prove that the powers in the hands of this Medical Council, or the powers given by this Medical Act, were not greater than those contained in any other Act, I was to join him in his crusade ; and he went on, as he thought, to show that the New Brunswick Act was parallel to our own. Now, let me point out to you just one or two sections which will show you that we have powers that I believe are possessed by no corporate body upon the face of the earth, and it is a shame and disgrace we should have it. Section 47 of the Ontario Medical Act reads as follows (if honorable members will kindly turn to it they will be able to follow me a little better) : “Any person not registered pursuant to this Act, who takes or uses any name, title, addition, or description implying or calculated to lead people to infer that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recognized by law as a physician, surgeon, accoucheur, or a licentiate in medicine, surgery, or midwifery, shall be liable, upon a summary conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, to pay any penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars.” The force of that is this, that if a man, eighty years of age or eighty-five years of age, who has retired from his profession and who no longer practices, has his plate upon the door, as it has been for fifty years, does not pay his annual dues, and if this section 41a is restored, his name will drop from the list, and although that venerable member of the profession never sees a patient, never practices, but his name is upon the door, and by being there he leads the public to believe that he is an active practising physician—and he has a right to do it,—for that crime he can be taken before a Justice of the Peace under Section 47 and be fined \$100.00. But that is not the worst of it ; turn now to Section 51, which says : “Any prosecution under this Act may be brought or heard before any one or more of her Majesty’s Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction where any such offence has been committed ; and the Justice or Justices may award payment of costs in addition to the penalty ; and in case the penalty or costs awarded by him or them are not, upon conviction, forthwith paid, may commit the offender to the common jail, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, unless the penalty and costs are sooner paid.” I say, by the revival of Section 41a, power is taken by this Council that any man under the circumstances that I have related, and there are plenty of them in this country, may be relegated to the common jail, and I defy my friend, Dr. Rogers, or any man, to find in the laws of any corporate body of this country such outrageous power as that.

Dr. HENRY—Does that not apply to common quacks ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It applies to common quacks and to the most respectable medical men, under the circumstances to which I have referred. The fact is that originally this Act was intended to apply to common quacks, but by passing Section 41a it is made applicable to the most respectable physician in the city of Toronto who has retired from the profession.

Dr. HENRY—Oh no.

Dr. LOGAN—Mr. President, I wish to make a statement before this Council, and I wish that statement to be at least in some degree sufficient for a part of the future, at all events the future of this Council. Some members of this Council have seen proper to call in question the relative homœopathic representation in this Council. That fact—as they understood it to be a fact—that matter has been made a *politico-medico* subject during the past year in various parts of the Province, both in the journals and in our newspapers. Now, I wish this Council to be reminded of the position of the homœopaths in this Council, how we came here and what we are here for. We are not here as mendicants, we are here in accordance with a definite understanding; we gave up certain rights and privileges which we had, one of which was the right of final examination in our own hands. It has been stated here that that right is not a right of granting a license—that is quite true, it is not a right to grant a license—but it is after all equivalent to granting a license, because on the mere sending of our recommendation to the Governor that recommendation he takes for granted is a correct one, and there are very few exceptions in the entire medical history of this country where these recommendations have not been adopted. Now, sir, this is the position that we homœopaths gave up. Is there any gentleman here can suppose for a moment that having this position and the power of final examination of students we would give up this position for a mere song. No, sir, we did not give it up for a mere song; we had an understanding with a number of gentlemen—honorable gentlemen—men in whom we had the greatest confidence, men of honor and intelligence, of whom were Dr. Baxter, Dr. William Clarke, Dr. Dewar and a number of others; these were men, perhaps, in many respects a little of the Abernethy style, but they were men of honor, and when they entered into an understanding with us they meant what they said—(hear, hear)—and they gave us to understand, gentlemen, if you give up your Board of Education we guarantee to give you fair play, and as an evidence of their desire to do that they said, You shall have representation, not in accordance with population—as those gentlemen here are so fond of ventilating upon this Council and the country—because in that case you would have no protection at all. Supposing we had but one representative in this Council, what would be our position here? Do you think we would give up our rights and come here and be represented here by one man on this Council? No, sir. No sane man would think of doing a thing of that kind,—but we had five representatives given to us, which constituted a sixth of the Council. That may appear, as far as a question of population is concerned, all one-sided, but you must understand it was done for the express purpose of guaranteeing to us fair play in this Council, and as a compensation for what we did give up, and I have told you what we gave up. Now, what is our position in this Council? Have we not here, each member of us, a perfect right to all the rights and privileges of this Council? Yes; we are an integral part of this Council, and our duties as well as our responsibilities are equal to those of other men in this Council; and I can assure you that we intend to exercise that power so long as we are in this Council. (Hear, hear). Now, let me tell you as to these irate sentiments we occasionally hear ventilated in this country, in the journals, in reference to our body (and in reference to the school men who gave up something very similar to what we did), when you hear these sentiments expressed I have one thing to say in reference to it; and that is that once you make up your mind that our presence here is not desirable for your interests, that we are here as drags upon the progress of medical science in this province and in connection with this Council, all I ask you to do is to come here like men and tell us so, and we will step down and out. (Hear, hear.) But do not go behind our backs and ventilate these sentiments such as have been printed and expressed in various parts of this country in reference to us. Now, having made this statement, I wish to make another statement, and that is this: I do not believe that the majority of the men of this Council have any desire to do anything of the kind; I have not the slightest idea that the majority of the men of this Council have a desire that the homœopaths should leave this Council; I believe that this difficulty is confined to a mere section of this Council, and not to the whole. And as to what we have been doing in this Council, as to our conduct in this Council since we became members of it, I am quite willing to be judged by our colleagues who have been with us for the last twenty years. (Hear, hear.) I have the greatest respect for these men; I love these men, because they have treated us like gentlemen; we have not had a single difficulty for the last fifteen years, that I am aware of, not one, and I have no fault to find with them. And that is not all; I have no desire to leave this Council, but I say, the moment you say, as a whole, you wish us to leave this Council all you have to do is to come to us like men, as I have already stated, and say so; should that period arrive, we will ask you for your blessing. (Hear, hear; and “You will get it.”) We shall ask you to assist us in housekeeping; we shall ask you, since you were so good as to solicit us to come in here, to be good enough to assist us to get out; we shall also expect you to go before the Local Government and to assist us in establishing a Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, upon a similar curriculum, one certainly as high as you have in this Council. We will expect you to do that; and as to my dear friends here on my right,

because they claim to have a higher code of moral ethics, we will expect their especial blessing on this occasion ; and, sir, when that is the case we shall establish, as I have already said, or attempt to establish, a home of our own ; and then you will be at liberty to conduct your own affairs in your own way, and I have no doubt that a certain section of the profession would be perhaps agreeable to that. But, as I have already said, I have not the slightest fear of that ; I believe that there is a desire on the part of members of this Council to concentrate all the interests of the medical profession in this Council. I may state also, without being considered egotistic, that, as far as we are concerned, we have endeavored upon every occasion to uphold the very best interests of the profession in this country ; and if that is not the case I want my colleagues in this Council to get up here and say so. This is all I have to say upon this matter, and I hope that I will hear nothing more during this session of the Council about the diminutive number of homœopathic representatives who send us to this Council, because if you have anything of that to say come to us and tell us to leave, and we will leave. Now, in reference to the question before the house I have very little to say ; it looks so very plain to me what my duty is as a homœopathic representative to this Council ; I conceive that my duties and responsibilities to the profession of this country are not confined to homœopaths ; I am not here merely as a homœopath but I am here to work for the best interests of the profession in general as well as my own branch ; and I conceive that my duty upon this occasion is to act in a manner that will be for the best interests of this Council, and in doing that I am determined to give my vote this night in favor of the by-law of my friend Dr. Rogers. I do that because I know of no better way to accomplish the object he has in view ; I have been a member of this Council for the last twenty years, and I have had a large experience on this subject ; we have had it before us in all manners and shapes, and we have adopted every imaginable method for collecting these debts ; I believe these debts coming to us are honorable debts and that they should be paid, and I know of no other way to collect them than in accordance with ordinary business principles. I believe that if this magnificent building we have here belonged to me I would proceed with it precisely upon ordinary common-sense principles of business ; if I had a mortgage upon it and I was paying interest upon it, and if I had an indebtedness due me, if my patients were numerous and wealthy and able to pay me what they were owing, rather than sacrifice this property of mine I would make every possible endeavor to collect these debts and save this property. I would say to myself, "If this property must be sold there must be a proper time for bringing it into the market." Supposing I was aware, as an expert, in reference to the value of property, I would say that here are certain probabilities if I can retain this property for a year or two, or two or three years, or three or four years, I am likely to make a very large sum out of it. And would it not be a common-sense principle on my part to make every possible effort in the meantime to retain this property, so that when better times came I would be perhaps enabled to make that very large sum of money out of it. That is precisely what I believe to be the case with this building ; and I believe thoroughly, if we can retain this building for a few years more, with all the chances I am aware of in connection with its position and prospects, we can make \$50,000.00 out of this building. Now, I can see no other course for me to pursue, when I consider that I am called upon to-day to do the best that I can for the interests of this Council, than to vote for this by-law. Why, sir, when I get thinking about it, the fact of the matter is I feel like losing my temper ; it reminds me of an old Methodist who was giving his experience, he got up, and he said, "My dear brethren, I have been a Methodist for the last sixteen years, and I thank the Lord that it has only cost me twenty-five cents ;" and shortly after that another brother got up, and he said, "I hope the Lord will have mercy on the stingy soul of the brother who has just spoken." Now, gentlemen, I think that is precisely the condition of those gentlemen who appear to have a special kind of moral ethics which permits them to refuse to pay their honest debts. Where they get those moral ethics I don't know ; I don't believe they can be got from Genesis to Revelation.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President and gentlemen, it is getting late, and I do not know that it is necessary to say much upon the matter ; I was not in the room for a good part of the time during which the discussion has been proceeding, but I was in long enough to be able to congratulate my friend, Dr. Rogers, upon his many-sidedness ; I thought the other day when he was about to invite one of the members of this Council out into the yard that he was all muscle, but I have concluded to-day that there is a good deal of flatulence about him. It would be pretty hard to follow a rambling rigmarole such as we heard this afternoon so as to find out what parts to pick out, and I shall therefore not attempt to do so ; I just wish to say to the members of this Council that the present is a question upon which they will need to proceed very warily. I understand, and I want it to be distinctly understood by every man that votes upon this question, that you are asked not only to vote upon the reinstating of an assessment, but you are asked to vote upon the reinstating of the penal clauses of the Medical Act that were suspended by the Act of 1893. Now, our profession is not an ungenerous profession, and I believe that when the Medical Council found them-

selves in financial difficulties, even now or at some former date, if they had honestly gone to the profession or honestly stated to the profession that they were in these difficulties, that they had made a financial blunder—it is sometimes pretty hard for a body of men to confess to these matters, but sometimes it is best to do so—and if they had said to them in effect, we have been misled into a financial speculation which is not a good one, we have sunk a good deal of money in a large building, we are not in a position to run it so as to make it a financial success, and the consequence is that we have reaped from it so far nothing but disaster, nothing but an annual and increasing annually larger deficit, and ill-will and dissatisfaction on the part of the profession, and we now come to you and ask you to help us out of the hole in which we are placed, give us financial means ; we do not propose to put our hands in your pockets and take it, we do not intend to force it out of you or propose to force it out of you by any coercive legislation, as many of you regard it as an obnoxious tax, but we ask you to give to us in our hour of need as you can afford to give us, one dollar, five dollars, ten dollars or twenty dollars, and help us to place ourselves on a good financial footing, they would have met with a response ; and I say, gentlemen, if the Council had gone to the profession with that proposition, or with any proposition in that direction, they would have met with a not ungenerous response. I know from my frequent conversations with many medical men, and from communications, that they would have met with a generous response ; I myself, although not a rich man by any means, would have gladly paid my mite, if it had been asked from me in that manner ; but you thought better to get this coercive legislation. Now, gentlemen, a great many of the profession are willing to condone the error that was made three years ago, upon the ground that it was made without due consideration, that you had not entered into all the circumstances of the case, and that you had not looked at it from the standpoint of the profession so much as you did from the standpoint of the Council ; I say the profession are willing to condone the error that was made then, and to find excuses for you, but if you now proceed with all the light that has been thrown upon that subject and in the face of the revolt of more than half of the medical electorate, and with the danger staring you in the face, that by the very act you propose to do to-night you will drive them again to the Legislature, if you propose or proceed again to reinstate that most obnoxious legislation known as Section 41a, then, I say, you will find no excuse on the part of the profession, and I say deliberately, you will deserve no excuse on the part of the profession. Now, a great deal of stress, I believe, has been laid upon certain examples that were presented to you, ranging all the way from the centre of England to Kamstchatka, and back again to Toronto, about other royal institutions that endure similar taxation ; with regard to these, I beg to remind you, and I will do it in the briefest possible words, that the institutions named are one and all of them, to a certain extent, copied after this institution ; many years ago the physicians of Ontario incorporated themselves into the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and in 1874 they instituted a tax which the profession was good natured enough, or heedless and thoughtless enough, in many cases to pay ; and the medical profession in other provinces saw how good a harvest the Council of Ontario had reaped from the physicians of this province, and they naturally thought they could not do better than follow their example, and they incorporated themselves, and they assessed taxes on the profession ; but in no single instance in a manner similar to that in which this college taxes its profession ; there is no other instance of a Council being formed in the same composite way as this Council is formed. I beg you to understand that there is no member of the profession that I know of that would refuse to pay a \$2.00 tax ; I have never heard one yet say that he objected to the tax as a tax, but he objected to the tax for reasons I attempted to describe to you last night. Certainly there is no large number of men in the profession that would object to pay a \$2.00, or \$5.00, or even \$10.00 tax, if it was assessed by their own members and spent by their own members, and for purposes that commend themselves to the good sense of the electorate. In the provinces that have been named the tax is assessed by their own members, by the members of the profession, or by their representatives, and is spent by their representatives, and is not wasted upon huge white elephants, such as that in which we now stand. Then, again, with regard to the Law Society we have been told, I won't say with theatrical effect, because I do not like that phrase, but with a grand flourish of trumpets, and even a letter was obtained from the Solicitor to further indoctrinate us with that view, that the Law Society afforded a certain amount, and not only a certain amount, but a positive example that we might very justly follow ; now, let me remind you that the Law Society is not a parallel case in any instance ; it has been pointed out over and over again, and yet it is necessary to keep on pointing it out over and over again ; in the first place, the constitution of the benchers of the Law Society is very different from that of this Council ; of the large number of benchers that form the Law Society, there are, as my friend Dr. McLaughlin pointed out, only three or four that are *ex-officio* members,—the Attorney-General, the Minister of Justice and two or at most three retired judges of the Superior Court (one of these lives in Manitoba and is never here, the Chief

Justice lives in Ottawa and does not attend, and the Attorney-General very seldom puts in an appearance in the Law Society), and not once in twenty times when the benchers meet do they put in an appearance. But that is not all ; there is not one of these judges that is connected with any institution outside of the practice of law ; they are not a peculiar set of men that are engaged, or that represent those engaged, in professional pursuits extra to the ordinary professional work. Then, when this Law Society was instituted and that \$17.00 tax was imposed—it is repealed now—but I want to tell what was the origin of it. When the Law Society was formed and that \$17.00 tax was imposed the lawyers had the advantage of what are called term fees ; that is, when a solicitor takes charge of a case, while he is conducting it he gets what is known as a term fee ; there are three or four terms in the year, and for each of those terms he got a dollar, so that a solicitor with three or four hundred suits in hand would get three or four times three or four hundred dollars in the year just as term fees ; these term fees are fees paid not for work done but simply as a kind of retainer, simply because he has the work in hand, and he gets the fee as a member of the Law Society. Then he gets four different sets of reports, which my friend, Dr. Rogers, tells you are equal in value to \$5.00, but which I have heard lawyers say are equal in value to a much larger sum to them. But all this is as nothing compared with the advantage that accrues to him, having a building at the top of York Street, which is absolutely indispensable to him in the prosecution of his business. If a lawyer became for six months or a year, or even for three months, disconnected with the Law Society, so that he could not go into Osgoode Hall when he had charge of his cases in Toronto, so as to consult the magnificent law library there, he might give up practice in the Province of Ontario altogether ; that library is absolutely indispensable to him, and the only way he can gain access to it is by being a member of the Law Society. Now, gentlemen, when you are told that there is not a member in that Law Society, among the benchers of that Law Society, that the electorate 'cannot turn out if the tax is assessed wrong, or if it is spent wrong ; when you are told the magnificent advantages that accrue to lawyers for paying \$17.00, I want to know where you can find any parallel between their case and that of the medical men, that of this Council, the governing body of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. I do not want to keep you here at this hour of the night ; I am quite sure that you have heard enough, you have been dosed *ad nauseam* to-night with taxes and coercive legislation, and I know that you will sleep more peacefully if I do not increase very much the dose by occupying any more of your time. I simply warn you, gentlemen, to be careful about your action in this matter ; you are all anxious, or profess to be anxious, for the future peace and safety and comfort of the profession ; and I tell you, you will do no more fatal act in the balance of your days, so far as the comfort and peace of the profession is concerned, than you will do to-night if you reinstitute—I do not care about the tax—the penal clauses of the Medical Act.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I move that we now adjourn.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Isn't it possible to finish this to-night ?

Dr. WILLIAMS—I might explain ; I do not move the adjournment in order to adjourn the Council, because we have other work we can complete to-night, but I am pretty well satisfied that we can obtain information by to-morrow that will enable us perhaps more satisfactorily to decide on this question what will be best under the circumstances, and that is the ground upon which I propose that the debate be now adjourned.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the debate on this resolution to go into Committee of the Whole be now adjourned. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Shaw, and resolved, that the Council now go into Committee of the Whole on the by-law to amend By-law No. 22.

Dr. WILLIAMS—This is the work we were dealing with the other day in Committee of the Whole, and it was left over for further consideration.

The President put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole—Dr. Luton in the Chair.

Dr. Williams presented the report of the sub-committee of the Committee of the Whole as follows :

To the Committee of the Whole of the Medical Council :

GENTLEMEN,—Your sub-committee who were appointed to take into consideration By-law No. 22, and the payments dealt with therein to members of the Council, beg leave to report as follows :

1. Your committee recommend that By-law No. 22 be repealed, and a new by-law passed dealing with payment to members, whether acting in Council or committee, and also dealing with the payment to Board of Examiners as provided for under report of June, 1892.

2. Your committee recommend that a per diem allowance of twelve dollars and fifty

cents (\$12.50) per day be paid to members for time necessarily absent from home on the business of the Council, together with a mileage allowance of four cents per mile for each mile travelled on the said business.

3. We recommend that the Discipline Committee be paid the same per diem allowance and the same mileage as is paid to members of the Council.

4. We recommend that committees which necessarily meet while the Council is not in session be paid a per diem allowance of eight dollars per day, with the same mileage fee as is paid to members of the Council.

5. We recommend that the payment to the Board of Examiners be provided for under the same by-law, but that the scale of fees be not changed from that provided for in the report of June, 1892, for payment of examination of papers, and they be allowed the same per diem allowance and mileage as members of the Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, *Chairman*.

Moved by Dr. Williams that the report be now taken up and dealt with clause by clause. Carried.

Dr. Williams read the first clause of the report and moved its adoption. Carried.

Dr. Williams read the second clause of the report and moved its adoption.

Dr. EMORY—That clause says "Necessarily absent from home." Some of us are home part of the time and part of the time away ; how would it be to say absent from professional duties or from business.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Those living in Toronto are not absent from home.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The reason it was put "absent from home" was we intended to cover from the time a man left home to transact the Council's business until he arrived home again.

The Chairman put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. Williams read the third clause of the report and moved its adoption. Carried.

Dr. Williams read the fourth clause of the report and moved its adoption. Carried.

Dr. Williams read the fifth clause of the report and said : According to a motion I have made it is intended here to make the per diem allowance and the travelling expenses during the oral examinations the same as that allowed to members of the Council, and the scale of fees as provided for in a report here, which it is proposed to consolidate into a by-law that we will deal with. I suppose we ought to introduce the necessary words here that have been omitted until we pass on it.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Not necessarily so ; introduce it in the by-law. We all understand what is meant there ; it can be introduced when we are passing the by-law.

Dr. WILLIAMS—We have the by-law ready, but I think it ought to be inserted in the report.

Dr. Williams read clause five as amended by inserting the words referred to, and moved the adoption of clause five as amended. Carried.

Dr. Williams moved the adoption of the report.

Dr. Brock moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Barrick, that the words "sessional allowance" be substituted, and "That the said sessional allowance shall be the sum of \$100.00 with mileage, as stated."

Dr. BROCK—That would prevent the question arising as to whether the members are at home or not, and it would also allow about the same sum, only it would make it more effective, I think, possibly, in shortening the session, and we would do our work just as well as we have done it now.

Dr. SANGSTER—Does that mean for this session only, or for all sessions ?

Dr. WILLIAMS—It would stand until repealed.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think that is a monstrous proposition. Instead of showing any disposition to economize, you are doubling the expense of the session to the profession at large. Your usual session is only a session of five days, and \$100.00 for a session of five days would be at the rate of \$20.00 a day. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that it would be wise to make any proposition of that kind, and I know it would elicit a great deal of discussion before it would pass, and it is getting so late that if you intend to push it I beg, in mercy to our tortured nerves, you allow us to go home and sleep first.

Dr. BROCK—Mr. Chairman, a sessional allowance is what the Parliament of Ontario have, and the Medical Council is the Medical Parliament of Ontario, and I thought we would get over a great many difficulties by adopting this proposition. If we adopt it we would never again have a discussion about whether a man put in one day too much or not ; we would never again have a discussion with regard to whether he had a ten-cent meal or a fifty-cent meal ; we would never again have charges made against members of the

Council that they had been drawing more than they should. It would be easily computed in putting in our bills, it is a very simple thing to place in a bill of this kind, it covers the whole thing, and to my mind it is the most economical and best arrangement we can get. We may be here two or three days yet, and possibly have to remain over Sunday ; but if we had a by-law like this, shortening our session, and we would not be here over the ten days, I think this is the best possible thing we can do.

Dr. ROOME—I agree with the last speaker that we have been a long time this session ; but if you adopt the plan of sessional allowance such as he mentions you should go still further, because some city men (not accusing the city men with us ; I know they wouldn't do it) might come to the Council, stay half an hour, and then go home and attend to their business, and draw their \$100.00. By that we would open the road to a great deal more irregularity than anything that has been done in the past. If you pass this resolution you must dock off \$20.00 a day for every day a member is not in attendance at the meetings of the Council. I think at the present time to pass this resolution would be an erroneous thing. If you were sure our sessions in the future would last only five days, the sessional allowance might be put at \$60.00 or \$70.00, with a deduction of \$10.00 per day for the absence of any member and this might make it practicable. I think you should allow the report of the committee to pass. The committee have given a great deal of attention to the matter, and have, in my opinion, done what is right. Another objection to this amendment is, it would not be showing fair play to members coming from a distance. Dr. Dickson would be placed on an equality with my friend Dr. Brock, who lives close by, while it takes Dr. Dickson a day to come and a day to go back, and I do not think my friend here should ask as much as Dr. Dickson would, and I do not think he should be entitled to as much. Under these circumstances, I think it would be a great injustice all round.

Dr. CAMPBELL—While there is much that may be said in favor of Dr. Brock's proposition, yet I think the consensus of opinion of the Council is not in favor of it now, and in view of the lateness of the session when Dr. Brock has brought the matter before us, and as we will have an abundant opportunity to consider it during the year, and if then we want to adopt his amendment to the by-law next year and repeal the other we can do so, and Dr. Brock has accomplished his purpose by bringing it before the committee. I would suggest to Dr. Brock that he withdraw his amendment.

Dr. BROCK—I will withdraw the amendment ; I only suggested it as a method of expediting the session.

Dr. BARRICK—As the seconder of that resolution I do not think either Dr. Brock or myself are committed to the sum of \$100.00. We do not wish it to go forth that we wish to ask a larger sum than is necessary. It was only the principle we wished to bring up. We do not wish to place ourselves on a lower footing than the members of the Local Legislature, and if it is good enough for them to be paid by sessional allowance we thought it would be quite proper for us ; but if \$100.00 is too much we are not wedded to that sum. If \$50.00 is enough, we are prepared to accept that ; or, if there is to be nothing we are satisfied. But we consider the principle correct, and I contend it should be a fixed sum for the session, so as to bring us in line with the Ontario Legislature and the Dominion Legislature. I say again our only object was to institute the principle, not to fix any particular amount.

The CHAIRMAN—Are you willing, Dr. Barrick, that the amendment should be withdrawn.

Dr. BARRICK—I am perfectly willing.

Amendment withdrawn.

The Chairman put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried and the report adopted.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Graham, and resolved, that the committee now rise and report progress for the purpose of allowing a by-law to be introduced in the terms of the report of the sub-committee. Carried.

The committee rose, the President in the chair.

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted, and leave granted to sit again.

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the rule requiring notice of motion be suspended for the remainder of the session. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Shaw, and resolved, that the mover have leave to introduce a by-law to repeal By-law No. 22, and that the said by-law be now read a first time. Carried.

The Registrar read the by-law.

The PRESIDENT—The by-law is now read a first time.

Moved by Dr. Williams and seconded by Dr. Henry, and resolved, that the Council now go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of reading a second time the by-law to repeal By-law No. 22. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole—Dr. Machell in the chair.

The Chairman read the first clause of the by-law.

Dr. BARRICK—I would like to have that made pretty clear with regard to the payment for the time that people are away from home. The time to put anything right is in the beginning. There seems to me to be some ambiguity about that, and if it is intended to cut off all the residents of Toronto who are members of this Council it had better be made explicit; if it is not, it should be made clear.

Dr. CAMPBELL—"Absence from home" means absence from the city or town they live in; it cannot refer to men whose homes are where the Council meets; it cannot have reference to them, but to men who are absent from their homes to come to the city of Toronto.

Dr. WILLIAMS—If a member of the Council is here attending to its business he is absent from home; whether that is the best expression to use I am not prepared to say, but the by-law would be intended to cover that idea; the reason for putting it in that form specially is that a man travelling a long distance, coming here, is absent from home longer than a man who lives in the city, and it is intended to cover his time coming here and going back home; that is why we put it in that form. By the spirit at least of the by-law, a man who lives in the city and who is here attending to the business of the Council is absent from home; that would be the spirit, but if it can be put in any other phraseology to better convey the meaning I am willing.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think if it was put in this form, that they shall receive a per diem allowance of \$12.50 for every day spent in attendance at the Council, and time spent in going to and from the meeting of the Council, it would cover it.

Dr. SANGSTER—I do not like those words, because one man might spend twice as long as another man.

Dr. HANLY—There is another point, there is a little indefiniteness about it; that is, we adjourned here for nearly ten days, and from the wording of this one would be led to believe that only one fare or mileage would be taken; if that is the case, those members who do not live here would have to pay their own fares back and forward between the intervals of the session. What is intended in that case?

Dr. WILLIAMS—That subject was thought of by the committee, but it was considered that this year was an extraordinary year, and that probably such a thing would never occur again—I am putting that "probably"—and that if it did occur at any time, the same as was the case this year, the Council themselves would decide whether or not the mileage fee was to be allowed going and coming; you will recollect this year that there was a mutual understanding come to by the Council that the travelling expenses should be paid this year; and on another special case I think similar provision would be made by the Council.

Dr. CAMPBELL—In the drawing up of this by-law there has evidently been a little haste; this clause reads, "That each member of the Council and each member of the committee shall receive \$12.50 per diem, with an allowance of four cents per mile for the distance he travels to the place of meeting," and so on. The report that we adopted had three clauses instead of that one, that each member of the Council should receive so much, each member of the Discipline Committee so much, and members of other committees so much; that has been changed through inadvertence—call it a clerical error.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I must say the report, together with the by-law, was gotten up during the time you gentlemen were going on with a very active discussion here; in that time I was drawing up the report and Dr. Pyne the by-law; they were not prepared together.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I will amend that by striking out the words, "That each member of committees"; it reads, "Be it therefore enacted that each member of the Council shall receive \$12.50 per diem for days necessarily absent from home, with an allowance of four cents per mile for the distance from the place of residence to the place of meeting and return."

On motion the first clause of the by-law was adopted.

The second clause of the by-law was read.

Dr. Williams moved that this clause be adopted. Carried.

The third clause of the by-law was read.

Dr. Williams moved that this clause be adopted. Carried.

The fourth clause of the by-law was read.

Dr. Williams moved that this clause be adopted as read. Carried.

The fifth clause of the by-law was read.

Dr. Williams moved that this clause be adopted as read. Carried.

The sixth clause of the by-law was read.

Dr. Williams moved that this clause be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Sangster, and resolved, That the committee rise and report the by-law as amended and passed in Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The committee rose, the President in the chair.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Bray, and resolved, That the by-law for payment of the members of the Council and committees and Board of Examiners be now read a third time and passed, numbered, signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would make a suggestion in connection with this, and I do not know whether we should pass this resolution or not before doing so. This by-law is pretty badly hacked and cut, and I want to suggest that we have a typewritten copy put in shape and that it be signed and sealed with the corporate seal in place of this one; that is commonly done in councils, and I know of no reason why we should not have a proper copy made and signed here.

The President directed that a typewritten copy of the by-law should be prepared, signed and sealed in the stead of the draft.

The President then put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The by-law was then read a third time.

Dr. Campbell moved, seconded by Dr. Dickson, that the Council adjourn to Friday, 28th June, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m. Carried. 11.35 p.m.

NINTH DAY.

FRIDAY, *June 28th*, 1895.

The Council met at 10 a.m., according to motion for adjournment. The President, Dr. Harris, in the chair.

The Registrar called the roll, and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, and Williams.

The Registrar read the minutes of the last meeting.

Dr. MACHELL—I would rise for information. In this by-law, the first clause reads that each member shall receive \$12.50 per diem for the days necessarily absent from home, and an allowance of four cents per mile for each mile travelled. I would like to have it understood if the \$12.50 per day means per diem allowance and hotel expenses, or what it means?

The PRESIDENT—Under what head do you object to the minutes?

Dr. MACHELL—I ask for information.

The PRESIDENT—You can bring it in under the head of Enquiries.

The President declared the minutes of the last meeting confirmed as read, and signed the same.

Moved by Dr. Roome, seconded by Dr. Reddick, that the report of the Finance Committee be reconsidered and referred back to a committee of the whole house for the purpose of amending the same, adding the following amendment: "That it would be in the interests of the Council to sell the building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, therefore the sale of the said building be placed in the hands of the Property or Building Committee to decide upon the most opportune time to place it upon the market."

Dr. ROOME—In moving this, I do so believing it would be in the interests of the medical profession to show that we were endeavoring to place the building upon the market. You will notice I have added to the motion that we do not desire that the building shall be sacrificed. We have had a leak going on for some time, which has enabled the profession to bring forward, as one of the objections to paying the annual tax, that we are not making good use of their money. We have had a deficit from year to year, especially for the last two or three years, and I think we have now standing out \$7,000.00 or over of notes—an overdrawn bank account. We are now endeavoring to place back the collection of dues to meet expenses and maturing obligations, and it is necessary to show, while we are endeavoring to collect this, that we are using the money of the profession carefully and well. Therefore it is necessary that that leak should be stopped before we can ask the profession to again contribute to this Council. There has been a loss by this building on an average, I think, of from three to four thousand dollars a year for a number of years. I am not finding fault

with the gentlemen who built this building, if they had built it for the purposes of the college, but I must say that I am opposed, and will be opposed as long as I am a member of this Council, to this Council making it a speculative affair. (Hear, hear.) There might be some excuse for this speculation, if it could be shown at the time this building was put up, or in a near future date, that the revenue would meet the expenditure. So far the revenue has never been able to meet the expenditure, therefore it is a direct drain upon the revenue of this Council. I think it would be in the interests of the medical profession if we had a building of our own—we might have a good building—and that building were devoted to our purposes alone. I do not think the medical men would find fault with us for having it, but they do object to this body being a speculative body. As a usual thing, the medical men of Canada, or any country, who devote their time and energy to their profession, do not make good business men or good speculative men. It would be a great mistake for them to ever engage in the real estate business, and, therefore, I think we have just grounds for asking that this building, at the first opportune time, be placed on the market. One weakness I found in my electoral district, was that we were raising funds for this purpose. I do not think any medical man in Ontario should object to paying his tax. I do not think, as I stated the other day, that there is any member of the medical profession, or that there should be, who would be opposed to this tax, or who would wish his brother practitioners to guard the profession at their expense. I think we should all contribute; and, as I said before, I must, and as long as I am in this Council I shall, oppose taxing the student higher than has been done, or as high, for the purpose of protecting those who are now in the profession. We might do as was suggested by a letter written to me by one of my constituents—instead of taxing the profession, put a tax on the students, and by that means prevent so many of them from coming in—but I say that is a wrong impression. I say the young men coming into the profession should not have a stone thrown in their way, because it will only cause them to leave our country and go to another; we should not put a tax on them to keep them out of the profession. It is right we should tax them sufficiently to pay for their examinations, but to tax them to protect those who have been years and years in the profession is wrong. If to-day we are collecting more from them than is actually necessary to pay the expenses of examinations, we should at once drop that off, and tax the medical profession for every dollar it is going to take to carry on and protect this profession. I do not wish it to be understood that I am opposed to the college having a building, but I am opposed to having a speculative building, and until we can show the medical profession that this building is meeting the expenses, we should take some steps to dispose of it. I understand the committee have had good offers on several occasions for it, and now, if they get an offer whereby they can place it on the market, they should be in a position to accept that offer. A remark was made by a gentleman last night that this building, in a few years, will bring us \$150,000.00 or \$160,000.00; if that was a good argument, would it not be a good thing for this body to buy some real estate close by, and thus soon become rich? My idea is, as soon as this building can be placed on the market at what it is worth, what the real estate experts of the city consider it is worth, I think we should sell it, and have a building of our own.

Dr. THORBURN—I am quite pleased with Dr. Roome's remarks, but he has not suggested anything different from our report. In our report, if you will read it over, you will see we say when it is opportune in the wisdom of the Council we are quite willing to dispose of it. For myself, I would be very sorry indeed to dispose of this building; and I observe that Dr. Roome says, if it had been a paying institution he would not object.

Dr. ROOME—I said I might not object.

Dr. THORBURN—Then, it is not a matter of principle, but of expediency; a matter of sentiment, and not a matter of practical importance. He said we had lost money on this thing, and we had been using it for speculating in real estate. Now, I deny that we have been using any money for the purpose of speculating in real estate. When this building was erected the Chairman of the Property Committee was strongly opposed to putting up a large building; he took the ground that many gentlemen here take, that we should only put up such a building as would be required for the needs of the profession and the Council, and he held out to that ground for some time, until a committee, as I understand, waited upon some legal firm, and ascertained that there was nothing improper in our enlarging the building, even if we did not require the whole building for our purposes at the time. When the building was first put up, it looked very encouraging; it was supposed it would be a paying institution, that in a short time the assessment would be a thing of the past; but everybody knows what a reaction took place in real estate and in every form of commerce and trade, a sort of thing which occurs periodically all over the world. We have suffered in Toronto in common with the rest of the country, and we have every reason to believe that that time has passed, and if it has not passed, that in the very near future a reaction will take place, not only in Toronto but throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in other parts of the world; and I maintain

Dr. Roome has not suggested a new idea at all apart from that contained in the report of the committee. In the report the committee says that when, in the wisdom of the Council, it should be disposed of, we are quite agreeable, but we do not want to throw it in the market now, and perhaps get only 25 per cent. of its value. I know something of real estate—perhaps to my sorrow. Like other gentlemen, I was disposed to go into something of the kind, and if I was forced to put my real property in the market, I would lose from 50 to 75 per cent.; but I have more faith in the future of this country and city, and I will hold on to it as long as I can, and until it is wise to dispose of it. I do not think I should dwell further on the other remarks he made. The thing he contends for is the sale of the building, and we are quite agreeable to that if we can sell it to advantage.

The PRESIDENT—I ruled on this matter last night, and I thought it was settled then; it cannot be reintroduced unless with a two-thirds vote of this Council, and this motion is certainly not in order. I have allowed Dr. Thorburn to speak just because I allowed the mover of the resolution to speak; but you will see, on referring to Rule 13, that it says: “Any matter, when once decided by the Council, shall not be reintroduced during the continuance of that session, unless by a two-thirds vote of the Council then present;” and if Dr. Roome has not the two-thirds vote of this Council present, we cannot consider this matter.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—You do not rule that that motion is not subject to discussion? What I say is that every motion that is put into your hands, I care not what it is, except a motion to adjourn, and one other motion that follows the movement of the previous question, is subject to debate. I can show you Bourinot upon that, that the moment a motion is moved and seconded, and put into the hands of the chairman, and he puts it to the meeting, it then becomes subject for discussion, I do not care what that motion may be. We are all agreed that when the motion comes to be voted on it will require the two-thirds vote, as you have ruled.

Dr. BRAY—Mr. President and gentlemen of this Council, last year I took a little objection to the report of the Finance Committee, and I moved an amendment to it which is very short, and I will read it to you; it is “That the question of the sale or retention of this building be left in the hands of the Building Committee to take such action as may be deemed by them most advantageous to the Council and profession;” I still hold that view, and I say that the Finance Committee have done that; that is exactly the course the Finance Committee have taken this year, exactly what they did not do last year, to-day they are willing to sell this building if it can be sold without sacrifice. I say myself, and I have always said, I believed it would be better in the interests of the profession if we had a building of our own; if we would sell this building and ask for a grant in the Queen’s Park near the other buildings, and there put up a building for Council purposes solely that would be in the interests of the profession, purely a medical building—a building for the profession to hold the meetings of the Ontario Medical Association or any other meetings they required. But we have this building on hand at the present time, a building which was put up with the very best intention (I was one of the parties to the discussion at the time, and one of the parties to this building, and I took advice, as other members did, about the advisability of building it), and which it was considered would be in the interests of the profession to put up, and I believe to day if the revenue had been such as we expected from this there would never have been a word about the sale of this building at all or about the speculative part of it. But unfortunately the bottom dropped out of Toronto real estate about that time, and instead of it being a paying speculation it has not been. Like Dr. Thorburn, I am a firm believer in this country, I think this country is all right; I cannot express what I would like to say about this country; and I say the city of Toronto will be the city of this Dominion. (Hear, hear). Now, believing that, while I recognize at the same time that this building now is putting us behind—I do not deny that, and I never have denied it—I do not think we would be doing our duty to our constituents to sacrifice this building, and I do not think there is a gentleman in this house who does not believe but that this building in two or three or three or four years from now will be worth double what we can get to-day. I want to do everything possible in the interests of the profession, and I want to do what is right in this Council, and to do for the profession as I would do for myself, and if this building were mine I say I would not sacrifice it at the present time. That is my opinion recorded last year, and I wish to record it again. The Finance Committee have met this difficulty, they say in their report that when an opportune time arrives they are perfectly willing this building should be disposed of. I cannot see what the necessity is for Dr. Roome’s motion, because the committee have affirmed that opinion, and when this Council considers it is a good time to sell this building I will hold up both hands for it.

Dr. THORNTON—I would like to know the position we occupy on the questions that are before the Council, and notwithstanding that I have been delighted with a great deal said by Dr. Roome in connection with his motion, there has not been a motion before this

Council in connection with which I have found myself at a greater loss to understand the exact position we occupy than on this motion that the sale of this property is referred to the Property Committee, of which I am one : let me here say that when I heard my name read in connection with that committee, taking the views I do, I felt a sort of thrill of honest satisfaction in connection with the matter, but this motion has almost converted that thrill into a shudder. There are four other members of that committee, and if it is left to that committee to say when the building shall be sold, and I say one time, and the other four say not that time, but next year, and the next year they say the time is not opportune, and next year the same, it looks as if the motion had a good deal of "as you were" about it. On the other hand, if there are some of the members of this Council that are a little bit anxious to get the bull's horns and take it by the tail and look for an opportune time when they may safely let go I say so far, so good ; and when that time comes, and come it will, and it will be very opportune, decidedly opportune—

Dr. MOORE—That is the time to do it.

Dr. THORNTON—And essentially opportune, when they must let go, and if they let go safely and get around the corner, I will be the first man in the Council to congratulate you on your happy deliverance. Notwithstanding all this, there are certain principles that underlie the whole question, and they will come to the surface ; if we take from Peter to pay Paul, and we are honest men, and I believe we are all honest men, we will still have the account to settle with Peter. You may look at this question as you like, but it solves itself on mathematical lines, and all we can say will not change the result ; it is a fact we have a loss, and a tremendous loss, in connection with this building, and that loss must be met from some source ; it has been met from more than one source ; it has been met with about \$28,000.00 worth of the profession's blood, or their money, in other words, and this must be carried ; it cannot be thrown out of the account ; we are in duty bound as honest representatives to make some return for that, and in that connection we must carry it with interest. Now, I am not going to bother you with figures, but if you will look back for three years you will see the cost of maintenance of this building has increased every year and the revenues have decreased every year ; I am willing to give those who are in opposition to my views the benefit of the doubt, and to suppose that for the next three years we come to a standstill and the deficit does not become greater ; we will take the deficit for last year, and let it stand there for the next three ; add the interest for what you have lost, introduce your Section 27, and with it your little shot-gun 41a, that will blow every man out of a professional existence if he does not come right to time, and collect every cent of money that is available by the assessment tax after these clauses are reinstated ; and in three years from now you are over \$3,000.00 worse off on this question than you are to-day. Take our position three years hence, and deal honestly with Peter's account, supposing the good times return and you improve your condition just as rapidly as it has gone down the scale, and the load you have to carry will weight you down beyond your income, so that the inevitable is before us now ; if there was a day when we might have taxed the profession and got out of this on business principles, on a mathematical line, on a line we could figure out, that day has gone. Now, there is only one thing left, and that is the boom question ; I am not going to take up any of your time talking about booms, for surely this Council has paid enough in dollars and cents for their experience on the boom question in connection with this building to prevent them from entertaining any such idea in the future.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think the two parties are not so far apart as they may seem to be. In the report of the Finance Committee they talk about selling the building when an opportune time comes, and my friend, Dr. Roome, wants to make that opportune time come a little quicker than the others are disposed to. I have never said yet, and I do not say to-day, we should rush into the market and sell this building to-day. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that any of our friends have ever said it. But we want an honest attempt made to sell the building to an advantage, and if it can be done, let it be done. (Hear, hear.) That is our ground ; that is all Dr. Roome asks for, and all Dr. Thornton asks for. But, according to the report of the Finance Committee, it is "when the opportune time comes," and they do not propose to look for it. There is the trouble. I am prepared to say now, if Dr. Thorburn and the other members of that committee are prepared to say, that they will go honestly, industriously and anxiously into the market to make a bargain that will be in the interests of this Council and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and report to us at the next meeting, that I will be satisfied.

Dr. THORBURN—I accept those terms.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think that will settle the difficulty as far as I can see. No person that I have ever heard has said that this building should be thrown into the market, and that we must take what we can get for it. (Hear, hear.) We do not propose that, but we do propose that honestly an attempt will be made to get us out of the ditch.

Dr. BRAY—As a member of the Finance Committee I agree with what Dr. McLaughlin says, and I will accept it.

Dr. THORBURN—As chairman of the Finance Committee I will undertake to say we accept those terms.

Dr. DICKSON—I think it would be desirable to increase the committee.

Dr. SANGSTER—I will not occupy your time very long. This is the first indication I have seen since I have been in the Council of an attempt to meet one another, to reach the sources, or one of the sources, of the difference that exist between us. There is no doubt that this building lies to the basis of all the trouble that has arisen. I believe you were led into speculation inadvertently. I stated last night that when you found yourselves in difficulty an appeal to the profession would have been much more acceptable and productive of much better results than if you tried to force them into line. What I want to point out, however, is this: My friend, Dr. Roome, in his remarks, stated he understood you had certain offers for this building. Now, Dr. Roome probably forgot at that moment, although that statement has been made in a question which I asked the President a day or two ago, the fact was elicited that this Council never had an offer for this building, and never had anything that could be construed into an approach to an offer for this building. The statement has been made—my sanguine friend from Ottawa makes a positive statement that in the near future \$150,000, or even \$200,000 can be obtained for this building.

Dr. LOGAN—I never said \$200,000; I said \$150,000.

Dr. ROGERS—I didn't say \$200,000.

Dr. SANGSTER—You said \$150,000.

Dr. ROGERS—That is not \$200,000.

Dr. SANGSTER—I am not referring to you. When I refer to you I mention you by name. You said you had the opinion of a shrewd business man that, in the near future, \$150,000 could be obtained, and you also said to your constituents there was a standing offer of \$100,000 for this building.

Dr. ROGERS—So there was.

Dr. SANGSTER—I asked the question from the President the other day, and the fact was elicited there was not an offer of one hundred thousand cents made for this building.

Dr. ROGERS—That was to myself.

Dr. SANGSTER—I ask the question from the President now.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The chairman of the Finance Committee and the Registrar and President all concurred.

The PRESIDENT—I have no knowledge of an offer being made to the Council at all.

Dr. SANGSTER—If there is a probability, if there is a possibility, of this building becoming enhanced in value, that fact is known to every business man in this city, to every real estate agent in this city, and if there was a chance of a snap by buying this building at \$80,000 or \$100,000, and being able to sell it a few months or a few years hence at \$150,000 or \$200,000, doesn't every man in this room know that we would have business agents and real estate agents jumping at the chance of thus making a good investment. I hold that the opportune time for selling this building is just now. I hold if this building was offered to the real estate men of the city and of the country by competitive tender, as my friend, Dr. Thornton, proposed in his resolution, there is no possibility of the profession losing a dollar. I do not say you would necessarily obtain all you had invested in it. The profession is prepared to find you have sunk a certain amount of money in it that is gone. I say get rid of that, get rid of the drain, of the bottomless pit that we have here, and you will have no difficulty in collecting your assessment. I am quite sure Dr. Roome struck the key-note when he said that a great objection on the part of the profession to that annual assessment is the conviction that it is all paid in here and sunk in your real estate. I never knew a company of doctors, any more than I ever knew a company of parsons, that could enter into a business speculation and run it satisfactorily. I believe it is quite possible that this building might be taken hold of by a financial company or an individual, and run possibly without loss, but I am thoroughly convinced it will not be run without loss by this Council. The profession may stand a single Micawber, but when it comes to standing thirty Micawbers, who are waiting for something to turn up in the future, it becomes something rather hard for the profession to swallow. I say if this building was submitted to competitive tender the real estate men know the surroundings of the building and know the possibilities of the future, and they know if this large building going up in the neighborhood is going to boom this property, they take that into account. They discuss these things, and they would make competitive offers which would arrive very closely indeed to the value of the building; and I wish to warn you that while you keep the building it will always be a bone of contention between you and the profession.

Dr. MACHELL—I disagree most entirely and most emphatically with Dr. Sangster's suggestion to sell this building now. (Hear, hear.) I think the present is a most inopportune time. When Dr. Sangster and other members of this Council come here from outside places and pretend to give us any advice about Toronto real estate, I think they are stepping out of their province. I think we, who are here in the city, who have had some-

thing to do with real estate, and who have been bitten by real estate and lost money by it, are in a much better position to judge of the value than men from the outside. (Hear, hear.) Besides that, when Dr. Thornton, the first day he came here, suggested that this building should be sold, I took the trouble to go that very afternoon and consult a real estate man who stands, without any doubt whatever, at the head of the real estate profession here. I do not wish to give his name—

A Voice—It is not necessary.

Dr. MACHELL—But if the name is asked for, I will give it without any trouble—

A Voice—No, no.

Dr. MACHELL—I say he stands at the head of the real estate business of the real estate men here ; it cannot be called into question. I said, “What is your idea of selling our building, the medical building on the corner of Bay and Richmond Streets?” He said, “How much do you want for it?” I said, “There is no amount asked ; but is this a proper time to sell?” He said, “No.” I said, “Why?” He said, “For this reason, that land is certainly inside property.” By inside property he meant property within the radius of Bay Street on the one side, Victoria Street on the other, Queen Street on the north, and down south as far as the bay. And he said, “Inside property is worth to-day more than it ever was in Toronto since its existence. To prove that, I will tell you two facts. The Foresters gave \$600.00 a foot for their land on the corner across here ; and I myself offered \$400.00 per foot in cash for land on Bay Street, just south of your building—\$400.00 per foot for ninety feet ; that is \$36,000.00 in the price of the land to start with.” Add \$75,000.00 to that, which the building cost, and it will give us a fair idea of the worth of this building. Does any man here propose for a minute to believe that this building would sell to-day for \$36,000.00 plus \$75,000.00? He is most insane if he does. I would not do anything of the kind.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am afraid some members of the Council are insane.

Dr. MACHELL—Mr. Case's idea was to hold this building for another year—I have no objection to giving his name—and men who know anything about real estate know that Mr. Case's idea of Toronto real estate is worth more than that of any single man in Toronto property. Only the other day an offer of \$90,000.00 was made for the corner of Yonge and Queen Streets—that is at the rate of about \$2,000.00 a foot—in this neighborhood ; it is only a stone's throw from here. This building is erected here, and I haven't any doubt we will obtain a large price if we want to sell, and it seems to be the wish of the profession to sell ; and I haven't any objection to sell ; but, I say, to-day is not the proper time, and before this Council meets again it will not be a proper time. There is no doubt about it that inside land here is going up ; and why should we sacrifice this when by waiting a year, or a year and a half, we can save ourselves and have something in our pockets besides? (Hear, hear.)

Dr. ROOME—Out of deference to the opinions of the Chairmen of the Property and Finance Committees I will agree to withdraw my motion.

Leave was granted to Dr. Roome to withdraw his motion.

The PRESIDENT—Before we go any further, I wish to say, that I have allowed this discussion to go on (believing it to be out of order), simply because it is a matter of great importance ; the motion is now withdrawn, and there is nothing before the chair.

ENQUIRIES.

Dr. MACHELL—In the by-law which was read last night the amount of \$12.50 per day was mentioned and passed upon. I would like to ask, Mr. President, if it is an understood thing that the \$12.50 per diem allowance means hotel expenses, inclusive of the usual per diem allowance that we have had heretofore? If it does, if it is a matter of hotel expenses, I think the men here in the city should not receive it. If it is an understood thing that the \$10.00 was the ordinary per diem allowance, and the \$2.50 was hotel expenses, then I think it is a matter for the men here in the city to say whether they will accept it. It is a well-known fact we have not to go to a hotel at all.

The PRESIDENT—The by-law reads that each member shall receive \$12.50 per diem for the time he is away from his business until the time he gets back to it. There is nothing said in the by-law at all about hotel expenses ; the by-law applies to each and every member of this Council alike.

Dr. MACHELL—It has no reference whatever to hotel expenses?

The PRESIDENT—No, nothing whatever.

Dr. MOORE—The city men have a little the best of it.

Dr. MACHELL—I understood that, and that is the reason I spoke.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

None.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

None.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Rogers' by-law will come up under the head of unfinished business.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I moved the adjournment of the debate on this question, which, I think, gives me the right to take up the question?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. President and Gentlemen, I had not the opportunity yesterday, because of being engaged in other business, to hear fully the debate that was carried on on this matter; but I am quite satisfied that it was debated very fully, and, I have no doubt, ably, from the different standpoints of the gentlemen discussing the question. There is a time, however, when further debate ceases to be an advantage; and while I fully recognize that every gentleman may have a right to put himself upon record upon the principle that is involved in a by-law of that kind; still I think there is a time when that has reached a sufficiency. I believe that there is not a member of the Council but has placed himself upon record in some place or another upon this subject, and there is not the slightest possibility of changing any person's views in discussing this matter any further here. I think we have come to a stage when further discussion on the principles should cease; and, as men having a serious matter in hand to deal with, and a business obligation to be met and got through with, that we should cease to discuss principles of this kind, and get down to hard pan and endeavor to arrive at what is a practical way to put this business matter into shape. We have at the present time, as we know, a floating debt. We are not able, without some steps are taken, to cover that debt. It was intimated by some persons who are in a position to know that unless it can be covered there is a possibility of the sheriff looking after this building; and it is further known that the meeting of this Council, now unprecedented in length, covering nearly double the time, and if you take the actual sessions, is already more than double the time that any other session has ever been. That being the case, it means that we have a very large amount of expense to add again this year to the already large floating debt. Now, the serious question comes up to us, "How is this to be provided for?" It is part of the business we are here to arrange, and I hold this that we have no longer any right to air our own opinions specially, but the time has come when we should get right down and devise a practical business way to arrange this matter; and I hold that if this Council has not got business ability in it to do so, and cannot do it, then one and all should resign and get out, and not sacrifice the business of the profession, but allow the profession to put somebody here who can attend to the business affairs of the Council. Now, holding that view, gentlemen, I purpose to move the previous question, so that we go into Committee of the Whole with a view to endeavoring to make some progress in this matter. I therefore move that the previous question be now put.

Moved by Dr. Williams, second by Dr. Shaw, and resolved, that the main question be now put. Carried.

The PRESIDENT—The motion is that the by-law for adopting the annual dues be referred to the Committee of the Whole and read a second time.

On a vote having been taken, the motion was declared carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole—Dr. Moore in the chair.

The Chairman read the by-law.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Mr. Chairman, looking at our provisions for by-laws, I see we say nothing about how by-laws shall be taken up in Committee of the Whole; but in municipal institutions and some others it is customary to take up the acting clauses first and then the preamble; though in other cases they take the by-law up from the start. Now, inasmuch as we have no provision, I move that we commence with the preamble and read the by-law clause by clause.

The Chairman, Dr. Moore, put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The Chairman, Dr. Moore, read the first part of the preamble, which, on motion, was adopted.

The Chairman, Dr. Moore, read the second part of the preamble.

Dr. Williams moved that immediately before those words there be a separate clause introduced as follows, "and whereas this college has a floating debt which must be provided for, and outstanding assessments which, if made available, would cover the same, it is therefore necessary and expedient that the same shall be adopted and put in force."

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Is that proposed to be the first clause of the by-law?

The CHAIRMAN—It comes in as part of the preamble ; Dr. Williams is merely putting this in as a reason why we are adopting this, and as part and parcel of the preamble.

The Chairman, Dr. Moore, put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The Chairman, Dr. Moore, read Clause No. 1.

Dr. WILLIAMS—That is the first enacting clause ; I move that Clause No. 2 be read as Clause No. 1.

Dr. ROGERS—Do you mean that Clause No. 1 be struck out ?

Dr. WILLIAMS—No, I don't say struck out at present, but that Clause No. 2 be read in place of Clause No. 1 first.

The Chairman, Dr. Moore, read Clause No. 2, which, on motion, was adopted as read.

The Chairman, Dr. Moore, read the paragraph which originally was numbered one.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I move that Clause No. 3 be substituted for the clause originally numbered one.

The Chairman, Dr. Moore, read Clause No. 3, which, on motion, was adopted as read.

The Chairman, Dr. Moore, read clause originally numbered one.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think we should approach the question as business men would approach the settlement of any difficulty ; there is a clause next following instructing the Treasurer or the Registrar to collect all outstanding accounts ; the entire difficulty is in the method of collecting, whether it shall be a collection under Section 41a or whether some different method shall be adopted that perhaps will be more satisfactory to the profession and make the matter more agreeable ; that is a question that is open to the committee for consideration. I must say that my own strong convictions are that 41a is not oppressive, that it is in no sense oppressive, if it is understood by the profession, but, as a matter of fact, we find that they do not understand it well ; if a person looks into it they will see that each member of the profession has about two years and two months to pay the \$2 before he can be interfered with at all. It is no more harsh, and not as harsh as the rules adopted in societies that medical men make for themselves ; for instance, take the Ontario Medical Association, of which I have the honor to be a member ; I was present a year or two ago, and before I went in I was met outside the door and asked for payment of my fees. That is an institution the medical men set up for themselves, and they feel it no hardship at all to pay their fee. But still there seems to have been a misunderstanding upon this subject, and it is felt by the profession, or at least a percentage of them, that it is a hardship ; and I think that if by some conference we can arrive at a method that will make it more satisfactory and will postpone the operation of 41a until you try the old method over again, or try some other method, I would be favorable to doing so. It has been alleged that once the profession knows there is a liability they will manfully come forward and contribute their mite towards meeting it ; now, if that be true and it is put forth, as I think it should be put forth, in a circular sent out by the Registrar to each registered medical practitioner, and each registered medical practitioner is given an opportunity within the coming year to send up his contribution, if we may so term it, and if at the end of another year that has not come up and we are still left in the lurch, then my impression is that 41a should be put in force, or else the profession should declare themselves as not willing to carry on a council of this kind. (Hear, hear.) Now, there is one fact that seems to me to stand out very prominently ; that is, that unless this matter can be got well into shape the establishment of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario is in jeopardy, and our entire Act may be broken up before it is settled, and we will practically have to acknowledge, as a profession, that we are not competent to govern ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Looking upon it in that sense, while my own conviction is very strongly in favor of Section 41a, I am prepared, for one, to endeavor to arrive at some compromise by which we should put this in shape without any trouble.

Dr. BRAY—I approach this subject after having given it a very great deal of consideration, and not only after having given it consideration on my own part, but after having brought it before my constituents. While my constituents are perfectly willing to pay \$2 00 a year until the financial straits of this Council are over, the majority of them do object to the method of collection and complain that while some pay others do not, and they think this unfair. I myself cannot see, as Dr. Williams has said, when it is perfectly understood that there can be anything objectionable in the method. It seems to me the objection is more of a sentimental character than anything else, but be that as it may my constituents do not like it. If clause 41a could be suspended for the present and we could place the profession upon their honor, I feel when they know it is absolutely necessary, if this Council is to continue to exist, that an effort must be made, not only by members of the Council, but by every member of the profession, to relieve it from the financial straits it is in to-day, that they will consider it their duty to remove the stigma resting on the honor and standing of the profession in this province. Now, I feel very strongly that when the profession know that every means has been adopted by this Council and every effort made to get this

Council out of debt—a thing to be devoutly wished for—and when the profession know also that it is absolutely necessary to collect the outstanding dues, there is sufficient honor among the profession to meet the requirements of this Council. I do not mean to say that this assessment should be continued for ever, but I do mean to say at the present time it is absolutely necessary to levy and collect it, and I know if we can show our constituents that that is the case they will cheerfully come to our relief. As I said before, I do not consider clause 41a hard, but I understand it, and the members of this Council understand it a great deal better than men outside the Council who have given it no consideration, or who have paid little attention to the workings of this Council. There is another thing to which I take objection, and that is, there are certain gentlemen in this Council who base an objection to the levying of the fee on the allegation that a portion of the Council should not have a voice in the expenditure of the money, because the constituents they represent do not contribute in the same proportion as the elected members. Now, I maintain that the gentlemen who make these objections are in as bad a position themselves, or even a worse one, as they have a voice, and in this session have had a very large voice, in the disposal of the funds of this Council, although they have not contributed, and some of them say they will not contribute, one cent to its support. If they believe in the principle they advocate they certainly should hesitate before doing themselves what they so strongly condemn in others as being unconstitutional. I do not intend or want to say anything harsh here, but I have heard it said that it is unconstitutional, on account of the composition of this Council, as that the homœopathic body and the university or school men represent but a very small proportion of the profession. That is perfectly true, but it has been explained why that is so. It has been explained that it was necessarily in the nature of a compromise. Some of the members of this Council object to this, and say it is unconstitutional. In answer to that I say, that they themselves have no more right, not as much right, to say how the revenue should be raised as the men who have been deprived of their voice here, because some of those complaining have not contributed one dollar to the support of this Council; and yet they take upon themselves to vote money away which has been contributed by others. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, I think that that is a point that has been lost sight of. How much worse must it be for those gentlemen who come here and attempt to complain on constitutional grounds of the alleged insufficient or disproportionate payments on the part of others, when they themselves, who have never paid anything, vote away the money of their constituents. (Hear, hear.) I do not want to say anything further on that point, but I do say we must meet our obligations; and I, for one, am not in favor of pressing on the profession clause 41a just at the present time; and I believe that clause should be suspended for a short time and the profession given a chance to show whether they will respond or not, and that when the profession knows our dire necessity, and that we have given them an opportunity they will heartily and cheerfully respond; but failing to do this there will be nothing left for the Council to do but impose section 41a.

Dr. HENRY—It has been lying in suspense three years.

Dr. BARRICK—It affords me great pleasure to see the small amount of difference of opinion there is on this subject, and I think our debate will end in a unanimous vote upon this question. In the formation of this Council, as has been stated over and over again, certain bodies gave up certain privileges; they sank their prejudices and joined together in harmony to work out and to carry on the medical education of this country; and this has been worked on harmoniously, more or less, for the last quarter of a century; and if there is a question that has been before this Council that requires a unanimous decision it is this question. As has been stated, we find it is absolutely necessary that we should have money to carry on the expenses of this Council; we find that we have a floating debt, and that debt must be paid; that seems to be perfectly clear; the only question is the best way of doing it. Now, then, we have to endeavor to produce harmony between the debit and credit side of the account; in the second place, we have to produce harmony if possible in this Council and to produce harmony and good feeling in the profession in this province. Now, then, what is the best way to bring this about? I believe, and I thoroughly believe, if you adopt the course that has been suggested by my friend, Dr. Williams, and my friend, Dr. Bray, upon that line, we will secure more money and I believe we will be able to reduce our floating debt more in appealing to the profession in that way than by any other way that has been proposed, in showing them that it is a necessity, that everything has been done by this Council to reduce the expenditure and to increase the revenue from other sources and thus to meet that deficit. I am satisfied if the medical men see that in its true light that there will be a voluntary response; and I tell you that every dollar we get from voluntary response is worth a great deal more than a dollar we get by coercion; and so far as we look at it then from a straight financial point I believe, if this course is adopted, that we will receive more money and it will be given with a better grace, and we will endeavor to secure that harmony and peace, not only in this Council, but in the profession, that we so much wish for. Let us try that for one year—there can be no great danger in

trying it for one year. If we put that penal clause into force we can collect no more money from that during the present year than we can if we take this milder course ; let us then appeal to the medical men, let us notify them, not coerce them ; let us try that for one year, and if at the end of the year it is found we have been deceived upon that I, for one, will be ready to adopt any other measure that will be thought the best. So far as matters stand financially I am satisfied we will receive more money by that plan. This irritation has been going on for some years, and there are a number of medical men only waiting, and if we cannot, where we have all the facts before us, come to a harmonious conclusion, how do we expect the medical men throughout the province who have not had the opportunity of discussing this matter, who have not had the opportunity of having all the facts placed before them, like we have, to fall into harmony ? Therefore I think it is of the utmost importance that this Council should sink their individual differences ; their individual prejudices—(hear, hear)—and what they may feel, and look to what is best for this Council, to what is best for the profession at large, and to what is best for the general public. Now, then, it is upon that ground that I strongly support Dr. Williams' suggestion, as it has been spoken to by Dr. Bray ; I am strongly in favor of that. I have cheerfully paid my dues from the inception, because it was right ; and, gentlemen, we may have yet to ask the medical men of this province to give us more than \$2.00, and if then we can get the \$2.00 from them in a voluntary way, without coercion and without creating antagonism and hard feeling, if we want to increase that amount we will have less difficulty in doing so than if we extract the \$2.00 from them by any manner of coercion ; so I hope that this Council, in dealing with this matter, no matter what feelings they may have, will sink their individual differences and their individual prejudices. I must say when that certificate was sent to me and I saw that I had, like a butcher, or a baker, or a grocer, to go down and get my certificate, after having been in practice for a quarter of a century, I did not like the feeling ; and there are many medical men who feel in that way. I think we can lose nothing in the next year by adopting the milder method ; we cannot collect from that penal clause any more during the next twelve months, if I understand it properly ; therefore, I must again say that I am strongly of the opinion that we will get more money, we will get it more cheerfully, and we will do a great deal to heal the breach and the discord that has been existing for some time among the profession of this province.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Mr. Chairman, my friend, Dr. Bray, refers to what he thinks is an inconsistency on the part of some of us refusing to pay this Council tax and coming here and engaging in the deliberations of this body ; he simply condemns thousands of representative men in parliament, in municipal councils and everywhere else when he assumes that attitude.

A Voice—Oh no.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Take your own town, or your own city, where certain expenditures are made upon the streets, and a man says, I protest against that, it is wrong, the way that job is done is wrong ; I walk upon that street and I enjoy it, it is true, but I say it is absolutely wrong. He appeals to the electorate, and he goes to the Council for the purpose of rectifying that wrong. That is the position I occupy, and that my friends in this Council occupy.

Dr. DICKSON—But that man pays his tax in the meantime.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—And in the meantime you are going to compel us to pay our taxes too, that is your proposition.

Dr. ROGERS—Certainly.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I say we are occupying that position to-day ; we come here for the purpose of trying to rectify certain wrongs ; we have pointed out these wrongs here, and we have pointed them out elsewhere ; we have been your schoolmasters since we came here, and you have already a few lessons, I venture to say. And I am glad to see that the boys are beginning to mend their ways ; I am glad to see that they are beginning to adopt this idea that it is not advisable to add these coercive measures to the by-law ; I am glad they are beginning to see it is not wise to make provision by which some of our profession may be relegated to the jail ; and I hope from these good symptoms the patient will proceed to complete recovery. Now, Mr. Chairman,—

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to put a question to Dr. McLaughlin. He says he comes here to remedy evils. Are not the evils he complains of evils in the statute that we have no power to remedy ?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Not at all. This statute does not come into force unless this Council brings it into force.

Dr. WILLIAMS—As I understand, the great objection you gentlemen take is to the university and college representatives being present, that that is the ground upon which you base your whole objection to the fee.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Yes.

Dr. WILLIAMS—And that is a statute that is now in force, that this college has no power to remedy.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—This college has power to recommend that a change should take place ; if it did so, that would be brought about. We are here just as Wilberforce was in Parliament when slavery existed. He went there and wrought and worked until slavery was abolished, and we propose to work on until slavery in our profession is abolished. I do not want to stir up any angry feelings, because I am a very peaceable man. I like some of the remarks that my friend made for peace ; I think that is well—when you can't help it. But I do regret that remarks have been made in this Council that must go to the profession that I think will have a deleterious effect. It has been said in the Council that the men who refused to pay this tax are dishonest men ; that the tax is an honest debt, and that the man who refuses to pay it is dishonest. See how far-reaching that is. We have twelve hundred delinquents on the roll, and it applies to every man of the twelve hundred.

Dr. EMORY—Dr. McLaughlin says there are twelve hundred in that position. I challenge that statement ; there are not twelve hundred who refuse. I am on that roll, and I didn't know it ; I do not refuse to pay.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—You are along with us.

Dr. EMORY—No. You refuse to pay ; I don't.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—There are twelve hundred who have not paid their dues, and they naturally come within these observations. (Cries of, "No, no.") There are many men who have been compelled to pay up by the strong arm of the law, contrary to their convictions ; these are also there, and there is no doubt that, look at it from what way you please, there is a majority of the profession in the Province of Ontario to-day who are offended by the legislation that this Council has sought and obtained, and these remarks apply to them. Now, I care not whether the number is five hundred, one thousand, or fifteen hundred, I say it is unfortunate that these men should be charged as dishonest men, because I believe our profession outside of this Council is just as honest as it is within it ; and such remarks, I think, only tend to widen the breach that exists between the Council and the profession generally. Now, I would like to see peaceful counsels prevail—(hear, hear)—I would like to see that ; and if you can come along and bring about a reconciliation between the hostile elements of the profession, then I will do anything I can to bring that about. I am glad Dr. Williams has taken this move. If the other course had been adopted I believe, in spite of anything that could be done to the contrary by every member of this Council, that trouble would have arisen ; it would have given rise to a great deal of hostile feeling ; and I think it is wise on the part of the Council to suspend that coercive action for the present.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. McLaughlin compared this Council to a municipal council. I say the cases are not parallel at all, for the reason that all members of the latter are compelled to pay taxes into the treasury of the municipality they have been elected to represent towards its support, and therefore as contributors have a right to say how its moneys should be expended, while, on the other hand, some members of this Council pay no taxes into its treasury, yet claim the right to say how the revenue should be, not only collected, but also expended ; I ask Dr. McLaughlin in the case of a member of a municipal council who was elected and refused to pay his taxes how long he supposes the people would keep him there ? I will answer my own question by saying that they would not keep a man there at all who did not pay his taxes and obey the by-laws of the city or town he had been elected to represent. That is all I have to say.

Dr. ROGERS—I wish to state that I feel to-day that we are in a similar position to the one we were in in 1891 in regard to this tax ; and I can only express the deepest regret that the language which has been used, the strong language, and the strong expressions that have been used by Dr. McLaughlin and some of his friends should have gone out, because it may make it appear to the profession that they are a very badly used number of men in this matter, and that only heats up bad feelings. I wish to draw your attention to some statistics in regard to the number in arrears. It was said here that there were twelve hundred in the same box, but that is not at all so ; in the first place, there are 1,251 medical practitioners up to the 31st December who have paid up in full ; and not only that, but they have voluntarily written letters to Dr. Pyne since the Act has been suspended and offered to pay their dues ; and to say that they can be classified, or even approached in the same category as a few others I will mention hereafter is hardly correct. Let us see what the total number who are in arrears to the 31st December is composed of. There are fifty-two men of them who owe \$26.00, and of that number we have Dr. Sangster, who says he will not pay the tax. That, of course, is an opinion he has a right to hold, and holding that position it is for him to express it ; but there are also 119 who owe more than \$9.00 and less than \$20.00. Then there are 464 who owe less than \$10.00 and over \$3.00 ; and out of the total number in this list, which is now before the members of this Council, 652 only owe \$2.00, the fee for the last year in which the assessment was in force.

Dr. ARMOUR—This is not new matter, the same statements have been made during the session.

Dr. ROGERS—I say there are 652 who only owe \$2.00 ; they are not in arrear, they are

willing to pay this tax ; so that you have 1,251 and 652, making nearly 2,000 medical men in this Province who are willing to pay this tax. Why? They say that the reason is because every man has to pay it, take away that point and they will not pay it. The reason they did not pay it was because of the number of men who were getting the benefits of the profession and who refused to pay their tax, but when we adopted Section 41a, and made every member pay, then they were willing to contribute and be a party to this matter. But take off Section 41a, and I say again your dues will again drop to \$400.00 or \$500.00 ; and I say it is the most unjust thing in the world to have a law which will allow the few to escape ; that is, allow the 500 to escape, while the 2,000 pay their dues. Men who think of honor more than anything else will pay, but the men who do not think of honor, who will take all and give nothing, will not pay. Therefore, I say it is an unjust thing if you do not put on Section 41a. I maintain that the cause of dissatisfaction in regard to these dues was the fact that some paid and some did not. By putting on Section 41a you simply compel all to pay their dues. I do not for a moment, and I never did, wish to coerce the profession, and I deny *in toto* that I or my friends ever wished to coerce the profession to pay their dues. That is an entirely incorrect statement, I never stated so. The gentleman from No. 8 Division quoted from what I stated in 1893. I said then I did not believe in coercing the profession. Why? Because the Legislature had suspended this section (the representative from No. 8 did not read the whole context) and therefore I said that I did not believe in adopting the measure, or coercion was the word I used in 1893. Now, I do not believe in coercing the profession to-day. I do not believe in any sense in coercing them. I believe the great majority of the medical practitioners in this province are willing to pay this tax, and I believe the great majority will pay it. It is only the small minority of a few hundred we want to get after by this Section 41a, and if you do not adopt Section 41a you will make the 2,000 pay and allow the 500 to go free. That is the unjust part of it, that is the part I object to. But you must leave it to the members of this Council, and if, in the meantime you adopt Section 27 without Section 41a, and do not get your money in, you are standing face to face with bankruptcy in regard to this building—standing face to face with the fact you are not paying your debts, and with the possibility at any time of the sheriff being put in this building. I say, under such circumstances as that, our duty is clear and plain as men, as honorable members of a profession, to take means to coerce, if you will, those three or four hundred men who have refused to pay their honest debts.

Dr. THORNTON—I cannot see the force of Dr. Rogers' remarks. If he goes back to the announcement of 1890, he will certainly find there was not more than \$369.00 paid, and there might not have been \$200.00. Now, we have straight evidence that somewhere about 2,000 of the profession did not pay until you came down with this little pistol, 41a, to blow a man out of professional existence. Then, you have two classes of men, one who holds out his hand and says, "Here you are," and he pays it ; the other class, a man who says, "Shoot, and get out !" And these men that pay under that pressure are brought up as evidence to prove that the other man is dishonorable, that he has no moral calibre—he hasn't anything about him. But he had just reasons for refusing to pay. This question has been brought up, I notice some year or two ago, and it was pressed so forcibly, that I believe the excuse was made that we did not shoot anybody. Again, if you are not going to shoot anybody, what is the use of bothering with this thing at all? Again, there has been another insinuation thrown out that I positively resented, and that is, that there are members of this Council who never contributed to its funds, but who come here to vote them away. Now, I have contributed to the funds of this Council just as long as I could tolerate the excuses that were made for the necessity of paying, and I had a right, beyond that, to use my own judgment, but in coming to this Council I positively deny that any act or word of mine in this Council will justify any such statement. I come here, and if there are causes necessitating unnecessary payments, to remove those causes, and until I can remove those causes, every word and vote will not be to fritter away the profession's money, but to prevent those men that have made those assertions from doing it.

Dr. SANGSTER—I am sorry Dr. Bray is not here, because I do not like to make statements relating to a member in the absence of that member ; but I look upon Dr. Bray's statement, made here a short time ago, as offensive.

Dr. MOORE—We will send for him if you wish.

Dr. SANGSTER—I daresay it will be repeated to him. His statement was to the effect that I and some others, being here and having refused to pay what are called unjust dues, or the assessment of the Council, are just as much disqualified from being present and voting in this Council as the members of the educational bodies are. Well, I look upon that as a purely childish statement, which no man with any thought or deep convictions or deep reasoning power would venture to make. I am here because my constituents, who have paid the tax, sent me here ; these gentlemen of the universities are here because they have paid the tax themselves, but their constituents have not paid the tax that I think should be imposed upon them. In my constituency, a very large one, in regard to this

question, I may say that I do not know one man who would submit willingly to anything like coercion from this Council in regard to that professional tax. I have heard several state very strongly their conviction that the profession ought to pay a tax ; but I repeat, I have not heard one man say that he is in favor of coercion. I never heard an expression of that kind from the gentleman who ran against me ; on the contrary, he stated in his address he was opposed to anything like coercion of the profession ; and I state to-day that in my division, which, as I have said, is a very large one, if it were polled whether there should be a tax or not, you would get a very large majority—I might almost say you would get an almost unanimous vote in favor of a tax being assessed ; but if you were to poll them on the question whether that Section 41a should be reinstituted, I am prepared to say you would get an utterly unanimous vote against its reinstitution. I presume my constituents, or most of them—certainly a large number of them, and I can't say but all of them—have paid their taxes. They sent me here to advocate their interests, and I am here as their representative ; I am here as the representative of men who have paid, or who have largely paid, what I think is an unjust tax, and probably what some of them think an unjust tax also ; and I hold that there is no comparison to be instituted between the position of those of us who are here as recalcitrant in regard to that tax, representing constituents that are presumed to have paid it largely, and the gentlemen between us and whom that comparison was instituted, and I think it was in bad taste to institute any comparison of the kind. In regard to the number of names you have on that list, I do not care whether it is 257 or 1,200. The fact has been brought out you have 600 recalcitrants on that list, and Dr. Rogers, for which I am very much obliged to him, brings out the fact that the only reason you have not another 600 or more is that a few years ago you presented at them what Dr. Thornton calls “a pistol,” a legislative persuader, a patent suction apparatus, which you got from the Legislature in 1891 ; but they are just as recalcitrant, and more, now as they were before ; and you have to face the conviction that you have a large majority of the profession opposed to that tax. I do not know that I am in order to refer to the matter here, but I may tell you that the organized opposition against the tax and against some other things done by this Council—I state this advisedly, and I am prepared to substantiate everything I say—numbers 1,307.

Dr. BRAY (who in the meantime had entered the room)—Dr. Sangster says it is very bad taste, and it should not have been said in this Council, and so on ; but I hold in my hand a letter signed by J. H. Sangster, dated at Port Perry, and I would ask (if my reflections were not correct or were in bad taste) what the members of this Council consider this letter to be when I shall read it to you. I will read just a part of it. In the February number of the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* there was a certain letter attacking me anonymously over the signature of “Justice”—

Dr. WILLIAMS—Is this bearing on the question ?

Dr. BRAY—This does.

Dr. REDDICK—A personal thing.

Dr. BRAY—It is not a personal thing.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It should not be introduced.

Dr. BRAY—It has been cast up by Dr. Sangster that something has been said about him in this Council, and in reply to that I say, here is something which has been said about another member which does bear on it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I will ask the Chairman's ruling.

The CHAIRMAN (Dr. Moore)—I do not know what it is. If it is not relevant to the case we must rule it out.

Dr. BRAY—I do not think you can tell whether it is or not till I read it.

Dr. SANGSTER—I am perfectly willing it should be read ; it will lead to a somewhat lengthened controversy, I presume ; I referred to the action of a member in this Council, and I am quite willing that my actions in or out of the Council shall be passed under review, but I shall claim a full and ample opportunity to defend myself from any attack that is made on me ; and I shall claim in the name of justice and common fair play an ample opportunity to go into the whole question.

Dr. BROCK—I am disposed to agree with Dr. Williams when he said in introducing his by-law that this subject had been discussed in every way, and I understand we are all willing at the present time, for the sake of peace and harmony, to endeavor to arrive at some conclusion immediately.

Dr. BRAY—I will not read what I was going to.

Dr. BROCK—Let us arrive at some conclusion ; I am not going to bring forward any argument ; I am perfectly willing we should rest on the verdict of this Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I move that the committee now rise and ask leave to sit again.

Dr. ROGERS—I second that.

Dr. LUTON—Before that is put, I would like to make a remark. It is said there are about 1,200 delinquents ; we have the printed list of those in arrears before us, and I find

upon that list the names of several in my neighborhood. Among them I see the names of Drs. Twedale, of St. Thomas, and McCausland, of Ingersoll, who are long in their graves and their estates wound up by law. I think it is unfair that those names should appear here coupled with an indebtedness against those men; I think it is hardly good taste that their names should appear upon the list as delinquents.

Dr. HANLY—I was pleased a short time ago to see that oil was being thrown on the troubled waters. I believe in the Province of Ontario there are a number of men who object to this way of raising this tax. I do not object to the tax; I think it is needed, and I will cheerfully pay my share, but I think the sense of the members of this Council is, we do not wish to do anything to irritate our brother practitioners throughout the province; and when we have this evidence of members of the Council wishing to come together and willing to arrive at a conclusion that will be pleasant to all parties I think we should accept it with a great deal better grace than we appear to be doing.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—Just one word about the collection that has not been alluded to by anyone. We should remember that the collection was suspended some two or three years ago, and had that collection not been suspended, hundreds in the meantime would have paid up.

The Chairman, Dr. Moore, put the motion that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The committee rose. The President in the chair.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the Council do now adjourn to 2 o'clock p.m. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION

FRIDAY, 28th June, 1895.

The Council met at 2 o'clock p.m. in accordance with motion for adjournment, the President in the chair.

The Registrar called the roll, and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

The Registrar read the minutes, which were confirmed as read and signed by the President.

COMMUNICATIONS.

None.

MOTIONS.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Henry, and resolved that a special committee, consisting of Drs. Dickson, Roome and Bray, be appointed to visit the bank to ascertain whether or not we can obtain a further advance of money to meet the present Council's expenses, and upon what terms the advance will be made; and that the committee be instructed to take with them the by-law with which we are dealing and ascertain whether or not its passage will be ample security.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. ROOME—Mr. President, I am not going to take exception to this motion, but my name is mentioned on that committee, and I would rather not act; still, at the same time I am prepared to assist all I can. I wish also to know whether this motion means the by-law as it is now before the house or with amendments made to it.

Dr. MOORE—As the by-law is before the house.

Dr. ROOME—In case it should not pass we would be in an awkward position.

The PRESIDENT—There have been no reports from the Committee of the Whole, therefore it is the by-law before the house.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I presume it is within the knowledge of all the members of the Council now that the Council have an overdrawn account at the bank; or, what is perhaps worse, an account in which the notes of the Registrar and Treasurer have been made out under by-law of this Council, which notes are now overdue and reach the amount of something about \$7,000.00, and the bank, as I understand, informed the Finance Committee the other day that they would make no further advance unless there was a reasonable proposition that the money was to be forthcoming before long and payment made. We have been given to understand that if the fees were reimposed that would be satisfactory; but it

has not been made clear whether, if reimposed and left optional with the profession to pay, whether that will be satisfactory, or whether the bank demands that the penal clause should also be enforced. The point is just here, if we pass the by-law, leaving out the penal clause and leaving it to the honor of the profession to pay, and then the bank would not accept that as sufficient security, there is no money to pay the gentlemen here present, and some of us will go home feeling kind of badly. Whether we feel bad or not there is the exact position in which we are placed ; I think I might make a further statement, and I do not know that I will be breaking any confidence in so doing ; I am given to understand that the Treasurer, and I think I may say the Registrar, have their names on notes for some considerable amount now, and that this interferes with their personal credit, and I understand that there is a disinclination on their part to go on further paper than they are already on. Now, supposing anything transpires by which these obligations are not promptly met, it would leave the burden upon their shoulders, and you can readily understand these gentlemen do not wish to place themselves in a position of that kind if they can help it. Now, this motion for a committee is that they shall take over the by-laws with the amendments and make the proposition by word of mouth ; the question can be put, If we put in one clause will that be satisfactory ; if it will not, will it be satisfactory if we put in the other clause ? As I said this morning, it is time this Council should get down to practical business and see if they can settle this matter in some way ; and it strikes me the most feasible way is to let the Council get their pay and go home ; if anyone can propose a better scheme I am ready to drop into it.

Dr. ARMOUR—I want to make a few observations in regard to this matter. It is stated by Dr. Williams that in consultation with the Finance Committee the Manager of the Imperial Bank declined to grant further loans except on the personal responsibility of the members of the Council, or else that we would undertake to assess the annual tax. As a member of that Committee, and I know I am alone in regard to this, that phase of the question was pressed on Mr. Rice when he was in our presence, that that would be done ; they were assuring him that that would be done to get out of the personal liability, and he agreed to accept it, as stated in the Finance Committee's report. But in addition to that I told Mr. Rice I thought the security was ample, the security of this building and the assets of the college were ample for all the loans we desired for this year, and before he left our committee he agreed with me, and there and then said that he would advance us what we required for the present time. I noticed further, on the part of the members of this committee, a desire to have him to insist on having the tax assessed and the penal clause attached to it for its collection ; there seemed to be a desire on the part of the other members of the committee that Mr. Rice should assume that position, but he did not do so while he was before the Finance Committee.

Dr. ROOME—Did he assure you, without any reference to the new assessment being put on, that he would grant a further advance of money ?

Dr. ARMOUR—At that time that was my understanding. I know a letter has been got since from Mr. Rice stating the contrary, that they would require the assessment of the tax, I am well aware of that. But if the Imperial does not make this advance I have no hesitation in saying that there are other financial institutions in this city that would be very glad to do so.

Dr. BRAY—I must take exception to what Dr. Armour has said in some particulars. In the first place, he says there was a desire on the part of some members of the committee to make Mr. Rice say, or words to that effect, that the penal clause should be imposed, that that was the desire of the committee ; I am a member of that committee, and I maintain that Dr. Armour's statement is incorrect.

Dr. ARMOUR—I said that was my impression.

Dr. BRAY—Your impression was wrong ; I only speak for myself. My utterances here to-day will show that those are not my views, and I do not think it is right for Dr. Armour to insinuate what he has in reference to what occurred between the committee and Mr. Rice. I wish to say further, that Mr. Rice told us distinctly that banks could not take buildings for security ; and it is a well-known fact that they do not loan—

Dr. ARMOUR—But he would take the security of this corporation, which was his offer.

Dr. BRAY—No ; he said that every member of this Council should become personally responsible, and sign that paper. That is what he said ; I think the other members of the committee will bear me out in this.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I wish to call attention to the fact that it is twenty minutes to three o'clock, and the banks close at three.

The President put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The PRESIDENT—Is it the wish of the committee that the Registrar should accompany them ?

Dr. DICKSON—I think it is most desirable that he should go, as there might be some questions Mr. Rice might ask, and that the Registrar alone could answer.

On motion, the Council here took a recess of half an hour.

The Council resumed at 3.10 p.m.

The PRESIDENT—We adjourned half an hour ago in order to allow a special committee to wait on the Manager of the Imperial Bank. We will now call on Dr. Dickson, the chairman of that committee, for their report.

Dr. DICKSON—The committee appointed to wait upon the bank manager beg leave to report as follows: The manager will agree to advance an amount in or about \$4,000, provided the assessment by-law is adopted with the penal clause, or he will advance that amount, provided the penal clause is inserted in the by-law to be enforced on the first of June, 1896, in the event of the annual assessment not being sufficiently paid to meet the liability. He will not increase the advance already made of \$7,000.00 on any other condition.

Dr. WILLIAMS—If I understand that correctly, it makes an optional method, either to adopt the by-law straight with the penal clause, or else to leave the penal clause in suspension for twelve months; then, in case the money is not paid in sufficiently, to be put in force.

Dr. ROGERS—I do not think that is it.

Dr. BRAY—I think I can answer Dr. Williams; I understand Dr. Williams to say that the clause can be put in force at this meeting, or it can be enforced at the first of June, 1896, provided the annual dues are not paid in. Am I correct, Dr. Williams?

Dr. WILLIAMS—In sufficient amount to cover the liabilities.

Dr. BRAY—In regard to that it is distinctly stated by the bank manager, and incorporated in this report, that the penal clause must be put in now, but that it should not be operative until a year from now. The penal clause has to be in the by-law or the by-law is no good. We cannot bind the next Council to put in the penal clause, it has to be inserted, but it is to be inoperative, if the dues are paid up, to the first of next June; in the event of the dues not being paid up then it becomes operative.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I understand it must be in the by-law in any case, but in one case it will be in suspension for a year.

Dr. DICKSON—It was explained that there was a feeling that it was possible to get the money without the penal clause, and that it would be preferable; and the manager yielded to the extent of saying that if it were made inoperative to the 1st of June, 1896, then to be put in force if not a sufficient amount of dues be paid in, he would loan the money, and on no other condition would he loan it.

The PRESIDENT—The report, under our rules and regulations, is received without motion, and as this is simply a report of information, and no action is necessary under it, we will take up the by-law. Dr. Williams has the floor.

Dr. WILLIAMS—There is another point we should have information about; that is, whether the by-law is accepted without the additional formality of the Registrar and Treasurer going on the paper.

Dr. DICKSON—There was no reference made.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Our present by-law of indemnification covers them, I believe, to the extent of \$10,000.00; therefore it becomes a question of an extra amount to cover this session.

The REGISTRAR—Twelve thousand dollars is the extent of the other by-law.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Then the Registrar and Treasurer would be safe. The question then will come up, Will these gentlemen, under the circumstances, be willing to go on the paper to that extent.

Dr. DICKSON—The bank manager seemed a little surprised that we should ask for \$4,000.00 now, as he understood all that was required was in the neighborhood of \$2,500.00. It was, however, explained that that amount was spoken of last week when we expected to get through our work by the end of the week, but that it was necessary to increase the amount to meet our liabilities. The manager felt we had better not extend it very much more; he didn't see how it could be done.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Committee of the Whole resumed consideration of the by-law for levying the annual assessment. Dr. Moore in the chair.

The Chairman read Section 1 of the by-law.

Dr. ARMOUR—That was proposed as Section 3.

The CHAIRMAN—It was originally Clause 1; the others were adopted. We have now clauses 1 and 2, and this clause was changed from 1 to 3.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Graham, and resolved, that the clause originally numbered 1 be restored to its position, and that the clauses dealt with be numbered consecutively after this. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—A message has just been received per the messenger of the Imperial Bank to notify us that the manager wanted a copy of the by-law when it was passed.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Graham, and resolved, That Clause 1 of the by-law be and is hereby adopted. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Roome, and resolved, That the following clause be added, "And be it further enacted, that part of Clause 1, known as 41a, be suspended until the 1st of June, 1896; then to come in force in case a sufficient amount of dues is not paid to cover the bank liabilities."

Dr. WILLIAMS—A question arises in my own mind whether there should not be a stipulated amount of "bank liabilities."

Dr. ROGERS—It ought to be \$11,000.00.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Supposing the bank liabilities should be increased by that time, if the \$11,000.00 were paid, that would be keeping faith with the bank. What is the opinion of the Council?

Dr. MACHELL—I think the better plan is not to mention any specific amount. The bank manager himself did that, and I think we had better not. It will cover it if you do not mention any amount at all.

Dr. DICKSON—I think if any considerable amount is paid, showing a disposition to pay up, it should go.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I will allow the clause to go.

The Chairman put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The last clause of the report is, "The Registrar is hereby directed to collect the annual dues," etc.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Henry, in amendment to the last clause of the by-law, and resolved, That a further clause be added, as follows: "And be it further enacted, that the Registrar be required to send to each practitioner a registered letter, enclosing a copy of the by-law, together with a circular letter explaining the necessity of imposing the fee, calling special attention to the suspension of Section 41a to the 1st of June, 1896."

The Chairman put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Moved by Dr. Williams, That the by-law be read consecutively, as there are one or two little additions as to dates to be put in the by-law, and then these can be put in before the committee rises.

The Registrar read clauses Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Dr. Williams moved that 1893 and 1894 be added to the latter clause. Carried.

The Registrar read clause No. 4 of the by-law.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I move that that clause be struck out.

Dr. ROGERS—I do not think that ought to be cut out. I think if it is, it will leave the by-law inoperative.

Dr. WILLIAMS—That clause is inoperative for a year, and when the year comes around, if you then are obliged to allow it to go into operation and use the other machinery, you would have to pass it then; but to put the machinery in force and to instruct the Registrar to go on and carry that out now when the by-law is suspended for a year, does not strike me as the right thing. I believe that clause should be out; and when the June session next year comes, if the clause is obliged to go into operation—which I hope it will not be, for I hope the fees will be all paid up so that we will not need it—then is the time to pass an instructing clause to the Registrar.

The CHAIRMAN—If you strike this all out the Registrar will have no power to accept any fees. If you except the 41a and leave the other operative, it would be all right. We have not been collecting any fees.

Dr. BRITTON—How would it be to substitute for that clause "That the Registrar be instructed to collect as he did prior to the enactment of 41a?"

Dr. DICKSON—Or, "subject to the suspending clause."

Dr. WILLIAMS—As I understand it we have already by a clause instructed the Registrar to send out a copy of this by-law, together with a circular letter to be prepared by him. That clause has been passed, and, as I take it, that circular letter will state to each gentleman what he owes. I do not think that we expect that Dr. Pyne shall go on to sue men during that year or anything of that kind, but he certainly, under that clause, will call their attention to their indebtedness, and I venture the opinion that if they send in their money he will take it. I do not know that it is necessary to put in a clause that he shall receive it.

The REGISTRAR—This by-law is prepared by our Solicitor, and it would not be wise to strike any part of it out.

Dr. DICKSON—If you hold that part in suspension I do not think any change will be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN—The original clause in the by-law reads as follows: "The Registrar is hereby directed to collect the annual fees hereafter fixed and determined, together with

all other fees and dues in arrears owing by any member of the said college, and to enforce all the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act as amended, excepting those now under suspension."

Dr. CAMPBELL—I would suggest at the close of that the words, "subject to the provisions of this by-law," be added.

On motion, the clause as last read by the Chairman, together with the additional words suggested by Dr. Campbell, was adopted as read.

Clause 5 was read, and, on motion, adopted.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the by-law be now adopted as a whole. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Graham, and resolved, that the committee does now rise and report the by-law as amended and passed in Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The committee rose, the President in the chair.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Graham, that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the by-law be adopted.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Mr. President, I do not intend that my conviction as to the character of the legislation to be passed by this Council shall be altered in the slightest degree by the threats of the bank manager; and therefore I move, seconded by Dr. Thornton, that the report be not now adopted, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with instructions to strike out Clause 1.

At the request of the President the Registrar read Clause 1.

Dr. SHAW—Does that amendment of Dr. McLaughlin's, if carried into force, say we shall have no annual assessment?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Yes.

The PRESIDENT—All the members of the Council are not entitled to vote, but only the territorial members and the homoeopathic members. There are only twenty-two members of the Council who are entitled to vote on this question.

The President put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

Dr. McLaughlin called for the yeas and nays.

The Registrar took the yeas and nays as follows: Yeas—Drs. Armour, McLaughlin, Sangster, Thornton. Nays—Drs. Barrick, Bray, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Graham, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Shaw, Williams.

Yeas, 4; nays, 18.

Dr. ARMOUR—I wish to move in amendment, in order to avoid the irritation that the reinstating of 41a is likely to produce, seconded by Dr. Hanly, that by-law No. 69 be not now adopted, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to strike out all the words after the first line in Clause No. 1, and that the following be substituted therefor: "Is hereby adopted."

Dr. MACHELL—Before that is put I would like the Registrar to read it, so that we will have an idea how the by-law reads then.

The Registrar, under instructions from the President, read the original clause of the by-law; and then read: "That by-law No. 69 be not now adopted, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to strike out all the words after the first line in Clause 1."

Dr. CAMPBELL—I think what Dr. Machell wants is to have read the clause as it will read if that amendment were adopted.

Dr. MACHELL—Yes.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Dr. Armour is really striking out the whole by-law, and not the clause. I think that is a mistake on Dr. Armour's part.

The REGISTRAR—It would read this way: "That Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act R.S.O., etc., is hereby adopted;" and it leaves out all about Section 41a.

Dr. HENRY—I think if there is any gentleman in the room that ought to take objection to that penal clause it is your humble servant. It is not now only that I object to it, I have objected since 1891; and now, after the discussion has taken place and the compromise has been effected, as I might call it, to leave that in abeyance for a year, I think the clause should be adopted. It is late in the day for those gentlemen to bring it up, and nothing can be accomplished. We have no money to carry on the Council. I have listened here for a long time, and I fail to see where we can get funds, except from the medical practitioners, and the medical students who will present themselves for examination. That being the case, it is unwise at this late stage, when we ought to be going home, to have a lengthy discussion on this. I was opposed to that penal clause in 1891, and I am opposed to it to-day. But what I am not opposed to is, I want every medical man to pay his \$2.00 a year; and I say it would be most unjust and unfair that while half the medical men of this country have been

fair and square, and have paid their \$2.00, that others should go Scot-free ; and I submit if this is allowed to go on that the gentlemen who have paid are entitled justly to come and demand that the money they have paid year after year be refunded to them when the building is disposed of.

Dr. HANLY—Dr. Armour came to me this forenoon with that motion, and asked me if I would support it. At that time I was opposed to the imposition of this Section 41a, and decidedly so, and I should have voted against it. Since then, however, with regard to these bank negotiations I feel that I could not oppose it, when it is in the present shape.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I will second Dr. Armour's motion.

Dr. ARMOUR—I want to amend that by erasing the name of the seconder.

The President then stated the motion as follows : "Moved by Dr. Armour, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that the by-law be not now adopted, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to strike all the words after the first line in Clause No. 1 out, and that the following be substituted therefor : 'is hereby adopted.'"

Dr. BRITTON—I have just a few words to say before the amendment is put ; and I speak on this because I have been requested by two members of two of the territorial divisions to express my views regarding Clause 41a. I dealt somewhat extensively with the assessment clause very recently, and I have scarcely anything further to say regarding it. I shall therefore simply speak as to Section 41a. It has been stated by a member on the floor of this chamber that he objects to legislation which proceeds from a demand on the part of a manager of a bank. So far as I am personally concerned, from the time that Section 41a was first inserted I felt that it was only fair to me and fair to others who were honestly paying their honest debts for a recompense which they receive, and which, I believe, I receive, from the fact that this Council protected me in many respects, and only right that others should be compelled to pay as I did. I did not feel it was fair that I should put my hand in my pocket and pay out even the trumpery sum of one or two dollars a year for the sake of assisting other men who would not, or did not, pay, but who had the same opportunities that I had, men who had the same privileges that accrued to me from the fact that I belonged and that they belonged to a profession as noble as ours, and as protected as ours, is from imposition and from fraud. Now, I am not going to take up your attention for any length of time ; I just simply want to state what my views are in the matter. I have no opportunity, unfortunately, of raising my hand one way or the other on this, and I am not going just now to say whether or not I think it is right on the part of the Legislature to take that right and privilege away from me, though I implied as much when I said yesterday that from the nature of this body, and from the history of its origin that I had just as much right as any other gentleman sitting in this chamber to express my views on all subjects brought before us for consideration ; and, that being the case, it was left to be inferred that I concluded that I had as much right as anyone here to insist upon it that everybody should pay his honest and just debts. I have nothing more to say just now ; I do not wish to detain you.

The President put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

Dr. McLaughlin called for the yeas and nays.

The Registrar took the yeas and nays as follows : Yeas—Drs. Armour, McLaughlin, Reddick, Sangster and Thornton. Nays—Drs. Barrick, Bray, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Graham, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Rogers, Roome, Shaw and Williams.

Yeas, 5 ; nays, 17.

The President on the yeas and nays declared the amendment lost.

The President then put the original motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and the report of the Committee of the Whole adopted on the by-law to levy an annual assessment.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Carried on a division.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Graham and resolved, that the by-law be now read a third time, passed, signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College and numbered sixty-nine. Carried.

The Registrar, on instructions from the President, read the by-law a third time.

BY-LAW No. 69.

Whereas by Section 6 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, 56 Vic., chapter 27, Section 27 of the "Ontario Medical Act" (R.S.O. 1887, c. 148) and Section 41a amending the same, enacted by the Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 26, and entitled "An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act" were suspended, and it was by the said Act declared that the said section should continue suspended unless and until after the elections of 1894 a by-law should be passed by the Council of the college adopting the same in whole or in part.

And whereas this college has a floating debt which must be provided for, and outstanding assessments which, if made available, would cover the same. It is therefore necessary and expedient that the same shall be adopted and put in force.

And whereas it is necessary and expedient that the same should be adopted.

Now, therefore, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

1. Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act (R.S.O., 1887, c. 148) and Section 41*a* amending the same, enacted by the Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of her Majesty's reign, chapter 26, and entitled "An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act" are hereby adopted.

2. Each member of the college shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of the college an annual fee amounting to Two Dollars (\$2), pursuant to the provisions of Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act, aforesaid, for year 1895.

3. It is further hereby declared and enacted that the said suspended sections are adopted by the Council of the said college and the suspension thereof abrogated from the day of the date when the same were by the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, suspended, and that each member of the college shall pay to the Registrar pursuant to the provisions of Section 27, aforesaid, the annual fee of Two Dollars (\$2) for each year during the time when the said sections were so suspended, viz., for years 1893 and 1894.

4. The Registrar is hereby directed to collect the annual fee hereinbefore fixed and determined, together with all other fees and dues in arrear and owing by any member of the said College, and to enforce all provisions of the Ontario Medical Act as amended, subject to the provisions of this by-law.

5. And be it further enacted, that part of Clause 1, known as 41*a*, be suspended until the 1st of June, 1896; then to come into force in case a sufficient amount of dues is not paid to cover the bank liability.

6. And be it further enacted, that the Registrar be required to send to each practitioner a registered letter, enclosing a copy of the by-law, together with a circular letter, and account of dues, explaining the necessity of imposing the fee, and calling special attention to the suspension of 41*a* until June 1st, 1896.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole as amended.

V. H. MOORE, *Chairman Committee of Whole.*

Adopted in Council, June 28th, 1895.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, *President.*

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Dickson, that Drs. Harris, Rogers and Campbell form the Executive Committee for the present year. Carried.

Dr. EMORY—I presume a question that, perhaps, bears the nature of privilege, might properly come up under the head of miscellaneous business?

The PRESIDENT—Yes; you may bring it up now.

Dr. EMORY—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council, when the yeas and nays were called for yesterday on the reconsideration of the Printing Committee's report, some remarks fell from a member of this Council, but as his back was to me when he spoke I did not notice them at the time; however, my attention was called to them, and those remarks, in my opinion, I think I can prove to the Council, place two-thirds of this Council who voted nay on that question in what I consider a false light before the profession; I think it is only right that they should be placed in the proper light. In calling for the yeas and nays the member I refer to stated, "On an important question like this I ask for the yeas and nays; let people place themselves on record whether they will approve of paying more for the printing." Now, I submit that that statement, a sort of preamble to the yeas and nays, if accepted by the profession at large, as they read it, puts every man who voted nay before the profession as having voted away a certain portion of the funds of the college which might have been conserved had another tender been accepted. I thought I made it pretty clear yesterday in my remarks, but either my remarks must have been very obscure or the understanding of some gentlemen is very obtuse; I will try now to make it still more plain—

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Is this a matter that can be brought up in this way? When a member states his opinion upon a certain question surely he has a right to say what he thinks; if this comes within the purview of a review then you may take up a hundred thousand statements of members made in this Council since we have been here.

The PRESIDENT—I think under this head that Dr. Emory has a perfect right, inasmuch as he was acting chairman of the committee at the time, to call attention to this matter and to express his views as briefly as possible; inasmuch as some reflection was passed

upon him, I am of the opinion he should have the privilege of setting himself right with the Council.

Dr. EMORY—I will be as brief as possible. This not only affects me, but affects every member who voted nay, and two-thirds of the Council did vote nay. The contract or tender which was spoken of offered to print our announcement and do our advertising for \$225.00; the contract which was let, or the tender which was accepted by the Council, offered to do that same work and a good deal more for the sum of \$360.00; we will say nothing about the extra sending to every medical practitioner a copy of the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* or the publishing of our reports verbatim in that journal; for argument sake we will grant that is worth nothing, and simply take up the item of the stenographic report; last year the stenographic report cost the Council, or Dr. Orr, \$95.00; last year there were 750 folios in that report; this year, up to the rising of the Council at this morning session, there are over 2,000 folios, and it is only a question of the rule of three, which I learned from Dr. Sangster's arithmetic when I was a boy, to compute that if 750 folios of a stenographic report cost \$95.00, 2,000 folios will cost \$240.00, to say nothing of what is still to go on our report; if you add \$240.00 to \$225.00, if my arithmetic is correct, it makes \$465.00 which this contract would actually have cost the Council, whereas the contract which was accepted by the Council costs us \$360.00. I think that makes the matter plain as to whether the yeas or the nays were voting away unnecessarily the Council's money. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT—This is not open for discussion at all; it is simply a statement of facts from Dr. Emory as acting chairman of the committee.

Dr. BARRICK—Is it not competent that I should state the facts on which I based my conclusions?

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Certainly.

Dr. ARMOUR—He should make an explanation.

The PRESIDENT—You are quite in order, Dr. Barrick, if you just wish to make an explanation.

Dr. BARRICK—I will not discuss it. Last year we gave to Dr. Orr \$600.00 and other valuable considerations for printing our announcement. It was stated here that Dr. Orr had lost from \$100.00 to \$200.00 on the transaction. If Dr. Orr had come forward this year with an offer to do the same work for \$600.00, the other valuable considerations must have been to his mind worth from \$100.00 to \$200.00; but, gentlemen, he comes forward this year and he offers to do this work for \$360.00, and therefore I maintain that the other valuable considerations that we offer along with that were valued by him at from \$240.00 to \$440.00. We had another tender for that same printing, with these other considerations, at \$300.00. Taking those figures, then, this other gentleman must have thought the other valuable considerations must have been worth \$300.00 or \$400.00. I maintain, then, that if you can get this work done for \$225.00, the contract and the other valuable considerations are worth \$240.00 to \$340.00, and, therefore, I say that we were voting more money than we had a right to do. If these valuable considerations are worth \$240.00, I maintain then that we should have an estimate and should let by contract these other valuable considerations apart from the contract for the work; and I maintain still in the refusal to reconsider the matter that the members were voting away more money than they should.

The PRESIDENT—We are through the orders of the day; are there any further motions, or is there any further business to transact?

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. President, this is a matter which perhaps does not come within the functions of this Council, but I will ask you to permit me to make an announcement on behalf of the Ontario Medical Library Association. One of their by-laws is to the effect that any practitioner in the country, or any practitioner outside of the city of Toronto, has full permission to use the library whenever he desires, gratuitously; while practitioners in the city are charged \$2.00 per annum for that privilege. I desire further to announce that any registered practitioner in the country who desires a book or books has nothing to do but to write to the Librarian and those books will be forwarded to him, and the only expense he will incur will be the express charges. I think perhaps this is not generally known throughout the country, but I hope by announcing it in the Council here it will be circulated. I am sure the directors of the Ontario Library Association, which is almost exclusively supported by the members of the profession in Toronto, would be only too desirous that the profession throughout the country should know of the opportunities which they have in this way.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Barrick, that the minutes of this meeting be now read.

Dr. SANGSTER—I do not know whether I am in order or not; I think I am. As this is the end of the work of the Council, I beg to move, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that the thanks of the Council be tendered to the *Mail and Empire*, the *Globe* and the other Toronto dailies for the full and exhaustive reports given by them of our proceedings at this session.

The President stated the motion.

Dr. ROOME—Before that is carried, I have a word to say. A good many members of this Council expressed their regret very much, and I must express my regret—not because I have not been reported myself (I have heard it expressed not only in the Council but outside)—that the *Mail* newspaper seemed to have taken more interest in reporting Dr. Sangster than any member in this Council. I am only stating what other members and persons outside of the Council have said to me about it. I am sorry about it because I have been a supporter of the paper since it has been first published. Whether they have done this purposely or not I cannot say. I am very sorry if such was intended, for every man on this Council ought to be treated alike, we came here for one purpose and have been together for a long time, and I trust we shall all part entertaining good opinions one of the other, and I trust we shall feel we have met honorable gentlemen, and I trust we shall not have through the country for years to come the agitation we have had for some years past. I think that all storms have a beneficial effect, and I trust that those we have had may have a beneficial effect, and that we will, when we go home, satisfy our electorate that we have done the best we can in the interests of the profession, and that we may come back at the end of another year with a mutually friendly feeling. I am always pleased to see representatives of the press present, and I must thank them for having given us a very fair report, with only that one objection.

Dr. MOORE—Their reports were like the handle of a jug.

Dr. BRITTON—I might say that, unsolicited by me, expressions of opinion have been uttered similar to those to which Dr. Roome referred, not only by the profession, but by some outside of the profession, by some of my own patients; and I need not say that my patients spoke in that way spontaneously, there was no reference made to it at all, except that they knew I was attending a meeting of this Council. And there was also a reference made to this by a gentleman from a distance, whose name I will mention—I have not permission to mention his name, he has not said I can do so, but I know he will not object, I refer to one of the ex-members of this Council, Dr. Miller, of Hamilton; he came to the conclusion from the reading of the reports in the early issues of the papers—I think it was the *Mail* he referred to—that we were afraid of those who were opposing such views as we promulgated and which we hold to-day; that we were keeping our mouths shut and were afraid to use our tongues. I think, Mr. President, that every member of this Council knows that those who hold positive views were not afraid to stand up and state them in plain English, so that everybody could understand them—(hear, hear)—and I maintain that when a one-sided report is given the public at large it is not fair. Our acts will be justified when our proceedings are reported in full in our announcement and sent to the profession at large. But I must say this, that while we, as a Council and as individual members of that Council, and of the old Council, have to a large extent and almost exclusively, refrained from answering charges in the public press, there are others who have made charges for years back through the public press; they have appealed to the public, and in a joint meeting of the committee appointed by this Council some years ago, to meet a committee appointed by a certain association, the boast was made that the appeal would be made to the public, and through the public to the Legislature. Now, I say that was not fair; I say the appeal should be made through the profession, because we have nothing to do with the public at large in that sense of the word; we have to do with the profession, we are responsible to them and it was to them the appeal should have been made. That is why I take exception to the fact that a biased report appeared in the *Mail* newspaper regarding the proceedings of this Council in the first two or three days; and I cannot vote for any such resolution.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I am very sorry to hear this discussion; I was not conscious that there was any more space given to one than another in any of the daily papers, though I confess I have not read them all. But I have read some of them, and I was not conscious there was any preference given to any member of this Council, and I am not aware of it yet. It may be simply a matter of opinion. I do know that the reporters for the daily papers of the city of Toronto receive rigid instructions from their employers that they are to go to every meeting to which they are sent and report rigidly and fairly and properly the proceedings of meetings. I am sorry my friend, Dr. Britton, in the closing hours of this session, should rake up old matters and tear open old sores when we ought to try to heal them up. If Dr. Britton wants to let slip the dogs of war again perhaps he can; and the dogs of war will go to work if he wants it, but not with my consent. I want this quarrel settled. (Hear, hear.) I am sorry my friend, Dr. Britton, has brought this matter up again. There is one thing that above all others should prevail in the minds of every member of this Council; and that is, to secure the solidarity of the profession. (Hear, hear.) Let us try to do that; let us try to deal justly, and honorably and uprightly with one another, and deal honorably and justly and uprightly with the profession, and in that way we will solidify ourselves; and I must confess that I rejoice and, I will go further and say, I glory in the condition of the profession of the Province of Ontario; we have to-day an educated profession that will compare favorably with any profession in the world, but we want to go on

and on, and let our watchword ever be "Excelsior," and let us try and bury these unpleasant things that have passed, and let us go home determined that during the interval we will try to arouse and develop a spirit of harmony and good-will in the profession, and that we, as John Tamson's bairns, are brithers.

Dr. BRITTON—May I be allowed one word? I took no exception to the action of the gentlemen in this Council that were, I might say, associated with Dr. McLaughlin in certain questions which came up the first few days. I did not say the reporters were instructed to do so and so, but I say this, that when a one-sided report appears in a paper it is conveying a false impression to the profession at large and to the public, and I can not join in a vote of thanks to a newspaper on the ground that it gave an impartial and fair report of the proceedings of this Council when it did not do so. By saying that I am not stirring up any strife; I would be one of the last to do it.

Dr. MOORE—You are telling the truth.

Dr. BRITTON—I am one of the first to fight for my rights, and I will fight with both hands and both feet for them; on the other hand, I am one of those to stretch out and shake a professional brother by the hand when I feel he is disposed to approach me; and I hope this Council is inaugurating a period that will last as long as I do of solidarity and good feeling for the profession at large. I do not think the words I spoke a few moments ago indicate any intention on my part to rake up old sores or to cause any further division. I have the opposite desire. I have spoken at times, perhaps, forcibly here, but I have spoken no more forcibly than my honest convictions warranted me in doing.

Dr. BRAY—As this matter has come up before the Council I wish to say that I have noticed it, that it has been mentioned to me by different persons; I have been asked, "What are you men doing in the Medical Council? Is all the business conducted by three or four men?" I said, "Well, no, I did not know as it was;" and it was then said to me, "We only see three or four names mentioned. There are long reports of what three or four gentlemen say, but I do not see anything reported as having been said by the other members, though once in a while there will be some gentleman's name mentioned as having spoken to some motion." I know myself that quite a number of lengthy addresses have been made by different members of this Council. I am able to say that Dr. Williams has addressed this Council sometimes at a great length and has said some very valuable things, and his addresses have been reported in the *Mail* as follows: "Dr. Williams spoke to the question;" while the gentleman speaking from the other side gets a half or a quarter column. I contend that this is not fair. While I have been a supporter of the *Mail* ever since its inception I must say that I cannot support that paper in this matter. I do not find fault for myself; I do not care whether my name gets in the *Mail* newspaper or any other newspaper, but I say that while Dr. Williams and others here have made speeches that are not only of interest to the Council, but to the profession, and have spoken to subjects in which the profession are deeply interested, I would like to see the addresses reported not on one side only, but on both sides; they have not been as fully reported as the gentlemen who have spoken on the other side; and, therefore, in my opinion, that cannot be called a full report.

Dr. SANGSTER—When I moved that motion I did not suppose for one moment that it was going to excite any feeling or any opposition, and if it is not going to be passed unanimously I would prefer to withdraw it.

Dr. MOORE—You had better withdraw it.

Dr. SANGSTER—Before doing so, allow me to say that I have read the reports of the two leading papers carefully, and I am not aware that any difference was made in the reports of the addresses of the different speakers. Personally, I think I have been better and more fully reported in the *Globe* than in the *Mail* and *Empire*. Knowing that reporters of the daily papers are required to give fair and impartial, if not verbatim reports, I myself noticed that Dr. Williams has not been reported as fully as other members of the Council, but I would suggest that that arises a good deal from the difficulty in hearing what Dr. Williams says, sometimes. I am nearer to Dr. Williams than the reporters are, and, presumably because Dr. Williams has not been feeling physically as well as usual, it is sometimes very difficult for me to catch what he is saying; and I presume that difficulty would likely be experienced to a somewhat greater extent by the reporters who are in a remote corner of the room. I am quite sure that the newspapers, if they have done so, had no intention of showing any partiality for any one member of this Council, still, if the motion is going to excite debate and opposition I would very much prefer withdrawing it, unless it can be carried unanimously.

Dr. BROCK—I am sitting close to the reporters and my hearing is not perfect, and I must say I think they could not have found much difficulty in hearing Dr. Williams; and I must state, because the profession would like to know, I believe the remarks of Dr. Williams were of more importance than those of any member of the profession in this Council. They were important to me because I am a new member of this Council, and by the words and language

he used I have, to a certain extent, been made more acquainted with the doings of the late Council than I was before I came here ; and, in fact, I may say his language has influenced me to a great extent in my votes in this Council.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. Moore's name might be included with Dr. Williams, because he has been reported in the same ratio as Dr. Williams.

Dr. MOORE—I have not been reported at all.

Dr. THORNTON—I think we are rather losing our heads in this matter—

Dr. MOORE—I think so.

Dr. THORNTON—I remember a few years ago this question was up in the Council here, and there was a pretty lively discussion about it, and it seemed to be the prevailing opinion in this Council that it was not fairly treated ; that they received simply a passing notice by the Toronto papers ; and one prominent member of the Council, one respected very much by the present and the ex-members of the Council and by the whole profession, made free to say on the floor of the chamber of the Council that we had tied our hands up with a hundred thousand dollar property, and Toronto could afford to—I don't know whether he said practically snap their fingers—anyway, pay us no attention whatever. But now we have come to Toronto, and have been treated by the Toronto papers with every courtesy, please let us express our thanks without any difference of opinion. (Cries of "No, no.")

Dr. WILLIAMS—I am in the very odd position of not knowing how I was reported. As a matter of fact, between some want of strength and a considerable amount of work in the Council, I have not read the reports, and I am perfectly indifferent as to whether the papers reported me fully or very meagrely, and I think when some gentlemen are as old members in the Council as I am they will not be quite so thin-skinned, and they will not be troubled whether they are reported very fully or not.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Sangster, do you ask to withdraw your motion ?

Dr. SANGSTER—Yes.

The PRESIDENT—Before I ask the Council to permit the motion to be withdrawn, if I am permitted, I wish to say a few words. I wish to say that I am exactly in the same position as Dr. Britton is in with regard to this, and if it came to a vote I could not support the resolution, simply for the reason that it brings in the *Mail and Empire* newspaper. The *Mail and Empire* newspaper has furnished reports, and one report that I know of is an untruthful report—(hear, hear)—and it was brought up in this Council by Dr. Brock, who rose to a question of privilege, and called the attention of the Council to the fact that such was the case. The young man who reports the proceedings of this Council for the *Mail and Empire* newspaper sets himself up in judgment against this Council, and when I spoke to him in a quiet way about it, he said that he believed the reports were right, that he knew what he was talking about, and that he knew all about this thing better than we knew. It seems to me this thing was done deliberately, that the reports of the proceedings of the Council are falsified ; and I think, whatever we might do for the *Globe*, the *World*, the *News* and the other Toronto papers, in the way of thanking them—because they have furnished good reports—I would not feel disposed to thank the *Mail and Empire* in any one particular. The *Mail and Empire* may have reasons, and I believe they have reasons, for suppressing the speeches of some of the gentlemen in this Council ; but I do not wish to give those reasons or to enter into any discussion about that matter at all. I thank you, gentlemen, for allowing me to express my views from this chair.

At the President's request, Dr. Sangster was allowed to withdraw his motion.

Moved by Dr. Moore, seconded by Dr. Britton, that the President (Dr. Harris) do now leave the chair, and the Vice-President (Dr. Rogers) take the chair. Carried.

The Vice-President, Dr. Rogers, in the chair.

Dr. MOORE—Mr. Vice-President, I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Britton, that the thanks of this Council be hereby tendered to Dr. Harris, our President, for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office during the present meeting of this Council. I think I am safe in saying that every member of the Council will agree with me in saying that Dr. Harris has discharged his duties ably and well, that his decisions have been acceptable to the Council, and that he had conducted this long session in such a manner as to reflect credit upon himself and to give satisfaction to the Council.

Dr. BRITTON—In seconding the resolution, I have simply to endorse what Dr. Moore has said. I must say that prior to the meeting of this Council, as Dr. Harris had not filled the chair at any time previously, I felt a little uneasy. I expected we were going to have probably a very stormy time, and that it would require a man of very, very great judgment, perhaps greater judgment than anyone in this Council may possess, in order that the proceedings should be conducted in an orderly and parliamentary manner. In saying this I wish also to say that I felt no more uneasy regarding our President (Dr. Harris) than I would regarding any other man in the Council, but I now feel perfectly satisfied that he has shown marked ability, and has fulfilled, in a masterly manner, the duties devolving upon him.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I wish to say that I desire to support this motion. On one or two occasions I have not agreed with the ruling of our President (Dr. Harris), but anyone who knows the intricacies of ruling knows that there may be differences of opinion, and any person who has ever occupied a position of this kind knows the difficulty, and great difficulty there is, to carry out and enforce rules of order. There is no doubt Dr. Harris has endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully, and he has been kind and courteous to me and to the members of this Council, and I have very much pleasure in supporting this motion. (Hear, hear.)

The Vice-President put the motion, and (amid loud applause), on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, Dr. Rogers—Mr. President, I have very great pleasure, indeed, in tendering to you the thanks of this Council as moved by the resolution, and I wish also to add my own expression of opinion to that so ably expressed by an old parliamentarian—I speak of Dr. McLaughlin—and I feel like personally thanking you, Mr. President, for the able and dignified and efficient way in which you have filled the office of President during this year.

The PRESIDENT—Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen of this Council, one might judge from the way in which Dr. Moore has spoken, he is expecting some very brilliant speech from me, but I just wish to say, that I thank you all most sincerely and from the bottom of my heart for the resolution of thanks which has been passed, and for the highly complimentary remarks made by the mover and seconder of the resolution, and by Drs. McLaughlin and Rogers. I appreciate your kindness very much. When I took the chair, at the commencement of this session, I realized the fact that it would be no sinecure, and that I would have perhaps a great deal of difficulty in carrying out the rules of order in the new Council. I feel, too, that I received a very high compliment by being elected to this Chair in the new Council by the unanimous vote of thirty members of this Council, fourteen of those being new members, and of that fourteen, nine or ten whom I had never seen before in my life. While we have differed on many questions, and while we have had warm discussions here, I must say I believe that each and every member of the Council has tried to do his very best in the interests of the Council and of the profession, and has endeavored to assist me in expediting the business of the Council by always submitting to the rulings of the Chair. If I have been wrong in some of my rulings, I can only say that it is very hard for any man, as Dr. McLaughlin has just said, to fill this position without finding that some member differs in opinion. Assuring you again that I appreciate very much the hearty vote of thanks, and believing that you all mean it, and hoping that we will all meet here next June well and ready to go on with the business of the Council, I will now take my seat.

Dr. SANGSTER—You might also add, “Hoping all the fees may be paid up by that time.”

The PRESIDENT—Yes ; I would be very glad to learn that all the fees are paid up.

Dr. DICKSON—And that each member of the Council act as a missionary to his district, and advise every supporter to follow the suggestion just given by Dr. Sangster.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Dickson, that the minutes of the last meeting of the Council be now read.

The Registrar read the minutes, which were found correct, and, on motion, confirmed, and signed by the President.

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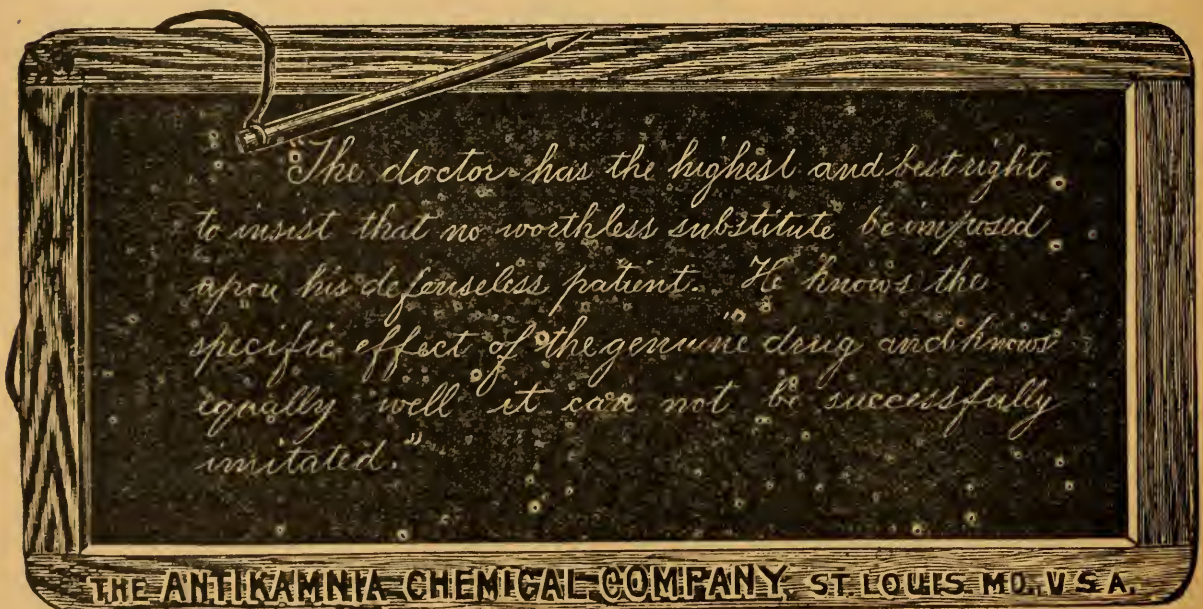
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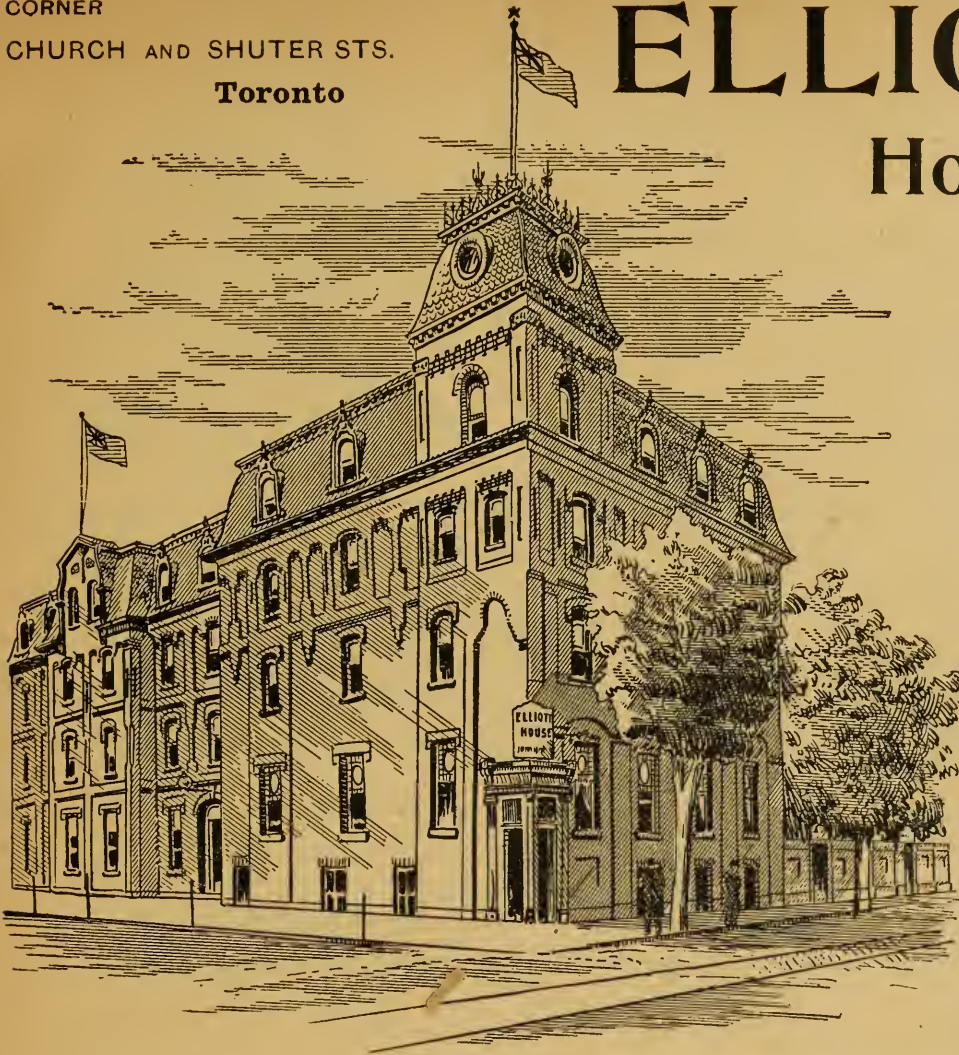
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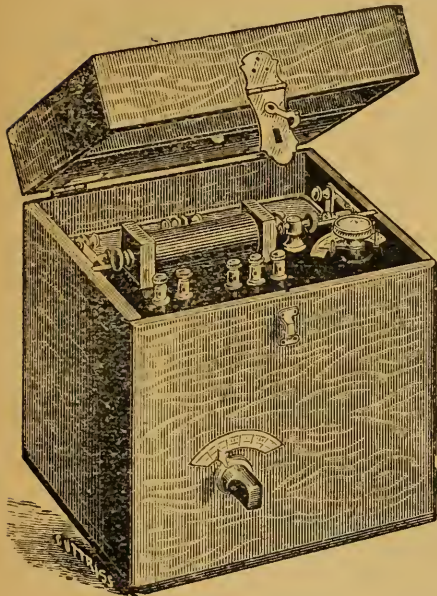
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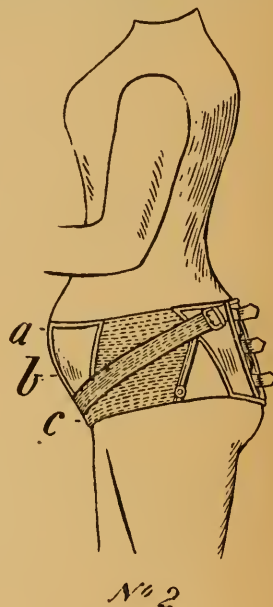
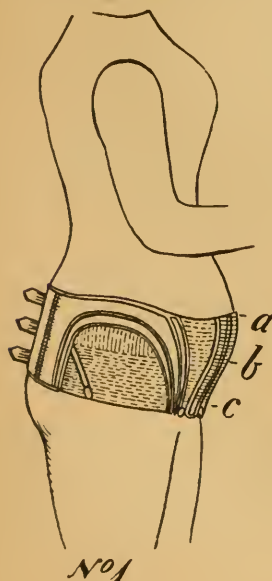
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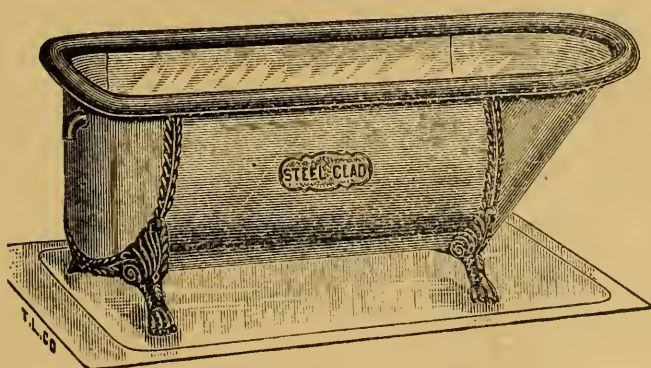
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